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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. VI.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., JULY, 1921

No. 7

POTATO SPRAYING

A Prevention—Not a Cure

Do you remember that two years ago, potatoes rotted badly and that those who sprayed often and well had less rot than those who only sprayed for "bugs"?

Last year was not a blight year and "bugs" were not plentiful so even if you did not spray you had a good crop. But who did not? Last year we printed an article showing that even in years when blight was not prevalent the materials and labor used in spraying was not wasted as the Vermont Experiment Station reports over a period of years when blight was not bad.

Last year the Flee Beetle, those little black fellows that act like fleas, did more damage to the potato crop than "bugs" or blight. This year they are already on the job, making small round holes in the leaves. These holes make a fine starting point for early and late blight. Thorough spraying with Bordeaux Mixture and arsenate of lead will help to control them. The Bordeaux acts as a repellant and checks their ravages. Last year it was observed in one field near a much traveled dirt road that the work of this insect was much less near the road than it was further in the field. In this case the dust acted as a repellant. To be successful in controlling this insect, spraying should be started early and the plants kept continually covered with spray.

Even though Bordeaux and arsenate of lead is the best spray, many farmers prefer to use ready prepared sprays because of the ease in handling. For those growing a small acreage, this is undoubtedly the thing to do even though the prepared materials are sadly deficient in effective materials. A few growers have consented this year to use Bordeaux against prepared material and some interesting figures should result. If you will not use Bordeaux, use the prepared sprays and use them often enough to keep the vines covered continually through the growing season. Spraying is a preventative and not a cure for blight, bugs and flea beetles. Steve Brody, so history has it, took a chance and thereby made himself famous. Farmers who don't spray are taking chances but it is doubtful if it is a sure way to fame.



SWEET CLOVER

HOLSTEIN FIELD DAY

Local Club to Meet at Mount Hermon

Saturday, August 13, the Hampshire-Franklin Holstein Friesian Club is holding a Field Day at the Mount Hermon School, Mount Herman, Mass. The Mount Hermon herd under T. E. Elder's management has grown from 10 head of registered females to about 200 head of registered Holsteins at the present time. Nowhere in New England is there a better example of what constructive breeding will do to fix type and dairy qualities. Not only has this herd made a fine record in the show ring, but many of the cows have creditable advanced registry records. The bulls on this farm alone are worth going to see. Here death from old age is the only way that some of these animals will be removed from the herd. When you see the daughters and granddaughters of these bulls you will understand why they are valued so highly.

It is hoped that every member of the club will attend and bring their neighbors and friends who are interested in registered stock. The Farm Bureau Ford can usually hold one more so if you let us know, we will try to arrange transportation for you. Pack a basket lunch and plan to be with the crowd. The procession will start from the Farm Bureau office about 9:30 A. M. The following is the program:

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WHITE SWEET CLOVER

Successfully Grown in this County

If you are a dairyman and your pastures were fit only for exercise in June how would you feel if you could have a green feed four feet tall by the seventh of June? Does it sound good? That is just what "Ed" Searle of Southamton thought when the dry weather set in early this year and he had the crop of sweet clover shown above for green feed. It looked so good to the County Agent that a picture was taken at once, the only difficulty being to get "Ed" to pose with the assurance that he would furnish evidence as to the height of the crop and that it wasn't to show him in overalls. The whole crop was about four feet tall and some stalks measured just five feet on June 7.

Last spring (1920) 20 pounds of sweet clover seed were sown in oats. The oats were hayed but the sweet clover did not make much growth. This spring, however, the field was a solid mass of the plants and it surely made fine growth. Mr. Searle's pastures were shortening up on account of the dry weather so he started feeding the sweet clover the latter part of May. His cows took to it at once which is perhaps unusual as many times it gets woody and has a bitter taste. On June 7th, the stalks were as large as ones little finger yet the cows cleared it up and increased in milk production.

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FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

STAFF

Roland A. Payne, County Agent
Mary Cheney Carpenter, Home Dem. Agent
Bena G. Erhard, County Club Agent
Mary C. O'Leary, Clerk

Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915, at the
Post Office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under
the Act of March 8, 1879.

"Notice of Entry"

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized October 31, 1917."

Price, 50 cents a year

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New England Crop Report

But little rain in northern counties of Me., N. H., and Vt., since early May, while the rest of New England, though injured somewhat by June drought, received rains the end of June. Hence the New England hay crop is one of the lightest on record, being 66% of normal against 91% last year and 89% the average. Dry regions have only half a crop, with no large stock of old hay. Some farmers are buying market hay now, and have sown more fodder crops. U. S. hay, too, declined during June from 84.2% to 78.7% of normal. Average 83.3%. Acreage 101.7% of 1920.

New England pastures have suffered about the same as hay, the condition now being 68 against 93 last year and average of 90. Milk production has decreased rapidly in drought regions. Hay pastures and oats have improved much in regions receiving recent rains.

Most of New England corn grows south of the drought area. Recent rains and hot weather have pushed it along rapidly. It is generally much better than last year and somewhat above

Continued on page 5, column 1

MARKET GARDENERS' TRIP

Every market gardener in this County should make an effort to attend the Field Day at the Market Garden Field Station, Lexington, August 3. Experimental work of vital importance to market gardeners is being carried on so there is something of interest for all. The County Agent is trying to organize a trip at this time. If you are going and can take one more, will you let him know as there may be others who do not have transportation.

Last year's test of Bonny Best tomato strains showed a wide variation in earliness and yield. This was brought out by the Field Station yet one local market gardener did not get this information till he heard of it on a train to California. You should know just what this station is doing. Here is an opportunity to get acquainted if you have not had the opportunity already.

Thank You, Local Club Leaders!

Hampshire County Club Work wants to thank all the people who helped to make the winter work such a success. Without the local club leaders club work could never be the great force it is. These people give their time and energy to the boys and girls of their communities. We want to extend our sincere thanks for what they have done, and we feel sure the local people join us in this, to the following:

Leaders in Poultry Clubs

Ware—Miss P. Mende, Miss Maude Harwood.
Hadley—Mr. W. R. Loring.
Amherst—Mr. E. H. Nodine.

Leaders in Handicraft and Home Economics Clubs

Plainfield—Mrs. Wm. Packard.
Cummington Hill—Mrs. L. C. Sweet.
Lithia—Miss Marjorie Morton,
Worthington—Miss Alice Bartlett, Mrs. H. Mollison, Mrs. A. Cole.
Chesterfield—Miss Ethel Packard.
Middlefield—Mrs. A. Culver.
Northampton—Miss Ruth Porter.
Hadley—Miss Alta Corbin, Miss B. A. Ryan.
Amherst—Miss J. Greene, Miss C. Howlett, Miss H. Enright, Mrs. J. Bacharach.
Pelham—Mrs. G. Kimball, Mrs. Wm. Chaffee, Miss Alice Collis, Miss Ada Collis.
Enfield—Miss Blanche Fortin.
Belchertown—Miss Lucy Bolter, Mrs. D. Randall, Mrs. H. Hazen.
Belchertown—Miss Keyes, Miss N. Shea.
Ware—Miss P. Mende, Miss M. Olds, Miss M. Harwood.
Huntington—Miss Beulah Snow, Mr. J. E. Poole.

MEMBERSHIP FARM BUREAU

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE ELECTED
FOR HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

The farmers of Hampshire County had an opportunity to hear at first hand what the American Federation of Farm Bureaus is doing for the farmers of the county Monday evening, June 20. Apparently there were only a dozen farmers interested in this national organization, but they were interested enough in the movement to elect a committee of five to organize a membership campaign. H. P. Hinckley of Agawam, President of the State Federation, stated that business men have their chamber of commerce, labor has its organization and farmers now have the American Federation of Farm Bureaus. This farmers' organization is built on business principles and is to protect the farmers interests in an organized way. Farmers constitute over one-half of the population of the country and constitute the largest class of consumers, yet this is the first time they have formed a strictly business organization.

R. C. Edlund of Hampden County, showed that while the Improvement League only had 400 farmer members, the Farm Bureau had over 900. The League through its staff could not do for the farmers what they can do for themselves through the membership Farm Bureau.

Fred D. Griggs, State Secretary, told of the experience of the membership organization in Middlesex County which has 1300 members. An organization committee planned the membership campaign and formed a program of work. The direct results have been better attendance at meetings; co-operation with trustees for county aid to agriculture; forming of commodity groups such as market gardeners, dairymen and fruit growers; buying and selling groups formed. In the legislature they worked for the standard farm produce box which holds one bushel to replace the five peck box which has been used in the Boston Market, for daylight saving, and for a state constabulary for rural sections of the state.

The meeting elected the following campaign committee to meet at Amherst during Farmers' Week: H. C. Barton, Amherst, Chairman; Ralph Cole, Huntington; Josiah Parsons, Northampton; E. Thornton Clark, Granby; Arlin Cole, West Chesterfield.

Continued from page 1, column 2

- 1.00 A. M.—Inspection of School Farm and Holstein Herd.
12.00—Basket lunch.
1.30—Informal talks.

HOME MAKING

SALAD SUGGESTIONS

The attractiveness of appearance of a salad must be particularly kept in mind. All fresh vegetables used should be crisp and cold. Canned or cold cooked vegetables may often be used. They should be firm, even sized pieces. Meat for salad should be freed from skin, bone and gristle and should be cut in dice. Much of the attractiveness of the salad depends on the garnishing and if this is artistically done it increases the palatability of the salad.

Mayonnaise Dressing

Success in making a mayonnasie dressing generally depends upon all the ingredients being of the same temperature. 1 egg yolk, $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt, 1 tsp. mustard, 1 tsp. vinegar, 1 tsp. lemon juice, 1 c. olive oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. paprika.

Mix salt, mustard and paprika. Beat yolk well and add to seasonings, beat until mixture is thick, adding olive oil, drop by drop, for the first four tablespoons, then more rapidly until oil is used, thinning as needed with lemon juice and vinegar.

Variations of Mayonnaise

To 1 cup mayonnaise.

For cream mayonnaise,

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup whipped cream just before serving.

For egg and tomato mayonnaise,

2 hard boiled eggs, white chopped, yolks mashed,

2 Tbsp. catsup.

For mayonnaise piquante,

2 Tbsp. minced pickle,

2 Tbsp. olives,

1 Tbsp. horse radish,

1 Tbsp. mustard.

Golden Dressing (for Fruit Salad)

Heat $\frac{1}{2}$ cup orange and pineapple juice with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lemon juice in a double boiler. Beat 2 eggs light, add gradually $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar and cook with hot fruit juices until spoon is well coated. Remove to a dish of cold water, beat smooth, and when cold, fold in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup heavy cream, beaten firm.

Frozen Tomato Salad

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. canned tomato, 10 pepper corns, 2 tsp. salt, 2 bay leaves, 5 cloves, 1 onion.

Mix ingredients and boil until juice is seasoned. Press through sieve and freeze as an ice. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise.

Nut Salad

Mix 1 cup chopped walnut meats and 2 cups shredded lettuce. Arrange on lettuce leaves and garnish with mayonnaise dressing.

FARMERS' WEEK PROGRAM
FOR HOME MAKERS

Grange Program, Tuesday, July 26.

Landscape Gardening on the Farmstead, Tuesday, July, 26.

Nutrition, Wednesday, July, 27.

Food Preservation, Thursday, July 28.

Beautifying the Home, Thursday, July 29.

Clothing Efficiency, Friday, July 29.

Try and attend as many days as possible. There will be a boys' and girls' program so no one need stay home on account of the "kiddies". Bring them along too.

A Good Soap Recipe

5 lbs. luke warm water melted grease,

1 lb. lye (Babbitts Potash),

1 qt. water,

3 lbs. borax

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup amonia,

2 tb. sugar,

1 tb. salt.

Dissolve lye in cold water, let stand until cool. Add fat *slowly*, stirring constantly. Mix other ingredients (stirring constantly) and add to first mixture. Stir the whole until thick and light colored. Pour into pan lined with cloth. Mark into pieces of desired size before soap is hard. When hard, break pieces apart and pile in such a way as to insure free circulation of air that soap may dry out well before using.

Actual experiments have shown a saving of 75% and in many cases more, in a comparison of costs with commercial soaps. Considering the amount used in the year, doesn't it give one a feeling of satisfaction to have turned a waste into profits?

Stuffed Beet Salad

Boil fresh red beets until tender. Take off the skin while hot, cut off the tops and scoop out the inside, taking care not to break the outer walls. Cut a small piece off the bottom so they will stand upright and when very cold fill with any good salad mixture—cucumber salad, meat mixture, etc. Place each on a lettuce leaf and serve with mayonnaise or boiled dressing

California Orange and Onion Salad

Cut oranges in thin slices. Arrange on bed of lettuce. Cut bermuda onions in dice or spring onions in thin slices and cover slices of oranges. Bermuda onions should be soaked in ice water with an equal quantity of salt and sugar dissolved in it (1 t. to 1 cup water). Garnish with curled celery or parsley. Serve with mayonnaise.

COUNTY NEWS

A two-day millinery school was held in Westhampton last month under the direction of Mrs. Thaddeus Graves of Hatfield, a local leader who is generously passing on some of the things that she has learned. Why haven't we more who are willing to do likewise?

Two all day county clothing conferences have been held, the first in Northampton with Mrs. Reed, seven towns being represented with seven leaders and 27 present; the second in Easthampton with Mrs. Dunn, with 6 towns represented, 5 leaders and 30 present. These have been splendidly helpful meetings and well worth while. There is to be one more in July and it is hoped that we may have at least half of the towns in the county represented and as many more as we possibly can.

An intensive development course will be given by Mrs. Reed at Amherst from noon, July 11 to noon July 15. Anyone who has completed the preliminary course is eligible, whether she has been taught by local women or the agent. How many will there be from Hampshire County?

The School of Rural Home Life is being held at M. A. C. from July 18 to 25th—"a week of good things." Especially interesting and capable people are to give the lectures which cover home making subjects of interest to everyone, including family life, recreation, home problems, home furnishing, sewing for the family, flowers, trees and shrubs, industries for profit, including food preservation, poultry raising and vegetable gardening. The course is free with no charge for tuition or enrollment. Our aim is at least one representative for every town. Who is coming from yours?

Two Health Exhibits have been held this month in coöperation with the various health agencies of the county and State—at Williamsburg and at Huntington, both towns in which there has been some health work the past year. Interesting programs were given by the children and some worth-while lectures were heard. This sort of thing serves to call attention to what a really big field we have for this sort of thought with the gradual realization that it is not a fad but a very sound and reasonable piece of work to begin on.

Housewives Attention!

Have you the new Canning bulletin and the Home Manufacture of Fruit Products bulletin? If you haven't your copies, please ask to have them sent to you.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

WINTER CHAMPIONS ANNOUNCED PERSEVERANCE BRINGS SUCCESS

All Parts of County Represented

Mr. Geo. L Farley, State Club Leader, picked all the county champions. There was keen competition in all cases. The list of prize winners is as follows:

BREAD

- 1st: Ralph Hall, Huntington.
- 2nd: Miriam Loud, Plainfield.
- 3rd: Wyndon Morey, Cummington Hill.

SEWING

- 1st: Cassie Sullivan.
- 2nd: Nellie Muliak, Russellville.
- 3rd: Grace Sternagle, Middlefield.

HANDICRAFT

- 1st: Ernest King, Ware 7
- 2nd: Robert Beals, Lithia.
- 3rd: Frank Rys, Bondsville.

The first prize winners go to the Championship camp in Amherst, the last week of July. The second prize winners receive a book and the third prize winners are hereby given honorable mention.

Other Prize Winners

Following is the remainder of the list of prize winners for which there was not room in the June issue of the monthly.

SEWING SECOND YEAR

- Ware Center—Mildred Laveulette.
- Bondsville—Cassie Sullivan, Bronka Dussa, Louise Wynzen.
- Worthington—Betty Porter, Blanche Orpin, Rowena Bates.
- Lithia—Cordie Allen.
- Enfield—Katherine Hanks and Jean Warren tie, Emaline Burton, Aileen LaBelle.
- Middlefield—Helen Olds, Frances Cottrell.
- North Amherst—Winifred Chenoweth, Ruth Larnes, Grace Hardenoff and Martha Cook tie.
- Blue Meadow—Alice Randall.
- Plainfield—Marvis Stetson, Mary Hebert.

BREAD FIRST YEAR

- East Amherst—Blanche Girourde, Olivine Giroude, Flora Keedy.
- Cummington Hill—Wyndon Morey, Stanley Thayer.
- Middlefield—Lizzie Tefts.
- Blue Meadow—Rachel Randall.
- Huntington—Ralph Hall, John Donahue, Jr., George Frazier.
- Plainfield—Miriam Land.

BREAD SECOND YEAR

- East Amherst—Elizabeth Williams.
- Middlefield—Nellie Tefts.
- Blue Meadow—Blanche Haesaert.

Wins in Second Year Work

Last year was Cassie Sullivan's first year in home economics club work. She won second place in the County. She also placed second in canning in the county in first year work. This year she came in first in the County. Besides doing excellent work, Cassie is a real "golden rule" club member. Following is her story:

On January 3rd, we started our club. I was very anxious to start, as I just love to sew and do club work. At our first meeting we voted a name for our club and our officers. I was voted president, Louise Wynzen, secretary, and Bronka Dusha, vice president. Then we voted that we have the same name for our club as we had the year before, "Franklin Never Fail". Then we decided we would do our best and stick to our name. At our second meeting we planned on our garments and our hours of work darning. Miss Shea, our leader, thought it would be a good idea to get started at our darning at our next meeting. After we had ten lessons on darning we next thought of our garments.

The second year girls decided we would make blouses, and the first year girls thought they would like to make night gowns for their second garments.

One day my mother went to the city and bought my cloth. When I got home I made up my mind I would pay my mother what she paid for the cloth so I earned the money by crocheting for Miss Erhard and my sister. In about two weeks I had money enough to pay her. Next we sent for our patterns we thought it would be best to get an easy one until we understood how to cut them out better. When our pattern arrived it was very pretty. There are but three girls in our club so we took turns in using the pattern. Here is a picture that looks just like it.

After we had it all cut out, and first we sewed the shoulder seams, then we made our cuffs and our collar. I had a little trouble putting on the sleeves but after a little while I succeeded with a little help from mother.

I got plain white cloth called Indian head linen. I got it because I thought it would wear well. Here is a sample of it.

I have been keeping record of my hours of housework since January and I have also kept record of the number of stockings I have darned. I keep my hours of work by the day in a note book and at the end of the week add up and see how many hours I have done.

Next came button holes. I came out

good on them after a few hard trials. At first I forgot to put the thread over the needle and it looked like a plain stitch but in a few days I could make them pretty well. This is one I made.

One day Miss Erhard and Miss Mary Carpenter came to visit our club and that afternoon Miss Erhard and ten club members went hunting for May flowers. We went in the auto and we had a lovely time but did not get as many flowers as we expected. Then we played games in the woods and sang club songs and cheered for Hampshire County.

At our next meeting we planned on our exhibition. We thought we would like to have it at night but we did not know what Miss Erhard would say.

The next time she expected to come down we had an awful snow storm and she could not get down to our school. She sent word to our leader Miss Shea and we were more surprised than ever when we heard that Mr. Howe was going to come down with her. He was very nice and he talked to the boys in the Handicraft club. He gave us a nice talk on club work and things we should know how to do. And Miss Erhard talked a long time to the first year club about putting little stitches on the hem.

A few weeks later when I was sewing a part of my blouse, my mother looked at it and said I sewed it wrong. At first I did not want to do it over again but I thought of our club motto, "Make the best better" so I hurried and pulled out my stitches and done it all over. Then we told Miss Erhard about our plan and she said we could have it at night if we wished. Then she told us she had a surprise for us and we were all anxious to hear what it was. Then she told us we were going to have the club movies the night of our exhibition and we were all pleased with the news.

One day, we did not have any school and I did not have much work to do as I had done all the sewing on my blouse. So I went up stairs and I looked over the old stockings that were ready for the rag-bag. I ran down stairs and told mother I would darn the best of them up. My father said if I would darn them good he would pay me so I earned one dollar for darning five pairs of old stockings.

When I had my blouse all finished, I started to make a skirt to match. I had to make a long waist because I did not have quite enough cloth for it. I paid 29 cents for yard and it was just a yard wide.

Our town was so proud of the good club work we did last year they gave Miss Erhard \$50 to get a new sewing machine for the girls and a work bench

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average. Corn acreage is 3% to 5% larger than last year, although Maine sweet corn acreage is but 46% of 1920 and the U. S. sweet corn acreage for canning is about 50% of 1920.

Acreage of Aroostook potatoes is 12% to 15% more than last year, but it is reported 7% to 10% less most other places in New England. About average growth has been general, but rain is urgently needed at once in Aroostook and throughout drought areas. U. S. potato acreage 101.6% of 1920; condition 83.4 against 89.3 last year; average 86.5. Total area of potatoes in Me., N. J., N. Y., Pa., Mich., Wis., Minn., 101% of 1920; average condition 83 against the 10-year average of 89. Area of Canada potatoes 94% of 1920; condition fair to very good; rain now needed.

Prospect for Maine apples is yet highest of any state, being 89%; the Northwest next—Washington 84; Oregon 80; Idaho 75. N. H. and Vt. appear to have around 66% of a crop while Mass., R. I., and Conn., promise around 40%; N. Y. 34%; other competing states much less. U. S. apples 34.9% against 70.7 last year; average 61.6.

New England peaches continue irregular, but average around 70% of a crop—lightest in Rhode Island, best in Mass. U. S. peaches condition 42.8; last year 61.8; average 58. Pears less than average crop. Blueberries saved by recent rains.

New England oats with an average condition of 81 are about 10 points below the average and last year, being very short in dry regions with heads only half length, and farmers will cut more than usual for hay. Some good pieces on wetter soils. U. S. oats, too, are below average, on a condition of 77.6 against 84.7 last year and 84.3 the average. Acreage 103.5% of 1920.

New England tobacco acreage is reported the same as last year when Mass. had 10,200 acres and Conn., 24,400. In Mass., the condition is 81 against 87 last year and the average of 92; Conn., 91; last year 90; average 92. U. S. tobacco acreage is 1,336,800 against 1,894,400 last year. Condition 71.9; last year 84.3; average 82.2.

V. A. Sanders, Crop Statistician,
U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop
Estimates, Wakefield, Mass.

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for the boys. April 25th, our sewing machine came. We were all certainly surprised.

Last year in the Home Economics Club my average was 92% and I would like to have it as good this year. I won first prize in every club that I have been in so far and I would like to keep my record up. Hope I can join the canning club this summer.

GREEN MANURE

Build Up Poor Soil

Rye and vetch as a green manure to build up really poor land has been advocated for years, yet the practice is by no means wide spread. Charles Oertel of South Hadley Falls is getting some really wonderful results by using it consistently. His farm consists of forty acres of as sandy land as can be found in the county, yet the corn crop on it is not only withstanding the drought but also is as tall and as good colored as any of the fields on far better land this year. The result is due largely to his consistent work with rye and vetch as a green manure.

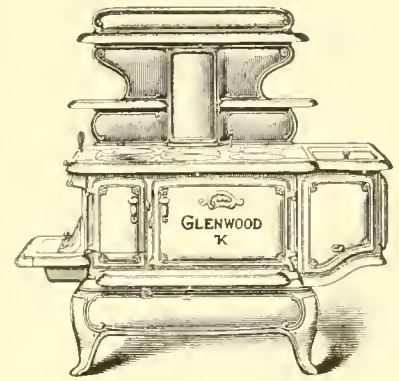
Several years ago one of the three sons whom Mr. Oertel sent through the Massachusetts Agricultural College got him to try a small piece of rye and vetch. It worked so well that now 15 to 20 acres are seeded with this crop in the corn in August to be turned under the following year. Only four cows are kept on the farm so this method is used to keep up the humus content of the soil. In the center of the farm is a pasture which gives a good check on the results of this green manuring. Originally the pasture was about as good as the results of the farm. To-day the pasture is poor and the soil has a decided white appearance. On either side where the rye and vetch treatment has been carried on, the soil has a good dark color due to the humus added.

Mr. Oertel's method is to seed in the corn early in August, using five pecks of rye and one peck of vetch per acre. Common rye is used as it gives a better crop than Rosen rock. One disadvantage has been found in that if the land is plowed early enough for corn that the vetch has not reached its full development. In spite of this fact the results surely have been decidedly worth while. A small acreage of rye and vetch is harvested each year for seed. It usually is in about the right proportion for seeding but if not more rye or more vetch is added to make the mixture right.

The County Agent would like to get some rye and vetch demonstrations started in other sections. If we can help you, let us know.

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From the claims made for this plant and from Mr. Searle's experience it seems that it should find a place in the agriculture of Hampshire County. It is a legume like alfalfa and needs inoculation but it is claimed that it will succeed where alfalfa fails because of land being too wet, too hard, or too poor. It needs lime the same as alfalfa. Those who have the opportunity should visit this field and see just what it is doing so they may judge for themselves whether it will help them.



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HOW THE FARMER CAN FIGURE COST OF HIS POTATO CROP

Labor and Material Constitute about 80 per cent of Total Cost of production

Figures from which the potato grower can make a fairly close calculation of his own cost of production are given in a preliminary report on labor and material requirements in potato production, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. These figures, gathered by the Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics in the summer of 1920, represent results on 461 farms in nine potato-growing districts of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York and Maine.

It is shown that labor and material costs—that is, man labor, horse labor, fertilizers, and seed—constitute about 80 per cent of the total cost of potato production in average practice. The department points out that the farmer knows what his labor and material requirements are in hours, bushels of seed, etc., or can easily determine them, and that by using these with current rates for labor and prices for materials, he can readily approximate these costs. Since these costs are, roughly, 80 per cent of the total operating expenses, it is then but a simple problem to find out the total operating expense including overhead, taxes, etc. To this must be added the charge for the use of land to get the total cost.

Department specialists in cost of production studies point out that the accuracy of the results obtained by the farmer in estimating his cost by the method here described will depend largely upon how closely he is able to judge how his own labor expenditure per acre compares with the average for his locality.

The Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics makes the following suggestions to farmers in estimating the cost of the 1921 crop of potatoes:

1. Labor. Multiply the estimated number of man hours required per acre on your farm by the local rate of hired labor per hour and the estimated number of horse hours by the prevailing horse rate.

2. Fertilizer. Include commercial fertilizer at cost. Manure may be valued at the suggested rate of \$1.50 per ton for 1921.

3. Seed. Multiply the number of bushels planted per acre by the current market price at time of planting.

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THE BANK FOR EVERYBODY

4. "Other" expenses. This includes the charges for spraying, machinery, storage, taxes, insurance and overhead expenses. For estimating allow 25 per cent of the charge for labor, manure, fertilizer and seed.

5. Charge for the use of land. Use cash rent basis if available in the community. Interest at mortgage rates on the conservative value may be used to estimate the charge for the use of land.

6. Total acre cost. The sum of the charges for man labor, horse labor, manure, fertilizer, seed, other expense, and the charge for the use of land constitute the total acre cost.

7. Bushel, barrel or cwt. cost. Divide the total acre cost by the yield per acre. If estimating in advance of the harvesting of the crop, use a ten-year average yield as the basis for the unit cost.

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DO...

YOU

BELONG TO
 THE PURE
 BRED SIRE
 CAMPAIGN?

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. VI.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., AUGUST, 1921

No. 8

TWILIGHT POTATO TRIP

Successfully Held in Granby

Have you as a farmer ever found any good in Day-light Saving? If not, you should have been in Granby Monday evening, August 1, where the Farm Bureau staged the first of its Twilight Potato trips. If this trip had been held in work hours instead of starting at 6.30 P. M. (Mass. Improved Time) we might have had six farmers out. As it was, about 35 farmers were present.

Starting at Henry Baker's ten acre potato field, the County Agent pointed out the most serious potato disease and insects, advising seed disinfection with corrosive sublimate for scab and rhizoctonia, thorough and often spraying with home-made bordeaux all through the growing season so as to keep the vines covered.

At Galusha's Granby Hay Farm, plots on a field scale were inspected showing seed one year from Maine vs Maine certified seed. This plot showed clearly that even seed saved one year does not pay. Another section of the field shows plots sprayed with home-made Bordeaux vs Pyrox. Results of this test will be given out later.

Prof. J. B. Abbott spoke on soil fertility problems connected with the crop advising fall plowing with thorough and frequent harrowings before the crop was planted to make available the nitrogen in the soil.

At E. Thornton Clark's a striking demonstration of what may be expected if home grown seed is used was seen. These potatoes came poorly and were practically dead while the certified seed gave an almost perfect stand and were doing well. Here Prof. MacDougall spoke on the importance of potatoes as a cash crop to supplement the dairy business. At the barn a real herd of cows was seen. The average production of the 16 head was 12 000 pounds per cow the past year. One cow gave 20,700 pounds in 12 months and is still milking over 40 pounds per day. It is an interesting fact that with all the experience Mr. Clark has had in feeding dairy cattle that he finds it profitable to weigh each cow's milk daily and to feed according to production. Other dairymen would find this practice profitable.

Taken altogether, it was not only an interesting but also a profitable trip.

COLLEGE JERSEY MAKES

FINE RECORD

Bred, owned and tested by the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Lass' Princess has proved to be a producer. At three years of age she was first placed on official test; she completed this record with a production of 7588 pounds of milk and 455 pounds of butter-fat. Again she started test at four years and ten months of age; this record she has recently completed with a production of 10798 pounds of milk yielding 701 pounds of butter-fat.

During this last record she carried a living calf 211 days, qualifying her for Class AA and a gold medal.

She is by Interested Prince of M. A. C. 114738, and out of Lass 3d of Hood Farm 167900. She is the result of the blending of the two great families: Owl-Interest and Sophie-Tormentor.

MARKETING

How Are You Solving This Problem?

The opportunity to market farm products presents itself to all, yet few make the most of their opportunities. The first problem is to have what the market demands and the next is to present these products so that the public simply cannot get by without leaving their money with you. Sounds simple doesn't it? But it really is a big problem. This is how some of our farmers are meeting this problem. Roadside stands have been increasing in number on roads where auto traffic is heavy. One of the most successful stands of this kind in Hampshire County was operated by C. E. Stiles of South Amherst. Here the apples from a 25-acre orchard were profitably marketed last year and it surely was "some" apple year. In the door yard in plain view of the road, Mr Stiles has his packing table where the apples are graded and packed in peach baskets. After they are picked, the baskets are placed on the front lawn which slopes toward the road. Before reaching the lawn, signs with letters large enough to be read from an auto moving at a fair rate are placed, calling attention to the fact that apples are for sale there. The customers are welcome to look around, see the packing and select

Continued on page 7, column 2

PRODUCING BETTER TOBACCO

G. Fred Pelissier Tells Why and How

More tobacco growers should have heard the speeches given Tobacco Day at M. A. C., July 29. For those who did not attend, the following extract from Mr. Pelissier's talk is given:

Manufacturers and Dealers in Connecticut Valley Havana seed tobacco state that our tobacco is deteriorating and it is a fact. Both dealers and growers are to blame for this and if it continues, manufacturers will look elsewhere for their wrapper tobacco. The dealers part in this deterioration of the crop is due to his method of buying in the bundle. Figures obtained from coöperative packing plants show that two crops of tobacco grown in the same town had a difference of 37 cents per pound in value yet who ever heard of dealers paying over a few cents per pound to growers? The dealer is not entirely to blame for this as he does not know just how every crop will sort out and he must buy good crops cheap to average up with the poor crops he had to buy at a good figure.

Mr. A. produces a crop worth 60 cents per pound. Mr. B's crop is worth 23 cents per pound. Mr. A. used high grade fertilizer, he handles the crop carefully from start to finish and finds it cost him 25 cents in the bundle. Mr. B. used cheap fertilizer and handled the crop roughly. His crop cost 15 cents in the bundle. When these two men sold, A got 24 cents and B got 20 cents. That is one big reason why the tobacco here is growing poorer and is due largely to the dealers method of buying. Just so long as the good grower continues to sell his crop in the bundle, just so long will he continue to support the poor grower, and just so long will the poor grower exist, and tobacco taken as a whole will not improve.

There is nothing to prevent a group of growers getting together and hire a competent man to sort and sell their crop. If a grower does not raise good tobacco he should not join an association as it cannot make good tobacco out of poor, and it costs as much or more to sort poor than good tobacco. There are good growers who sell at a profit in the bundle but did you ever hear from them how much they got? If they told, the man

Continued on page 3, column 2

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

STAFF

Roland A. Payne, County Agent
Mary Cheney Carpenter, Home Dem. Agent
Bena G. Erhard, County Club Agent
Mary C. O'Leary, Clerk

Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915, at the
Post Office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under
the Act of March 8, 1879.

"Notice of Entry"

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized October 31, 1917."

Price, 50 cents a year

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Team Work

How are you as a team mate?

The following verse is just as true of
our County army as any army on the
battlefield.

"It ain't the individuals,
Nor the army as a whole,
But the everlastin' team work
Of every bloomin' soul."

—Kipling.

DAIRY RECORDS

The importance of keeping dairy records was clearly brought out at E. Thornton Clark's farm in Granby recently. Here there is a herd of sixteen Holsteins, two of which are registered. The average production per cow was 12,000 pounds per cow the past 12 months. Every cow in the herd is of dairy type but Mr. Clark was not satisfied to know they were good ones, as anyone familiar with cows could see that. The milk from each cow is weighed not semi-occasionally but every day so accurate figures are available. The outstanding cow in the herd is registered. She was sold for a fraction of her real worth to a dealer by a farmer who doesn't keep

CULLING AND SELECTION OF HENS

Should be Practiced by all Poultrymen

The following article taken from Extension Leaflet 35 by Prof. W. C. Monahan of the Mass. Agricultural College, gives in brief form the Hows and Whys of culling. We should be glad to make arrangements for culling demonstrations in any town in the county when they are desired.

Systematic culling may profitably be practiced throughout the year; sick birds and those having physical defects ought to be eliminated whenever found. At the beginning of the laying year, only the experienced and skilful poultryman is capable of selecting, with any degree of accuracy, birds giving promise of extremely high egg production. It is, nevertheless, good practice when pullets are being housed to reject those physically unfit, lacking in constitutional vigor, of small abdominal capacity and relatively late maturity.

If such birds are kept, profit is dubious, housing capacity is not used to best advantage, and, furthermore, they are the first to be culled at the close of spring production.

Summer and fall, as the birds complete the laying year, are the seasons when culling is done to best advantage. It is a simple process, then, systematically to pick out and dispose of the early quitters—the poorer layers—as they stop laying. Thus the better layers survive into late fall, when the best of them may be selected to hold over another year.

Good health, constitutional vigor and freedom from physical defects are fundamental. Approach to standard requirements ought also to be considered, especially in selection of breeders, for it has a distinct commercial value as reflected in prices of hatching eggs, baby chicks or adult stock.

records. The dealer didn't keep milk records so only knew he had a good cow. This past year she produced 20,700 pounds of milk and was giving 40 pounds of milk per day when the year was up. In six months this cow had paid for herself, paid for her feed, had a heifer calf and \$85 on the credit side of the ledger.

Many say there is no money in dairying, yet these are the men who do not weigh their milk and keep cost accounts. Records and accounts are only a means to an end, and it is their use not their mere keeping that makes them valuable. If every farmer in Granby, or in any other town for that matter, would keep records, use them as a basis for feeding, and dispose of cows which did not pay their way, the number of cows in Hampshire County would decrease at least 50 per cent and the deficit due to dairying would be turned to profit.

The time of moulting usually marks the cessation of laying in lighter birds, and although many hens of the heavier breeds lay well into the moult, production is greatly slackened. They just dribble along. The later a hen lays in the summer, or the longer the period through which she lays, the greater her production. Hence, the high producer is usually the late layer, and therefore the late moulter.

The best layers have dry, brittle, ragged and frayed plumage by fall, with the tail feathers much worn. Poor layers, if not culled out by this time, often have a new coat partially grown, and present a much better appearance.

The length of time that a hen has been moulting may be determined by inspection of her wing feathers. It requires approximately six weeks completely to replace the pair of primaries next to the axial feathers, and about two weeks additional for each subsequent pair moulted.

In yellow-skinned breeds of poultry the same pigment that colors the egg yolks is responsible for the color of skin-shanks and beak. As the pullet lays, her body loses this yellow coloring material, and she gradually fades. The rate of fading depends upon the initial amount of pigment, the feed, the relative weight of the body, and the length of the period of production.

The skin around the vent is the first to lose its yellow color, then the eyelids and beak fade, the shanks being the last to whiten.

When a hen stops laying, this yellow color comes back to her body, and does so in the same order in which it goes out.—vent first, then the eyelids, beak and shanks. But it returns much more quickly than it leaves. A very few days after a hen stops laying the vent is yellow, and soon the restoration of pigment may be discovered at the base of the beak as it gradually works outward and then begins to restore the shank color.

The laying hen has a large, moist vent, showing a dilated condition as compared with the round, dry, puckered vent of the bird not laying.

The pelvic bones, located on either side of the vent, and between which the egg must pass, are spread open and are pliable in laying condition. In very good layers these bones are straight and thin. When a hen is not laying they come closer together, and in poor layers they are thick and blunt, often covered with hard fat.

The lateral or sternal processes—two bones located on either side of the keel (breastbone)—reflect quite accurately the condition of a hen's ovaries. When these bones are prominent, bulging out, the ovaries are usually full of growing oöcytes, or egg yolks, and the intestines are expanded showing the hen to be in

Continued on page 5, column 2

HOME MAKING

SCHOOL CHILDREN DISPLAY
SKILL IN POSTER DESIGNING

"Milk, the life saver," which showed a milk-bottle lighthouse, with a coffee-pot floating on the angry waves and nearly ready to sink, was the title of a well-drawn poster submitted by a fifth grade child in the poster contest held during the Madison, Wis., milk campaign. A poster which won the sixth-grade prize showed a baby lying in a hammock slung between two milk-bottle supports marked "His foundation for the future."

A football hero in his fighting clothes, with "Sis-boom-ah, he drinks milk," was a close second in this class.

In the seventh-grade competition the prize was won with another football hero wearing the cardinal, which is the color of Wisconsin University, and booting the ball over the goal. A milk bottle, also in football togs, follows him, the title being appropriately, "On, Wisconsin". In the eighth-grade a poster entitled "Nature's Best", a very realistic reproduction of a dairy cow, won the prize. Uncle Sam viewing a billboard which showed in large letters, "Use more milk", was a close second.

The imagination and wealth of ideas possessed by our American school boys and girls have been brought out very strikingly in the milk-poster contest held in the schools of various cities and towns throughout the United States, says a milk specialist from the Dairy Division, United States Department of Agriculture.

In the school-poster contests which were held in connection with the 40 or more milk campaigns in which the Dairy Division has coöperated many clever designs were worked out, and it seemed after each contest that all the available ideas on the food value of milk must surely have been exhausted. In each contest, however, the children brought in a surprising number of new and clever ideas, as shown by the contest mentioned above.

"The milk-utilization work in the schools, of which the poster contest is a part, and which includes milk talks and essay contests, has proved a very effective means of increasing the use of milk," says the department specialist, "and is now considered one of the most important features of the milk campaign."

Note

The Home Making Page is necessarily made up of extracts from other papers and bulletins this month. This is due to the fact that Miss Carpenter, the Home Demonstration Agent, has been confined to her bed practically all of July.

The Editor.

HOME PREPARED
CLEANING AGENTS

All surfaces should be polished with a smooth, fine substance to avoid the scratching which gritty cleaning agents often produce.

SILVER POLISH

5 pounds whiting, 1 quart boiling water, 2 ounces castor oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ package pearline. Mix the whiting and pearline together; add the boiling water and stir until all lumps are removed. Lastly add the castor oil and mix well. Store in covered jars and in a cool place.

FURNITURE POLISH

1 pint linseed oil, 1 pint turpentine. Combine the oil and turpentine and mix thoroughly.

DUSTLESS DUST CLOTH PREPARATION

1 cup linseed oil, 1 cup turpentine, 1 cup kerosene. Saturate a piece of cheese cloth in the mixture above. Shake the cloth out well, iron it and expose to the air for a few hours. Dust cloths so prepared may be washed several times without retreating.

DUSTLESS MOP

1 cup kerosene, 1 cup melted paraffin. Dip the mop into this until it is thoroughly saturated. To keep the mop moist it should be enclosed in a large paper bag when not in use.

Continued from page 1, column 3

who bought their tobacco could not buy the average crop in the neighborhood at a price whereby he could get his money back.

The grower should get the type of tobacco best suited to his soil—either Havana or Broadleaf. The so-called "Mongrel" tobacco does not give satisfaction to the manufacturers and brings a low price. Seed beds should be sterilized as it is insurance for healthy plants necessary for a good crop. Do not attempt to grow more than you can handle properly as damage of any kind lowers the value of the crop.

Dr. Jenkins of Connecticut recommends 180 pounds ammonia, 50 pounds phosphoric acid and 200 pounds potash per acre with or without a light coat of manure. This formula should be made up from cottonseed meal, fish and nitrate of soda for ammonia; acid phosphate or precipitated bone for phosphoric acid; and potash in sulphate of potash.

In topping get down to a good sized leaf. High topping detracts from the weight and value of the leaves.

Now for the harvesting. If you hang your tobacco on the lath, which most of us do, and you haven't low down racks, get them, and when you get them, have them

JELLY FAILURE MADE
SUCCESS BY USE OF PECTIN

Jelly which will not "jell" may sometimes be reclaimed by the use of pectin. A quart of grape-juice which had refused to become jelly was recently brought into the experimental kitchen of the Home Economics Office, United States Department of Agriculture. By the addition of a small amount of apple pectin a firm, fine-flavored grape jelly was obtained. Because of this success a whole shelf full of jelly failures, from which the sample was taken, can now be redeemed.

Many fruits, such as most berries and certain grapes, peaches, and pears, contain a comparatively small amount of pectin, unless taken at exactly the right stage of ripening; that is, before they are fully ripe and ready for eating; or in some cases they may be deficient in pectin even when unripe. In such cases the result of adding the proportion of sugar ordinarily used in jelly making and of cooking by customary methods is a heavy fruit syrup rather than a jelly.

Pectin may be easily extracted from apples, also from the citrus fruits, and kept ready for use with juices that lack this ingredient.

built so that a man may stand on the ground and hang the tobacco on the rack. This requires a rack, the top of which is about 5½ ft. from the ground, and should not have any bed pieces or reach. Such racks are commonly used by the best growers in Connecticut and should be part of every good growers equipment, and if you are growing good tobacco they will pay for themselves the first year in the amount of tobacco you will save from breaking, because remember every wrapper leaf you break or bruise either in harvesting or stripping has to go into either a filler or binder and the difference in price between fillers and wrappers today is at least one dollar per pound.

And speaking about fillers, the two or three bottom leaves on the plant are not good for anything else and it costs from 10 to 13 cents to sort them out and they are only worth 5 to 7 cents. The best thing to do is to leave them in the lot when you are cutting the plant before you lay it on the ground. Now then, string your tobacco on the lath, and immediately hang it on the wagon. This is the method of all the best growers in Connecticut and it pays.

When it comes to taking down and stripping, don't be in such a hurry as to take it down before it is properly cured. A large portion of canker tobacco is caused by taking down before it is properly cured. Also do not take it down too

Continued on page 5, column 1

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

PRIZE WINNING

HANDICRAFT STORY

Champion Scores 99.8%

When Mr. Farley judged the work done by the prize winner, he scored it 99.8%. That is sufficient to say about the grade of the work done. Following is the story:

When I started in the Handicraft club, I didn't know what to make but after looking over a book on Handicraft I found an illustration and work dimensions for a cabinet so I thought I would attempt it for my household article and a checker board for my toy. I started right away to keep a record of the hours of chores I did at home. Then I went down street and bought boards at the box shop for my cabinet and about two weeks after I bought the boards for my checker board.

The side boards of the cabinet were about three feet high and the shelves were 16½ inches long and 11 3/16 inches wide. Then I started to sandpaper the boards to get them smooth and it took a few hours to do that. I made grooves in the boards just the thickness of the shelves to make them stronger than the shelves and the sideboards began to warp so I put them in the sun with the convex side to the sun and the concave side to the ground so the dampness of the earth on the concave side and the heat of the sun on the convex side would make them straight but it didn't do it so I took the boards into the house and put them over a kettle of boiling hot water and the steam in time straightened them. Next I put the shelves in the side boards where the grooves were in and put in three round headed screws to hold them steady. Next I cut out the pieces for the door. First I cut out two pieces which were 18½ inches long and 3 inches wide and two other ones which were 16½ inches long and 3 inches wide. The door was 18½ inches wide, which was joined by mortising together. I cut out a panel which fitted into the square. The tenons were glued and the panels were held in place by a groove. When the glue was dry the door was ready to put on the hinges. The door covered two of the shelves and left the third one open. The back of the cabinet was of sheathing matched boards. The back I nailed on with finishing nails. After it was all together, I stained it oak color.

Next I started my checker board. First I sandpapered the board which was 31½ inches long and 19 inches wide. On the four sides were nailed stripes 5/8 inches thick and wide enough to stand 5/8 of an inch above the board. These stripes were mitered at the corners.

FAIRS AGAIN!

Everybody There

Fair season is on us again. At every fair in the county we want a good boys and girls exhibit. Here are the dates:

Middlefield—Aug. 31-Sept. 1.

Worcester—Sept. 2-6.

Cummington—Sept. 8-9.

Ware—Sept. 9-10.

Greenfield—Sept. 13-15.

Eastern States—Sept. 18-24.

Northampton—Oct. 4-6

Remember, Boys and Girls, the directors of our County Fair are banking on us. They are making one day, Oct. 4th, the big feature of the day. It is only right that we do our part. Let us have this aim—

1. Every club member an exhibitor.
 2. Every club member in some athletic event.
 3. Every club member on a club float.
- Here are a few things to remember in getting ready for exhibits.

1. Exhibit your best product.
2. Freaks are always disqualified.
3. Have all articles in one entry match as nearly as possible.
4. Get things clean and in good condition.

Five inches from either end of the board were nailed narrow stripes making a tray for the checkers. Then I bought a can of red paint and a can of black paint. I painted the back red and it struck in so that I painted it again. When I painted the top of it I found when I was about through that the paint was too thick so I put in some turpentine and thinned it and painted the rest of it, that made the board a light red and a dark red and the dark was rough so that I gave it a good rubbing down with pumise stone to make it smooth. I learned that it was not the best to thin paint in the middle of a job. When finished I marked out the squares which were 1½ inches by 1 5/8 inches, on the length and 12 on the width. Every other one was painted black like any checker board.

Next I got a broom handle and sliced it up for checkers which were 5/8 of an inch thick and I had to cut out 48 of them. Half of these were painted black and the other half red then I was finished. The boards for the cabinet cost me \$1.60 and for my checker board \$1.50 and the paint for the checkers cost me \$.45 and for the cabinet \$.30, making the total cost of my material this year \$3.85.

In our school the hall sink pipe was filled up with sand and last winter it burst so that it leaked badly and needed

20 CLUB MEMBERS MADE

\$492.00 IN POULTRY

Amherst Boy Champion

Taking the figures for the first twenty to report in the 1920-1921 Poultry Club, the following results are shown:

247 birds laid 46,284 eggs, valued at \$827.68. This made an average of 66 eggs per bird. In addition \$140.65 worth of fowl was sold. Total expense for the year were \$1016.25 and receipts \$1508.16, making a profit of \$491.91.

Of the 960 eggs set 571 were raised, valued at \$288.10.

The highest profit per bird made by Lowell Walker of Amherst, the county champion, was \$4.82 per bird and it is interesting to note that this was not in any way due to prize money for by chance the only show he was at gave ribbons.

Michael Soopka of Ware 7 won second place and Osborne West of Hadley receives honorable mention for placing third.

Following is the story of the County Champion:

MY FLOCK OF HENS

Last fall I decided I would like to keep some hens. So my father said he would help me build a hen house. We found enough wood and old chicken wire in the cellar to make a small house and yard. All we had to buy were two hinges and fencing for the yard.

A few days after the house was completed a man asked if we wished to buy his Ancona chickens as he was moving and had to sell them. We bought them for twenty dollars. There were eleven roosters and thirteen pullets. They were hatched in June and we bought them in August. As soon as they were big enough we ate all but one of the roosters. The meat of the roosters weighed twenty-nine pounds and was worth about sixteen dollars. A little later one of my pullets died so now I have twelve pullets and one rooster. They are full blooded Ancona stock.

Their egg production began November eleventh when they were about five months old and they have averaged about one hundred and ten eggs per bird. I

Continued on page 5, column 1

fixing. The pipe was made of lead so it was not hard to get out. I got a pipe down to the house and the next morning put it in the sink, so my repaired article was finished.

In this year's work, I have learned to use many more tools than I did in the first year's and have liked it so would like to take it again next year.

Ernest King, Age 12,

Ware, Mass., Dist. 7.

Continued from page 3, column 3

dry and then put water on it. Any dealer had rather pay you for the water and have you leave it off, but a certain amount of water can be put on good healthy tobacco providing you understand how, but putting it on with a broom and barrel when it is pulled off the lath or as I have seen one man do it with a pail and brush as he was stripping it in the bundle is not the proper way by any means. Next take down only what you can handle properly. How many men take down so much at one time that before they have time to strip it off it is heating in the pile?

Don't try and put 60 pounds or over inside a bundle when the paper will only hold 40, thereby leaving a lot of exposed tobacco to dry up and break. Don't make your hands so big your cannot lay it in the bundle straight.

THREE COUNTY FAIR

October 4, 5, 6, 1921

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

State Gold Medal Sheep Contest

RACES

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS

BOYS' and GIRLS' PROGRAM

Write Secretary for Premium List

Continued from page 4, column 3

have paid out about \$52.00. The birds are worth \$25.00 and the eggs and poultry seed used amount to over \$84.00 so my profit is a little over \$57.00. I have had no diseases in my flock. One hen died. I do not know what was the trouble with her.

It is very unusual for any of the Mediterranean breeds to set but one of my birds has hatched ten chicks. All are strong and healthy. They are three weeks old now.

I have only won one prize and that was a blue ribbon won at M. A. C. on a dozen eggs.

I think taking care of the baby chicks and collecting the eggs is the best fun of the poultry club work.

Lewell Walker, Jr.

Continued from page 2, column 3

condition for business. In an immature pullet or a hen that has stopped laying or gone broody these bones recede and are difficult to find, as on a male.

The abdominal capacity of a hen also changes with production. A pullet nearing maturity fills out her abdomen with necessary reserve fat, the developing ovary and oviduct, and the dilated intestines, all of which require more room. The good laying hen maintains this wide deep, capacious abdomen. When handled it feels soft and pliable, enveloped by a loose skin of fine quality, as contrasted with the coarser, tight skin enclosing the hard fat-filled abdomen of the poor layer, or the hen which is not laying.

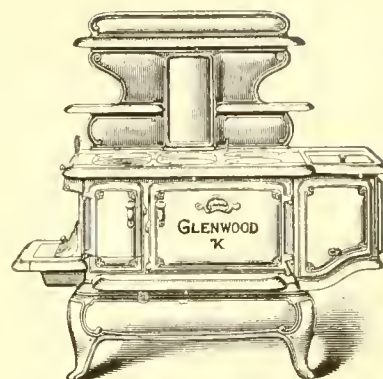
The comb, wattles and ear-lobes are highly vascular organs revealing quite plainly the condition of blood circulation, and reflecting to some degree the health of the bird and the condition of her ovaries. In good health and production the comb and wattles are bright, full, of good size and waxy to the touch. As production wanes they lose color and get limp.

An effort is being made to correlate some particular type or body conformation with high egg production. The so-called "Hogan System" represents pioneer work in this direction. Suffice to note that egg-type must unite capacity and quality. Birds of great intensity in egg production must possess large digestive capacity combined with a disposition to lay rather than put on flesh. Apparently it requires a long, deep body and an active disposition.

For best results, culling must be done, or at least verified, in daylight, when white and yellow may be easily distinguished. Primarily it is a method of applying the *physical limitations to production* and *physical effects of production* to hens in the flocks kept under the same conditions of environment for the purpose of disposing of the poor individuals and keeping the good ones. Used in this manner it is reasonably accurate.

It is not safe to judge a hen by any one of the previously discussed indications of production or non-production. Many discrepancies will be found. It is only when birds are systematically measured by each and all of these standards that a correct conclusion is apt to be reached concerning their utility worth.

Furthermore, hens can be culled accurately only when kept under an environment favorable to egg production. Poor housing conditions, defective rations or irregular feeding practices and parasite infection may put many hens out of laying condition and cause them to be classed as culls, not because of inherent poor qualities of the hens themselves, but because of the care, or lack of care, they receive.



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For Sale: Three-year old Guernsey bull. Grandson of Pencoyd's Golden Secret out of a May Rose Cow with a Jr. 2-year record of 11,000 lbs milk, 485 lbs fat. Geo. Timmins, Ware, Mass.

Continued from page 1, column 2

their own basket. In fact Mr. Stiles really is selling satisfaction as every customer is so well pleased he returns for more. No fancy stand is used in this case, the appeal being made by a large display of fancy fruit.

Apparently too few of those producers of farm products have discovered that both Northampton and Holyoke have Community Markets open to all producers. In Northampton only five farmers have taken the time to sell their products in the market which opens at 7 A. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays. In Holyoke, the market is open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdays. It is a common occurrence in both markets for all produce to be sold in two to four hours at prices which are fair to both consumer and producer. It is an interesting fact in both markets that the larger the group of farmers the larger the crowd of purchasers is also. So far neither market has been glutted by too many fruits and vegetables of good quality.

There are many successful market gardeners in nearby towns who have but little trouble in selling their produce to local stores. These men are well known to the trade and can be depended on to have a continual supply of fruits and vegetables. These men do not have a fractional part of the trouble disposing of large loads of produce that the small producer has in disposing of a few bushels. This is due in a large measure to their better business methods and the careful grading of their products.

The above have been largely individual efforts regarding marketing. There are however, several coöperative marketing associations which have been very successful in marketing their products. These are based largely on one commodity and have in many cases not only sold the product but have also acted as purchasing agent for their members. The Hampshire County Tobacco Growers, Inc. is composed of a group of tobacco growers in Hadley and surrounding towns. The association packs, sorts and sells the crop for its members. It belongs to a central association with offices in Hartford, Conn. and has done well by its members in spite of adverse business conditions beyond its control.

In Williamsburg is located the Williamsburg Fruit Growers' Association which packed nearly 4000 barrels of apples for its members last year. This as-

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THE BANK FOR EVERYBODY

sociation has affected a real saving in the purchase of lime and spray materials for its growers. The Western Hampshire Farmers' Exchange with offices in Cummington has only acted as purchasing agent for its members so far. It affected a real saving in the purchase of feeds and fertilizer this past year and is getting on its feet in fine shape. This fall it will undoubtedly be in position to sell the potato crop of its members.

The milk producers of Granby, Amherst and South Hadley have found the Holyoke Producers Dairy Company a real organization in the marketing of milk. While other dairy men have had surplus on their hands this organization of farmers has disposed of every can of milk produced by members and have paid the N. E. M. P. A. price.

The Habit of Saving

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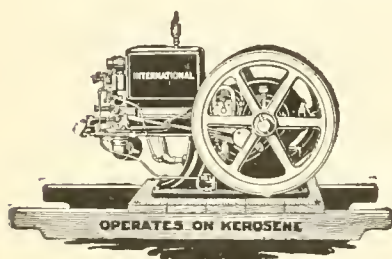
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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. VI.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., SEPTEMBER, 1921

No. 9

FIELD DAYS AND PICNICS

Important Phase of Community Life

Coming between haytime and harvest August furnishes one of the best months for field days and picnics. The old adage about "all work and no play" surely is as true with farmers as it is with any other class of people and these social gatherings have an important place in community life.

Several Market Gardeners from this county attended the annual field day at the Market Garden Field Station in Arlington, August 3rd. This station is doing experimental work for the benefit of the market gardeners. Variety tests, tests of strains of the same variety of vegetables are being carried on showing wide range in trueness to type, earliness of maturity and other important characteristics. The manure economy test is sure to give important results. Already the supply of stable manures which the market gardeners may purchase have been greatly reduced and green manure must take their place. Mr. Stoddard, a veteran Brookfield market gardener, staged a plant setting demonstration which caused much discussion. A potato planter marked, fertilized and ridged up the rows. Cabbage plants were then set at the rate of over 1,800 per hour.

Holstein Field Day

The local Holstein Club held a field day at Mt. Hermon on August 13, which was largely attended by men and women of both counties interested in this breed of cattle. Mr. Elder may well take pride in showing this fine herd of cattle numbering at present over 175 head. It was pointed out that over half of the cattle in this herd trace back to their great foundation cow. Over sixty-five of the females of the herd are daughters of one bull. It surely is an object lesson for any breeders of cattle and the trip was well worth while. To those who visited Mt. Hermon before it was a pleasure to return. To those who were there for the first time it was merely a start for future trips.

Cummington Picnic

Over three hundred people gathered at the fair grounds in Cummington, August 18, for the picnic held under the joint

GOLD MEDAL JERSEY

Fine Record Made by E. C. Harlow

Three calves, two records of 27,686 pounds of milk, 1,541 pounds of butterfat is the performance record of Gamboge's Edla in 28 consecutive months. She was six years and nine months of age when placed on test in 1920. She completed her first record with a production of 13,398 pounds of milk, 731 pounds of butterfat; carried a living calf 205 days of this test, qualifying for the gold medal. Her second record was finished May 8, 1921. She produced 14,292 pounds of milk, 810 pounds of butterfat; dropped a living calf June 22, 1921, which had been carried 229 days during the test, qualifying her for her second gold medal. She is a very persistent producer.

She received the same attention as the other cows in the herd, with the exception of a few extra pounds of grain a day. In pasture about five months, the rest of the time she stood in a stanchion in row with the other cows.

The sire of Gamboge's Edla is Gamboge's Oxford Lad 67284, and her dam is Countess Edla 171423.

Mr. Harlow started his Jersey herd thirteen years ago with two purebreds and five grade Jerseys. Today he has sixty-three registered Jerseys, all high producers.

auspices of the Pomona Grange, Cummington Creamery and the "Farm Bureau". The committee on sports put on a fine program for the young people in the morning and deserves much credit for the fine way in which the events were run off. All of our picnics should have more of these events. After dinner addresses were given by Leslie R. Smith, Master of the State Grange and O. M. Camburn of the State Department of Agriculture. Mr. Smith always is good and stressed the importance of social gatherings and the part the grange should take in community life. Professor Camburn showed the importance of dairying in this section and what must be done by local cream producers if they are to compete with other sections. He suggested cow testing associations or dairy clubs to eliminate unprofitable cows and to study feeding methods and better care of cream so that the quality of butter produced locally might be raised.

Continued on page 5, column 2

TOP DRESSING PAYS

Nitrate and Acid Phosphate Increase Hay Crop

Two Hampshire County farmers conducted top-dressing demonstrations this past year on their hay land. Both knew that it paid to use Nitrate of Soda and Acid Phosphate, yet they kindly left an unfertilized plot as a check for their own information and for the benefit of others interested in fertilization of hay land. The mowings in both cases were natural hay land and would give good yield anyway as they had only been down one year. Fertilizer application was 450 lbs. per acre of a mixture of 100 lbs. nitrate of soda and 200 lbs. acid phosphate.

At Joe Lang's in South Hadley, the check or unfertilized plot gave 4114 lbs. hay per acre while the fertilized area gave 7013 lbs. of hay per acre or 3899 lbs. of hay increase due to the use of fertilizer.

At F. W. Jerome's farm in South Hadley, the unfertilized plot gave 4510 lbs. of hay per acre while the fertilized plot yielded 9130 lbs. per acre, an increase of 5620 lbs. of hay per acre due to the fertilizer. These weights were of cured hay ready to put in the barn and do not mean that this amount would be taken out of the barn as hay will shrink considerable. However, it clearly shows that it pays to top-dress good mowings with nitrate of soda and acid phosphate. If these mowings had been run out but little increase would have been noted.

While no actual figures were obtained, a striking example of what nitrate will do on old sod was shown on the farm of C. S. Cooley in Plainfield. In his orchard 5 lbs. of nitrate were applied per tree on part of the orchard and part left unfertilized. In the fertilized section, the timothy got over knee high while in the unfertilized area little or no timothy was noted.

More farmers in this county should be acquainted with nitrate of soda as a fertilizer. There are places where it will pay and pay big while in other cases it is of less value. You should know when it will help. If you don't, let us tell you.

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE
Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

STAFF

Roland A. Payne, County Agent
Mary Cheney Carpenter, Home Dem. Agent
Bena C. Erhard, County Club Agent
Mary C. O'Leary, Clerk

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FIVE QUART COWS

How Many Do You Own?

The 1920 Census states that the cows of Hampshire County produced on an average 4451 gallons of milk in 1919. This means an average daily production of less than five quarts. If these figures are correct and they were the ones you gave the census taker, real good cows must be almost as scarce as hens' teeth and it would be absolutely true that there was no money in dairying. Even first calf heifers should do far better than these figures to be profitable.

If these figures are not correct they do show however that the farmers of this county do not know what their cows are doing. There is just one sure way of knowing. Weigh the milk. It only takes a moment yet it is time well spent. We will furnish record sheets and would be glad to help you in the study of these records. If you haven't the time to weigh your milk why not join a cow testing association and hire it done. Other progressive farmers have found this profitable.

It is an interesting fact that many of our best dairymen weigh each cow's milk

POTATO DEMONSTRATION

They are to Help you

"Seeing is believing" so the old adage goes even though the story is told of the man who saw a giraffe for the first time and stated "there ain't no such animal". So let it be with potatoes. In practically every field where northern grown seed has been planted beside home grown seed, the advantage has been decidedly with the former. Yet how many farmers are using seed from the same potatoes year after year?

At the Middlefield Fair, Geo. McElwain brought in the product of six hills of certified seed and of six hills of home-grown seed. The certified seed yielded fully one-third more marketable potatoes. With potatoes selling around two dollars a bushel, this means real money, even though certified seed cost a lot in the spring.

There are demonstrations of this kind in practically every town in the county where the potato crop is of commercial importance. The problem of the county agent is to bring the results of these demonstrations before as many people in the county as possible. At present we are trying to arrange digging bees so that every farmer in the locality will have a chance to see the potatoes actually dug and weighed. If you receive a notice of such a party, come—it will not hurt you and the results may mean dollars in your pocket.

Ain't It the Truth?

Beware the deadly sitting habit,
Or, if you sit, be like the rabbit,
Who keepeth ever on the jump
By springs concealed beneath his rump.
A little ginger 'neath the tail
Will oft for lack of brains avail;
Avoid the dull and slothful seat,
And move about with willing feet.
Man was not made to sit a-trance,
And press and press and press his pants,
But rather with an open mind,
To circulate among his kind.
And so, my son, avoid the snare
Which lurks within the cushioned chair;
To run like Hell, it has been found,
Both feet must be on the ground.

—(Selected by The Hancock Co.,
Me., Farm Bureau News from "Field
Afair".)

not once in a while but every day. With records of this kind it is not hard to test out changes of ration and to tell whether you are feeding the best ration possible. If the records are summarized you can tell which cows are really paying their way and get rid of the poor ones. Besides these material gains there is a feeling of satisfaction in knowing just how much each cow gives in a year. In fact the dairyman who keeps records takes more pride in his cows and gives far better care than the man who simply has twenty quart cows.

TIMOTHY COVER CROP

A Substitute for Manure

The benefits of timothy as a cover crop on tobacco farms has been shown by experiments and this practice has been carried on to some extent by our tobacco farmers. There are however far too few using the method of maintaining soil fertility.

The following statement by County Agent Ben Southwick of Hartford County summarizes the benefits to be derived from a timothy cover crop.

"Our figures for timothy show that on the average the top and root growth will furnish 3½ tons of organic matter per acre. This is as much humus material as 15 tons of manure furnish. In addition a large amount of nitrogen is taken up from the soil and therefore prevented from leaching out during the winter. Approximately 160 pounds of nitrogen and 150 pounds of potash were contained per acre in the timothy cover crops analyzed. This does not mean that these fertilizer materials were added to the soil, but the growing of timothy prevented their being leached away, thereby helping to save this fertility for next year's use. Our results show that timothy as a cover crop may be correctly considered as a substitute for manure and of value to every tobacco grower."

REMOVE FILLER TREES NOW

To Increase Orchard Crops Later

Now is a fine time to remove those filler trees that are beginning to crowd the orchard. Next spring they may give promise of a crop and the temptation to wait for one more crop may become too strong. I wonder how many thousands of filler trees escaped the axe last spring on account of that "one more crop" which was expected but failed to mature.

The lessened production occasioned by the removal of fillers is much less than is commonly supposed. The permanent trees are far more valuable than the fillers, for they will soon produce crops larger than all the filler crops put together. It is a matter of observation that three or four years after fillers are taken out the permanent trees usually produce larger crops than the orchard ever produced before, and the crops increase rapidly with the growth of the trees.

When fillers begin to crowd the permanent trees, every year they stay in the orchard means a further loss to the fruit grower, no matter what the fillers produce. Before the tops begin to crowd the roots must be badly interlaced for they extend outward from the trunk several times as far as the branches. This crowding must retard the development of the permanent trees and delay the time

Continued on page 5, column 1

HOME MAKING

Plan Kitchen for Convenience

In planning a new home or in remodeling an old one it should always be borne in mind that the placing of the stove, sink, and work table can be done in such a way as to save the housekeeper many steps in the tasks of the kitchen. Time and energy will also be saved if the shelves, cupboards, and drawers are located near the place where the supplies or equipment which they are to contain are to be used, and they will be even more convenient if they are so planned that their contents may be easily and quickly removed and replaced. In selecting the equipment only that which is most convenient and durable should be purchased. As in any well-regulated workshop, all equipment necessary for the convenience of the worker should be supplied, but that equipment should be installed first of all which will be used most often, and it should be of such a character and so located that it will result in the greatest saving of labor.

Some Kitchen Helps

Here are a few kitchen helps which other women have tried and found worthy of being passed on:

Throw away your blackening brush and try this simple plan of caring for your range. If your range is not a new one, and has many coats of blackening, first scrub it all over with hot suds; dry, and apply with a flannel cloth a mixture of equal parts of linseed oil and kerosene. Afterwards polish with another cloth. By going over the range once a week, and using the polishing cloth on the top of the range after each meal, you can keep your stove in fine condition. It will have a dull glow, much more attractive than the usual shiny polish. It is easier to apply and cheaper. L. A. H.

Another muscle and back saver for the housewife who cooks for her own family is a shelf near the cookstove high enough to elevate the fuel so she need not stoop down to reach it when it is necessary to replenish the fire. The shelf should have a narrow board nailed to the outer edge to keep the wood from falling off. Mrs. B. N. H.

It is impossible to do the weekly wash without getting one's apron and dress wet and the damp spot so quickly becomes soiled. Why not make a bib-shaped apron of oilcloth, bind the edges with tape, fasten a piece of tape to each corner of the bib, to slip over the head, and attach a piece of tape to each side and tie in the back? Splash all you want to, your clothing will keep dry.

Mrs. C. W. S.

BAKING AT HOME

New Bulletin by Miss Lucy Queal

A new bulletin has just been issued by the Agricultural College. Following is a copy of the first page. The rest of the bulletin contains many good and practical receipts, printed both in English and in Polish. Copies of the bulletin may be had by writing to the "Farm Bureau"

YEAST BREAD.

If bread is baked at home, and is well baked, more bread will be eaten. But good bread—and plenty of it—will help the family to grow strong and keep well and have good digestions. Bread should be toasted or very dry if given to children under two years old.

RECIPE FOR SIX LOAVES OF BREAD.

5 cups scalded milk, 5 cups boiling water, 5 tablespoons lard, 5 tablespoons butter, 2½ tablespoons salt, ½ cup sugar, 2 Fleischman yeast cakes, dissolved in ¼ cup lukewarm water, 7½ quarts of flour which has been sifted.

Pour hot water and milk over the fats, salt and sugar. Let the mixture cool; then add the yeast mixed in the lukewarm water. Add half of the flour and stir the batter well. Work in the remaining flour, and knead three minutes on a board which is well floured.

Place dough in a large greased bowl and butter top of dough. Cover dish with clean towel, and keep in a warm corner of the room. Let the dough rise until it is twice the original size. Cut dough into pieces and shape into loaves, kneading only a little.

Have pans thoroughly greased. Place each loaf in a separate pan and let dough rise until twice its size. Put in a hot oven and let loaf turn slightly brown; then cool the oven until bread can bake for forty minutes more in a medium oven. Remove loaves from pans as soon as they are out of the oven and let them cool.

Keep bread in a stone jar, which is scalded out frequently.

Do You Know That ?

—dyeing curtains to match or harmonize with the rest of the room is just another way of creating a "house beautiful" without expense.

—half the ill temper of the world is the result of poor ventilation.

—scraps of sandpaper are fine for scouring burned skillets and sauce pans.

—currant jelly beaten up and thoroughly mixed with water makes a pleasant beverage especially as the basis for a fruit lemonade.

—a dish of air-slaked lime put on the shelf with preserves and pickles will prevent them from molding.

VALUE OF MILK IN THE
DIET SHOWN WITH
RAT EXHIBIT

A striking exhibition of the value of milk in the diet has been prepared by the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture for the use in educational milk campaigns. The exhibit consists of two stuffed and mounted rats, one a large-boned healthy specimen, the other an undersized weakling with skin clinging to its poorly developed bones.

The illustration compares an adequate diet containing all the food essentials with an adequate, poorly chosen diet, lacking some of the food essentials. The large, well-developed healthy rat had its cereal diet supplemented with milk, and the advantage accruing is shown by the well-developed tissues, muscles, and bones, the smooth hair, the bright eyes, and the healthy color of the living rat. The protein of milk is capable of building muscular tissue. The mineral of the milk, especially lime, builds strong bones, and the food accessories (vitamines) of the milk insure growth and health.

The small rat was deprived of milk and other adequate sources of these necessary food constituents, hence the weak, gelatinous bones, thin muscles, lack of growth, and constant loss in weight and size. Both rats had wheat biscuits, but only one had milk with biscuits.

Music is a Blessing

Have you music in your home?

Are you making any effort to supplement the splendid offerings of the phonograph record and piano player roll with home-produced vocal and instrumental melody?

Will there be a singing school in your community this fall?

"Good music in the farm home will contribute much toward a wholesome contentment and a happy family life." Secretary Wallace wrote in response to a request for an expression on the subject.

"Music is one of the good things of our present civilization which, in common with other blessings, is as readily available to those who live in the open country as to those who dwell in the open

"In the old days music was an important factor in rural community life. Many of us remember the old-fashioned singing school.

"Community singing should be revived generally.

"The township music teacher should be working in every community."

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

REMEMBER OCT. 4, 5, AND 6

Every Boy and Girl out on Boy's and Girl's Day

We want to make "our" day at Northampton Fair, the "Big" day without a question. We want every club member in the county there. We want every club member to exhibit, to enter a judging contest, to be on a club float, and to be in some of the events. The only way to make the day the kind of a success that Hampshire County club members call a real success, is to have it 100% and nothing else.

The program runs; judging contest in the morning, with athletic stunts on the track for those interested in judging; big club pageant at 2.00 o'clock in the afternoon; followed by a peg race, bicycle race, and a greased pig race; ending with a lively track meet between the high schools of the county.

If you have any questions in regard to the fair, the whys and wherefores of any of the program or exhibits for the boys' and girls' part, get in touch with Miss Erhard at the "Farm Bureau" either by letter or telephone, Northampton 53.

At the first day of the Middlefield Fair the canning club of that town had its exhibit. Miss Hazel Boyer was the leader. Mr. Farley judged and the prize winners were as follows:

First year work—1st Lizzie Tefts.

First year work—2nd Nellie Tefts.

First year work—3rd Ethel Boyer.

Second year work—1st Frances Cottrell.
Third year work—1st Helen Olds.

September 2nd, Westhampton had its exhibit in connection with a church supper. All were doing first year work Mrs. George Burt was leader. Miss Alice Bartlett judged the exhibit. The winners were as follows:

First—Elsie Warren.

Second—Rose Hayden.

Third—Frederick Honor.

Other exhibits are scheduled through September and October. Plainfield, Cummington, Chesterfield and Worthington will exhibit at the Cummington Fair. Easthampton exhibits at the garden exhibit September 11; Huntington the 12th; Pelham at Old Home Day, September 17. Amherst clubs will exhibit at the town exhibit September 30. Belchertown will exhibit at the Belchertown Fair and Ware at the Ware Fair. Hatfield is planning an exhibit. Hadley and Northampton will exhibit at the Northampton Fair.

Practically every club in the county will also exhibit in the "club exhibit" class at the Northampton Fair.

GOOD SHOWING AT WORCESTER

Represented in Handicraft, Sewing, Poultry and Canning

Hampshire County was represented in these four projects at the Worcester Fair. There were exhibits and judging teams. In all lines there was keen competition, as this is the fair when the club work from all over the state comes in competition.

The judging teams from the county were poultry and canning. The canning team consisted of Frances Sauers and Alice Randall of Belchertown, and Mary Shea of Ware. The team was trained by Mrs. Dwight Randall. They judged as a team, a class each of raspberries, peaches, peas, and string beans. The team placed second. The poultry team, Harold Pellissier, Osborne West, and Charles Mather, all of Hadley, was trained by Mr. Wm. Loring. They judged individually, a class each of "Reds", Leghorns, White Rocks, and Plymouth Rocks. The team placed third. Pellissier being high man.

The exhibits all made a good showing. The only sewing sent, a specimen of darning by Freda Bloom of Ware won third. Of the three handicraft exhibits sent the following won; a useful article by Ernest King of Ware, first; a recreational article by Hector King of Ware, first. Of the six canning exhibits sent the following won; a club exhibit of 24 jars of fruit by the So. Amherst club, first; club exhibit of 24 jars of vegetables by the Plainfield club, third; an individual exhibit of twelve varieties by Miriam Loud of Plainfield, second; a collection of 5 jars by Alice Randall of Belchertown, second; a collection of 4 jars by Frances Sauers, second. Out of seven poultry exhibits entered the following won: by Dennett Howe of Amherst, second on Leghorn pullet and second on cockerel; by Roger West of Hadley second on Rhode Island Red cockerel; and by Osborne West of Hadley, 3rd on Wyandotte pullet, and a 3rd on cockerel. This means the county won \$35.75 in prize money.

Suggestions for Those in Judging Contests

A good many club members will be entering the judging contests at the Cummington and Northampton Fairs. This means not only placing the class judged but also giving reasons. We suggest that all judging look over the class carefully and not too hurriedly and then write as follows:

"I placed them A—C—D—B (or whatever order you decide they should go.

I place A over C because: (List your reasons, in tabular form, concisely, and

CORN TEAM TO GO TO**EASTERN STATES**

Same Team as last Year

The teams that are to represent Massachusetts at the Eastern States Exposition this year have not been picked by competition, as they were last year. This year there are to be only four teams to go from the whole state, and they have been picked by Mr. Farley. As the state is to have a corn team, he has asked the same two boys who won last year to go again this year. Osborne West and Irving Johnson, both of Hadley will demonstrate the care of seed corn. A boy from Franklin County will also be on the team. He will discuss the various kinds and varieties of corn.

Notes About the County

The county has now a Hampshire county canning club label. A set for the exhibit jars has been given to each club member. Watch for the labels at all the fairs in the county.

Elmer Olds' of Middlefield lead his calf club calf into the ring at Middlefield fair, and came out with the blue ribbon.

Mary Mazella of Huntington has an exceptionally fine garden. She has fully a half acre under cultivation. She has sold a good deal of produce and has a good deal in glass jars.

The pig club girls will have to work pretty hard if they want a girl champion again this year. There are a few boys "out to win", and to date they are doing it.

Every agricultural club member in the county has been visited by the county club agent. In practically every case she found good work. The thing that pleased her most was the fact that less than five boys and girls in the whole county last spring signed cards, and then did not follow up with a project. Let us hope every one will finish the job with a record and a story sent in at the proper time.

A good many of the canning clubs have reported "all members finished the required amount and still going strong".

Aug. 28th saw a very good garden exhibit at South Hadley Falls. Miss Bartlett says practically every gardener exhibited.

Lawrence LaPlante, So. Amherst, has 935 plants of tobacco from which he hopes to clear at least fifty dollars.

accurately.)

I place C over D, etc."

It is only necessary to tell the reason for placing the last at the last when it was done so for a definite reason at the very beginning; as for example, a disqualified bird in poultry, or a spoiled jar in canning.

Continued from page 2, column 3

when the orchard will reach the period of maximum production.

Leaving the fillers in too long will not only retard the development of the orchard but by shading out the lower branches it will force the trees to grow upward. A large percentage of our high-headed orchards are high because the trees stand so close together that they have to grow upward if they grow at all. If they have plenty of room vigorous trees of most varieties of apples will spread until the tips of the lower branches come very close to the ground even if the trees are headed five or six feet high when they are set; but if trees are crowded it is next to impossible to keep the tops low.

When filler trees seem to be interfering in any way with permanent trees by all means cut out or move out the fillers.

—R. A. VanMeter, Ext. Specialist in Pomology, M. A. C.

THREE COUNTY FAIR

October 4, 5, 6, 1921

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

State Gold Medal Sheep Contest

RACES

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS

BOYS' and GIRLS' PROGRAM

Write Secretary for Premium List

Market Garden Notes

The peculiar season is having a telling effect on many vegetable crops. Yields are not equal to what they might have been under circumstances. The onion crop of the Connecticut Valley is one of the smallest that has been known for years, due to damage from unsuitable weather and thrips.

Several home gardeners report that there is a very small crop of potatoes under their vines, even where the growth above ground has been a good one. I wonder if this condition is general? The rate at which the potato market has been moving of late indicates that it may be. Local potatoes have recently been wholesaling in the Boston market at \$2.50 a bushel.

Continued from page 1, column 2

Middlefield

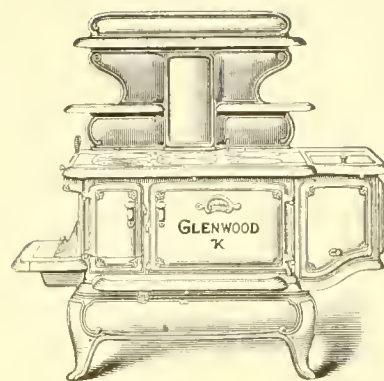
The second annual field day picnic was held by the local grange and the "Farm Bureau" together with a reunion of the Pease Family at the farm of Arthur Pease. Practically every family in Middlefield was represented so the affair surely took in the whole community. The morning was spent in meeting the other fellow and with sports for the younger people. At noon every one sat down to one of those old fashioned picnic dinners for which New England is justly famous and to which all did justice—or better. One of the most interesting speeches of the afternoon was made by Arthur Pease giving the history of the farm which contained about 600 acres. Mr. Pease's grandfather took this farm in 1821, built the barn in 1830 and used to mow about 125 acres by hand. Twenty-five cows were kept besides sheep, horses, swine and all kinds of fowl. The maples which beautify the farm were also set by Mr. Pease's grandfather. Many of the descendants of this family have left Middlefield being scattered all the way to California. Many interesting speeches were made and an enjoyable day was spent by all.

Fruit Growers

The Williamsburg Fruit Growers held a successful field trip August 26, visiting some of the best farms in Apple Valley. It was clearly shown that the best of apples could be grown in our hill towns but that this quality of apples do not grow wild. Abbot Howes showed some fine McIntosh, Wealthy, Wolf River and Baldwin varieties. Apples on this farm have proven more profitable than cows so the hay is mowed and left as a mulch under the trees. The fine growth and color of the trees shows that this system of management is successful. These trees have been sprayed five times and the high quality of the fruit shows it. At the second farm dairying and fruit were carried on in combination, the fruit suffering by not being so thoroughly sprayed as on the first farm yet being far above the average.

At Mr. Townsley's Farm the outstanding point was the quality of fruit grown in an old hillside pasture. The trees were seedlings grafted to Baldwins. In this rough country the trees had been sprayed four times. There are just two trees in the pasture that were not sprayed and these did not have a perfect apple on them. This was as clear a demonstration of the value of spraying.

The outstanding points brought out by this trip were that it pays to spray THOROUGHLY (not once with arsenate of lead) and that it pays to take care of the orchard. These men take pride in their fruit and have made Apple Valley famous. The men are by no means small factor in the success of Apple Valley.



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Personal service.

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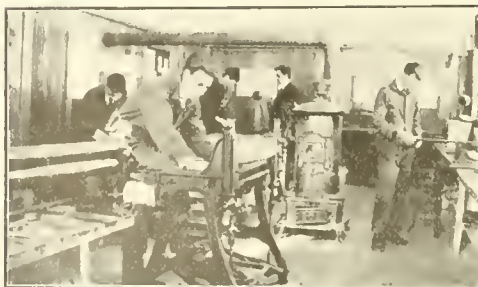
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JOSEPH PICKETT, Principal
76 Pleasant St., Northampton, Mass.

FALL PLOWING

Has Many Advantages

Fall plowing for oats and other spring seeded crops has many advantages. In the first place, it can be done when, as a rule, the men and teams are not so badly rushed as they are in the spring, particularly when the season is late or rains interfere seriously with spring preparations for seeding.

Oats and barley, further, may be seeded earlier on fall plowed land than where one must wait for the soil to dry out for spring plowing. Another point in favor of spring plowing is that less work is required during the spring rush to prepare a seed bed, and a better seed bed is usually obtained. Oats make the best yield in the warmer sections when seeded early, so the importance of a minimum of spring work to get a good seed bed is apparent. During the present season, early seeding was particularly important.

Effect on Plant Food

Fall plowing, again, permits stubble and other organic matter turned under to rot in the fall, so its plant food may be available for the crops earlier the following season than is possible when plowed under in the spring.

Very often fall plowing, especially when done late in the season, aids in controlling insect pests, by tearing up what was intended to be their "winter quarters". They are exposed to unfavorable conditions which kills some of them.

Heavy soils, when fall plowed, are improved in tilth by exposure to the hot sun of late summer and to freezing and thawing during the winter and spring, making it possible to produce a better seed bed than with spring plowing.

Some Precautions

When plowing in late summer or very early fall it might be well to put on a light seeding of oats or a similar crop to take and hold plant food which, due to its soluble condition, might otherwise be leached from the soil before seeding time in the spring.

It is seldom advisable to fall plow rolling lands that are subject to washing as much damage might occur in case of heavy rainfall between plowing and seeding time in the spring. Sandy soils subject to blowing had better be left covered by a crop or at least left unplowed, instead of exposing to the action of the wind during the winter.

Are We?

Ch-ch-chickens, beautiful chickens,
We are C-c-culling chickens every day,
And when we get thru C-c-culling
Every hen in Hampshire County's going
to lay.

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WARREN M. KING, President
C. H. PIERCE, Vice-President
EDWIN K. ABBOTT, Cashier

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DEPOSITS, \$2,000,000

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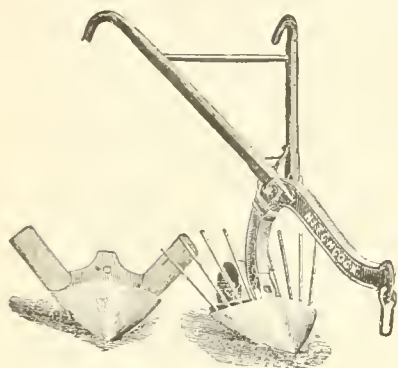
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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. VI.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., OCTOBER, 1921

No. 10

FAIRS

Hampshire County Well Represented

Favored by the best of weather all of the fairs of Hampshire County have closed a successful season. Every one looks forward to cattle show and practically everyone is glad when the show is over. The excitement and competition does much to stimulate interest in things agricultural and as an educational factor all fairs have greater possibilities than ever have been exploited.

Middlefield

Depending almost entirely on the efforts of one community Middlefield holds one of the best of our old time cattle shows. In fact practically everyone brings the best of his herd for the first day and competition is always keen. The spirit of the competitors is as fine as will be found anywhere. Those defeated always take their defeat gracefully and vow they will have a prize winner next year. Here neighbor competes against neighbor and each man can see whether he is getting ahead as fast as his neighbor. Holsteins predominate as this is one of the few hill towns selling milk. Scrub bulls are a curiosity while registered cows are not. One of the striking features is the fine quality of the grade cattle. It is a sure thing that Middlefield farmers keep but few of the five quart cows which are according to census figures so common in this county.

Hall exhibitors were lighter this year than formerly. Middlefield farmers could and should put on a better hall exhibit another year. More vegetables and fruit would help, and how about potatoes and corn?

Ware

The outstanding feature of the agricultural section of the Ware Fair was the exhibits of the two local Granges. In both cases the quality and variety of farm products showed hard work on the part of all. In the vegetable exhibits it would seem that the young people were doing more farming than their fathers as their exhibits of vegetables, handcraft, and canning were far ahead of previous years. The adults must get busy if they are going to show the coming generation the way in farming. The cattle depart-

Continued on page 2, column 3

BOYS' AND GIRLS' DAY A SUCCESS

Everybody Busy and Happy

Good weather and a full day made many boys and girls happy on October 4th at the Three County Fair. The building was filled with exhibits. The canning club exhibits caused much interest. There were ten Hampshire County and one Franklin County club exhibiting. Keen competition was shown.

There were three town exhibits, Hadley, Amherst and Hatfield. The prizes were awarded in the order given. There were displays by the Smith Agricultural School and the Continuation School. There were many individual exhibits in all departments; drawing, sewing, cooking, vegetable, canning, handcraft and flowers.

The morning was spent in judging contests for the older boys and girls. The main thing of note here was the fact that every contest started on scheduled time. The winners were:

Poultry

First—Osborne West, Hadley.
Second—T. G. Oliver, Northampton.
Third—Charles Mather, Hadley.

Bread

First—Sophie Branasinka, Hadley.
Second—Helen Mageska, Hadley.
Third—Julia Keefe, Hadley.

Preserves

First—Helen Mageska, Hadley.
Second—Florence Edmonds, Hadley.
Third—Caroline Sover, Hadley.

Corn and Potato

First—Irving Johnson, Hadley.
Second—Stephen Buczala, West-hampton.
Third—Osborne West, Hadley.

Livestock

First—J. Goller, Hatfield.
Second—K. Heald, Amherst.
Third—E. Olds, Middlefield.

At the same time there were sports on the track for the younger boys and girls. These were in charge of Mr. J. E. Reynolds, the County Y. M. C. A. secretary. Ribbons were awarded in all events.

In the afternoon all the program took place in front of the grandstand. First came the club pageant. This was mar-

Continued on page 3, column 3

COMMUNITY MEETINGS

Your Town Should Have One

Each year at a town meeting you are asked to appropriate money for the Trustees for County Aid to Agriculture who have been running under the name of The Farm Bureau since 1918. Last year every town in Hampshire County appropriated money and now we as the extension workers cooperating with the Massachusetts Agricultural College and the United States Department of Agriculture want an opportunity to show what has been done in this county and in your town. Every town director within the past month has received a letter asking him to make local arrangements for a community meeting in his town for the above purpose. At these meetings we want local demonstrators to tell the results of their demonstrations whether

Continued on page 5, column 2

ECONOMIC STUDIES

Business Conditions

The outstanding matter of interest to the New England farmer to-day is the smallness of the most important among his cash crop. Naturally, a good price per unit is expected for these crops which are short throughout the country, and the farmers are wondering whether to hold for higher prices or to consider the present quotations all that economic conditions are likely to justify.

During such uncertain times as these it is particularly dangerous to attempt to forecast on particular commodities, but there are some general economic facts and principles which it is well to keep in mind when faced with the task of estimating the season's values and deciding whether to accept a fairly profitable offer or to gamble on the chance of a better price later with a chance for less.

Apples and potatoes are the leading cash crops over the larger proportion of the area. In a limited area onions are also an important cash crop. In the case of each of these crops the production in the fields contributing to our markets will be decidedly below the average.

An investigation of the records of prices reaching back over a number of years shows clearly that, in the case of such a commodity as potatoes, an extreme shortage of production may double the

Continued on page 2, column 2

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE
Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

STAFF

Roland A. Payne, County Agent
Bena G. Erhard, County Club Agent
Mary C. O'Leary, Clerk

Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915, at the
Post Office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under
the Act of March 3, 1879.

"Notice of Entry"

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized October 31, 1917."

Price, 50 cents a year

Officers of the Trustees

Edwin B. Clapp, President
Charles E. Clark, Vice-President
Warren M. King, Treasurer
Roland A. Payne, Secretary

Trustees for County Aid to Agriculture

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Milton S. Howes, Cummington
Mrs. Clifton Johnson, Hadley
Warren M. King, Northampton
John A. Sullivan, Northampton
Charles W. Wade, Hatfield

Notice is hereby given that in the month of October, 1921, two sworn statements were filed with the Northampton Post Office that the Hampshire County Farmers' Monthly is published by the Hampshire County Trustees for County Aid to Agriculture, the editor being Bena G. Erhard of Northampton, the business manager being Mary O'Leary of Northampton, and the following men officers of the organization: E. B. Clapp of Easthampton, Chas. E. Clark of Leeds, Warren M. King of Northampton and Roland A. Payne of Northampton.

CONGRATULATIONS!

In behalf of the trustees, the staff and the people of the county "The Farmer's Monthly" extend heartiest congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Roland A. Payne. We wish them the best of happiness and success.

Correction

In the editorial in September issue figures from the census were given the average production of Hampshire County cows 4416 gallons. This should have been 461 gallons.

DO YOU KNOW THIS TOWN?

The apple growers in our town don't seem to realize their good fortune. Everything is in their favor. It is so easy to grow apples. Curculios chew them, red bugs bite them, but they merely dimple up in appreciation. Apple scab spots them and along comes a hailstorm and knocks the spots out of them.

And then, in the fall, when farmers are wondering where they can get pickers, a gale puts the apples all on the ground. It is then a simple matter to pick them up and they are hustled off to market. Most commission men will handle apples for farmers if they can get them for nothing.

The farmers handle a good deal of money in this way. But they are a thrifty lot, these horny-handed apple growers of ours. Nothing is wasted. All the apples that are not sent to market are worked up into a snappy, invigorating drink for the townspeople.

—Anonymous.

Continued from page 1, column 3

price as compared with a five year average while on the other hand, a bumper crop may cut the average price in half. If it were possible for our farmers to obtain double the price of these past five years, they could retire from such an uncertain business.

It is manifestly out of the question to expect such prices as that during even normal times, let alone a business depression. Prices in general were higher early in 1920 than at any other time recorded by history, and financial conditions have completely reversed themselves these past eighteen months. In arriving at any basis for safe calculation of values for today we might as well forget war prices.

It must be kept in mind that the price levels in force at the beginning of this harvest showed agricultural prices in general to be at only a trifle above the level of the five years before the war. The general price level had not fallen so far, but the general wholesale price level was only at a little over one-half of the peak of 1920. It must be remembered that industrial production slumped while agricultural production continued nearly at normal and the result was a comparative as well as absolute decline in wholesale agricultural prices.

There is not the slightest reason to believe that war prices will be re-established as a general level. It would be safer to assume the levels of this summer as the new normal. If the history following the Napoleonic and Civil Wars repeats itself, we shall see a comparatively brief recovery followed by another decline, sure but gradual. Present indications are for general price advances this winter, but there is strong reason to believe that the post-war general decline has not finally

Continued from page 1, column 1

ment while showing some improvement over former years could still be made better as Ware farmers have some good cows and they should show them.

Cummington

Having the surrounding towns all interested in Agriculture makes Cummington Fair a round up for the agricultural activities of the section. Dairy and beef cattle were present in goodly numbers and competition was keen in all classes of live stock. The local granges all put on creditable exhibits and added largely to the beauty of the hall. While the fruit classes were not as well filled as last year the quality was good and shows that fine apples can be grown in this section. The

Continued on page 3, column 2

passed. A fairly safe assumption would be that this summer's general price level is not high for post-war average. It must be conceded that the disparity between agricultural and industrial prices must be largely overcome.

If we take such an assumption and apply the experience, noted above, of price advances over normal amounting to 100%, we would have a fairly safe limit to our aspirations for this year's short crops.

Aside from the present fact of a financial deflation from war boom, we must not lose sight of the fact that large masses of our consumers are out of work and cannot pay large prices. When men are out of work, on part time, or even trembling lest they lose their jobs they spend carefully. Some industries have recovered remarkably, and those are the ones we like to talk about, but we must remember that it is not so long since such an important mass of our consumers as the iron and steel trades were running at less than one-quarter time. It is true that there is every reason to believe that business is commencing to recover, but it has a great deal of strength to gain back yet before it can be pronounced in good health. Even the decline from normal which we see in our chief crops is not nearly so great as the decline from normal activity which our leading industries have been experiencing. It is the activity of industry that is our index of the pay envelope that the laborer has to trade with our crops. The decline in agricultural production is certainly not more than the decline in industry, and all agriculturalists can hope from such a situation is to see the disparity between agricultural and industrial prices overcome.

A pretty safe rule to follow is for the average unorganized farmers not to gamble with future prices when they have a really profitable offer.

F. T. McFall,

Professor of Marketing, M. A. C.

HOME MAKING

THAT SCHOOL LUNCH

It must be Attractive and May Often Contain a Surprise

Is the school lunch attractively packed in a clean box, so that it looks palatable to a hungry youngster at noon?

Put a surprise in the lunch box. It gives a joy to recess that is worth all the trouble.

Mustard, onion, Worcestershire sauce, tomato sauce and celery salt are good seasoning for meat sandwiches.

Raisin or nut bread, brown bread, muffins and corn bread will relieve the monotony of the plain sandwich and provide a varied diet.

Sandwiches form the most substantial part of the luncheon. Make them dainty, fillings simple and easily digested, but varied.

Eggs are not just eggs. There are stuffed eggs, minced eggs with chopped celery, chopped eggs with pickles or olives, and even eggs mixed with spinach.

Try eggs a new way, and note the appreciative comment after school.

The school lunch demands more planning than any other meal. It is one of the most important meals, and is eaten without the embellishments of the home dining room. Too often it is a dreary monotonous meal, failing to satisfy, lacking in balance and in pleasure-giving qualities. Any attention given to making the school lunch more appetizing, more effective in building a sturdy body and keen brain, is a labor of love that will yield both immediate and lasting results.

MISS CARPENTER RESIGNS

Hope to fill her place immediately

The Board of Trustees has received Miss Mary Carpenter's resignation as home demonstration agent for Hampshire County. Due to an accident which occurred in June it is impossible for Miss Carpenter to continue her work here. There is a committee from the Board now at work to procure a new agent.

Home-made Table Pad

Take enough newspaper to make a layer one-fourth inch thick, baste them together, cut to fit the table and cover sides with part of an old sheet and you will have a good table pad at no expense.

If one has small washings there is no need of going to the expense of getting a large clothes basket. A bushel basket lined with white oil cloth is much cheaper and easier to handle.

NEW STATE LEADER

Lucile Reynolds Will Head Home Demonstration Agents

Miss Lucile W. Reynolds, former home demonstration agent and assistant State Leader in Montana, has been appointed Massachusetts State Leader of home demonstration agents. She succeeds Mrs. Frank Haynes of Sturbridge, who has been filling the position temporarily since Miss Marie Sayles resigned in February to accept the position of State Leader in Ohio.

Miss Reynolds has studied in the Universities of Wisconsin and Minnesota and before going into home demonstration work had taught in county high schools of agriculture and home economics. She comes splendidly recommended to lead the home demonstration work carried on in Massachusetts.

Do You Know?

1. That a straight or turned-down brim on a hat is becoming to a full face, but broad curves should be avoided as they seem to increase the fullness of the face?

2. That a thin face requires a small hat with a very small brim, straight or turned-up?

3. That large hats emphasize the thinness of a face?

Continued from page 2, column 3

vegetable exhibit was far larger than in past years and did credit to the farmers exhibiting. It would indicate that this section is interested in cash crops to balance out the farm business.

Northampton

A Board of Directors that will call off all the horse races the first day of the fair and make it a real Boys' and Girls' Day certainly are to be commended. That their judgement was justified was shown by the attendance and the enthusiasm with which the young folks entered the program. There was something doing every minute and youngsters surely owned the place.

In Floral Hall eight Granges put on exhibits that were surely works of art with Belchertown taking the blue ribbon. This is the largest number of Granges exhibiting in a number of years. As usual the fruit display was large and competition keen in all classes. The vegetable display was larger than common and some fine produce was exhibited. The exhibit of cattle was about the same as usual with the Jersey perhaps putting on the strongest show. For the first time in several years weather conditions were favorable and good attendance was obtained. The directors are already planning a bigger and better fair for 1922.

Note

Acknowledgement is made to the Weekly News Bulletin. The Monthly News Sheets for Stafford County, Cape Cod and Bergen County, from which extracts have been taken for this page.

Continued from page 1, column 2

shalled by Alberta Bardwell of Hatfield, riding her horse "Bobby". Katharine Johnson of Hadley rode next carrying the Stars and Stripes. Then followed Mr. George L. Farley, State Club Leader, appearing as Uncle Sam and carrying a 4-H clover flag. The American flag was then carried out flat by the first troop of Northampton Girls Scouts. These girls had a home economics club in the winter, the first troop of scouts in the state to combine with club work. Following this came Robert Cutter and Anna Graves both of Hatfield riding horseback. They were followed by boys and girls carrying letters spelling Club Work. Then came the main feature of the pageant, the competitive floats. There was the keenest of competition. This was proved by the long time it took the judges to decide the placings. The winners were in order, Belchertown, Pelham, Northampton, Middlefield, Huntington, Westhampton; South Amherst receiving honorable mention. Other floats were from Amherst, Chesterfield, Hadley, Worthington, Easthampton, Williamsburg, Goshen and Hatfield. Five other floats had planned to come in but were unable to at the last minute. All were very good and told their story of club work. After this followed the Hampshire County Calf club headed by Jean Belden riding her white horse. There were eight calves in this section. Behind them came all the club members not in some other part of the pageant.

After the pageant came the greased pig race. There were three and all caused much excitement to participants and spectators. The pigs were caught by Irving Johnson of Hadley, William Chumura of Hadley and the boy who caught the third pig did not even wait to give his name or get his ribbon but started right for home with his spoils.

The peg race next held the attention. It was run in three heats. Ribbons were awarded on the time basis. The winners were Tom Flaherty of Hadley, William Chumura of Hadley and Helen Clark of Williamsburg.

The program then took the form of a High School Track Meet. Gold, silver and bronze medals were awarded in the various events and a silk banner was given the winning school, Ware.

The day was voted a success by all. Much credit and thanks are due the directors of the fair for giving the boys and girls such a splendid day.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK AT THE FAIRS AND EXHIBITS

Makes Good Showing

Each fair and local exhibit showed the fine work the club boys and girls of Hampshire County were doing.

Ware fair had exhibits from the No. 7 poultry, garden, canning and handicraft clubs; from the Ware Center handicraft club; the Ware 3 garden and canning clubs. The boys' and girls' department was reported the best ever. It was noticeable that practically every boy and girl exhibiting was a club member. Great credit should be given the fair association for the splendid way it stood behind this department and made so many attractive classes for boys and girls. In the school parade No. 7 won first place. They were dressed as "farmers" so they should have won, because they did not have to play the part—they are real farmers and real club members.

At Greenfield Fair, Irving Johnson took first prize with his flint corn. In the judging contest Sophie Branasinka of Hadley won second in bread judging; Irving Johnson of Hadley won first in vegetables and in corn judging; Osborne West of Hadley won 4th in stock and first in potato judging.

At Eastern States Exposition two of the Massachusetts corn teams were Hampshire County boys. The team placed third among twenty-eight teams competing. Baby Beef Club members won \$1.50 in prizes.

At Cummington fair many potato, corn and garden club members exhibited. There were five club calves shown and seven club pigs. Fifteen canning club girls from Goshen, Plainfield, Chesterfield, Cummington and Worthington made a very creditable exhibit in the club collection class as well as in the individual exhibits. In this the second prize went to a Windsor, Berkshire County club girl. The first prize in Berkshire pigs also went to a Berkshire County club member.

Joint canning and garden exhibits were held in Huntington, Easthampton, Hatfield and Amherst. The Pelham canning club exhibited at Old Home Day, and there was a South Hadley Center garden exhibit in connection with a church supper.

In all classes the quality of the vegetables and canning was very good. This counts more than quantity. In practically all places, however, there was also quantity.

LUTHER BELDEN OF HATFIELD BABY BEEF CHAMPION

Wins in Contest of Sixty

Eastern States Exposition was the windup of the Baby Beef Club. There have been three boys and two girls in this county raising Hereford steers for the past ten months. All showed at Springfield. There were four classes: "Herefords in Western Hampden County"; "Herefords in Eastern Hampden County"; Herefords outside Hampden County"; "All Other Beef Animal". Of course our members were in the third class. They were in competition with boys from Connecticut and Berkshire County. Luther Belden of Hatfield with his steer "Cherry" won first place in the class. Sternes Belden of Hatfield with "Chappie" came third. Robert Cutter of Hatfield won seventh with "Harding" and eighth with "Coolidge". Rachel Randall of Belchertown came ninth with "Wildfire" and her sister Alice came tenth with "White Socks".

From each class the first and second prize winners were first in the champion class. Luther Belden was first here making his "Cherry" champion of the show. The reserve champion was won by a boy in Connecticut with an Angus steer. Third place went to a Connecticut Hereford so Luther's was the only Massachusetts steer to place in the champion class.

The steers were sold on the hoof at public auction. Luther's steer sold at fifty cents a pound. This is the greatest price ever paid for beef on the hoof East of Buffalo in the history of the country. We must realize that this great price was paid because the man who bought it wanted the advertising for buying the champion steer. Club members must not feel that they can go into beef work and expect to get such a price. The day the steer sold the Chicago market price was 10½ cents a lb. The other Hampshire steers brought 13½ cents—12 cents—10½ cents—10 cents a lb. The county won \$150.00 in prize money on their steers.

Some boys and girls are already planning to enter the baby beef club again. In every case we ask them to seriously consider the dairy calf first and if then they want to go into beef, we will do all we can to help. Anyone wanting particulars about the 1921 baby beef club should get in touch with Miss Erhard.

What Club Next?

This is the next question every Hampshire County club member must settle.

MORE CANNING CLUB EXHIBITS

Good Work Shown in all Sections

Many canning clubs have exhibited at local exhibits as well as the fairs around the county. In all cases there has been very good work. The winners in different clubs are as follows:

AMHERST CENTER

1st Year Work

First—Agnes Thompson.
Second—Estelle Watt.
Third—Marion Baker.

SOUTH AMHERST

1st Year Work

First—Marion Lombard.
Second—Eva Alfieri.
Third—Ruth Ellis.

2nd Year Work

First—Kathleen King.

CUMMINGTON

1st Year Work

First—Estelle Tompkins.
Second—Edith Mongin.
Third—Gertrude Gloyd.

CHESTERFIELD

1st Year Work

First—Myrtle Damon.

EASTHAMPTON

1st Year Work

First—Marian McLaughlin.
Second—Esther Meschicovsky.
Third—Mary Drondoski.

2nd Year Work

Amy Oberempt

GOSHEN

1st Year Work

First—Lura Richardson.

2nd Year Work

First—Minnie Barrus.

HATFIELD

First—Constance Breor.
Second—Mary Doppman.
Third—Vanda Dombrowski.

2nd Year Work

First—Daisy Gutowski.

HUNTINGTON

2nd Year Work

First—Mary Mazella.

PELHAM

1st Year Work

First—Dorothy Martin.
Second—Hazel Martin.
Third—Doris Cadrett.

PLAINFIELD

1st Year Work

First—Katharine Allen.

Continued on page 5, column 2

OLD DEERFIELD FERTILIZERS

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JOSEPH PICKETT, Principal
76 Pleasant St., Northampton, Mass.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

H. L. Meritt of Chesterfield has young Chester White pigs for sale.

Continued from page 1, column 3
they came out the way we expected or not, to outline a live program of work which will be a benefit to your community, then either to elect project leaders or a committee with whom the extension workers may cooperate to carry on this work.

It is particularly noticeable that towns making such programs have received the best return for their money. We want to give value received and it is only through organized effort that this can be done. You can do your part by attending a community meeting and suggesting lines of work on which you are willing to cooperate. One of the aims of extension work is to make more profitable agriculture. No public agency or individual can accomplish this singlehanded. It can only be accomplished through the united action of the majority and they must have their eyes on a common goal.

Continued from page 4, column 3

1st Year Work

First—Stella Hamlin.
Second—Ruth Atherton.
Third—Doris Thatcher.

3rd Year Work

First—Miriam Loud.
Second—Hazel Holden.

WARE 7

1st Year Work

First—Dominic Merino.
Second—Mary Mazik.
Third—Frank Maxim.

WARE 3

1st Year Work

First—Catharine Sygiel.
Second—Emily Darling.

WARE CENTER

1st Year Work

First—Minerva Trcla.
Second—Mary Pendergast.
Third—Anna Martowski.

2nd Year Work

First—Mary Shea.

SOUTH WORTHINGTON

1st Year Work

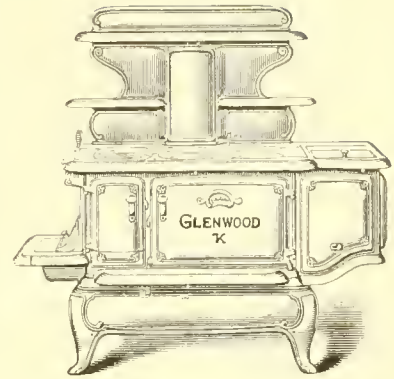
First—Evelyn Willet.
Second—Irmia Patch.
Third—Muriel Clark.

At Northampton Fair the prizes in the "Club Exhibit" went to:

First—Hockanum Club of Hadley.
Second—North New Salem Club of Franklin County.

Third—Pelham.
Fourth—South Amherst.
Fifth—Williamsburg.

Other clubs entering in this class were: Amherst, So. Amherst, Belchertown, Williamsburg, Hatfield, Plainfield, Ware Center, Westhampton.



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THE BIG TYPE HOG

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FARM MACHINERY

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Official Prest-O-Lite Service Station.

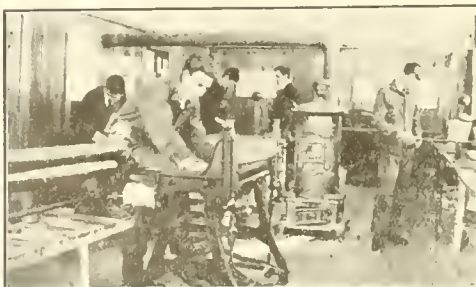
HOTEL GARAGE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.



PICTURE OF A SIX ROOM COTTAGE TO BE BUILT BY THE BOYS
IN THE CARPENTRY DEPARTMENT OF THE

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The Agricultural Department

OPENS SEPT. 26

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SOME ASPECTS OF THE FARMERS' PROBLEMS

"The farmers are right," Mr. Branch asserts at the beginning, "in complaining of wrongs long endured, and right in holding that it is feasible to relieve their ills with benefit to the community."

"It is no more than policy," he continues, "in consideration of the basic nature of agriculture, that the nation see to it that farmers are well and fairly paid."

"To embitter and impoverish the farmer is to dry up and contaminate the sources of the nation."

The farmers' problems are common problems. There should be no attempt to treat them as the selfish demands of a group antagonistic to the rest of the community.

Organization of farmers is a necessity to secure orderly adjustment of production and consumption of food products.

"Are not the farmers right?" he asks, "in demanding that they be put on an equal footing with buyers of their products?"

Considering the farmer's grievances in detail, Mr. Baruch feels it necessary to start with the conception that the marketing of farm products has not been modernized. He mentions the evils of undergrading of farm products, of inaccuracy in weighing, of the farmers' lack of control over the time or considerations of marketing his products. "Last year," he illustrates, "the farmers of Georgia received 7.5 cents for a melon that retailed for \$1. The railroad got 12.7 cents, leaving 79.8 cents for the marketing costs. He contends it is too much for marketing, and that if the farmer can do better he may well be given a chance, in the interests of all who eat watermelons.

The bulk of the farmer's output comes on the market within two or three months. Because of lack of storage facilities and financial support he cannot carry his goods through the year and dispose of them as they are conveniently needed.

He must entrust these services to others. Farm products are commonly sold under pressure of congestion of both transportation and finance. Therefore they are sold at a disadvantage. The farmer ultimately bears the high cost of distribution in reduced prices for his crops.

Mr. Baruch denies any special privilege either in the right of farmers to cooperate or in the establishment of Farm Loan Banks. They are merely attempts to equalize rural and urban conditions of conducting business essential to the nation.

Pointing to the government's partial subsidizing of railroads with increased toll to the farmers, and to the manifest governmental concern for particular in-

NOTE

The distribution of picric acid, a high explosive used during the war, which the United States Department of Agriculture is making available to farmers at cost, for clearing land, is to be handled in Massachusetts by the State Department of Agriculture. An announcement from Washington that the Massachusetts Agricultural College would distribute the picric acid to farmers was an error. The Extension Service of the College has no staff or office force available to handle the orders, and has been relieved of this service by the State Department.

Picric acid is being distributed at cost to farmers by the Department of Agriculture to stimulate interest in clearing land, and 24,000 pounds have been allotted to Massachusetts. The total cost to the farmer is approximately 10½ cents a pound, including freight which is equivalent to 18½ cents worth of dynamite, according to the Department of Agriculture. Orders should be sent to the State Department of Agriculture, State House, Boston, Mass.

industries, he declares the special privilege lies on the other side, in the unequal opportunity arising from the failure to correct glaring economic inequalities.

"Repairing the economic structure on one side is no injustice to the other side, which is in good repair."

The farmer is asking, first, storage warehouses to meet his maximum need, to be built by private capital or the State; second, weighing and grading by public inspectors; third a certainty of credit adequate for orderly marketing of products; fourth, marketing information of Agriculture; fifth, freedom to integrate the business of agriculture by co-operating and co-ordinating to put the farmer on a business plane with other business interests.

Mr. Baruch sees no heresy here. "The farmer seeks the benefits of a united business. As an example of integration, take the steel industry." "Some farmers favored by regional compactness, have already found a way, legally, to merge and sell their products integrally—rendering the consumer a reliable service. Without resorting to special privileges they have built up a reliable marketing agency."

Mr. Baruch has no fears of the abuse of farmers' organizations. A loose organization is a "lumbering democracy" as compared to the "agile autocracy" of a great corporation. Supply and demand will prevent price fixation.

In conclusion he begs a tolerant view of the farmers' sincere striving to better an admittedly sad plight. He is "far from getting a fair share now." Business interests have neglected agricultural business. They ought to respond to the farmers' difficulties.

Northampton

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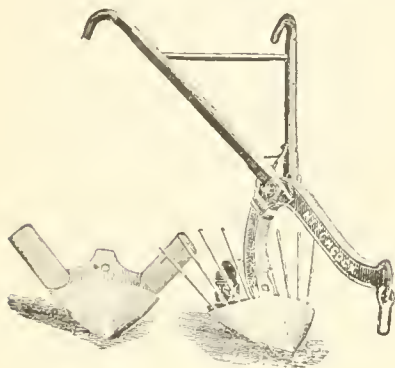
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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. VI.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., NOVEMBER, 1921

No. 11

POTATO DEMONSTRATIONS

Certified Seed Beats Home-grown Seed

Every farmer in Hampshire County had an opportunity to purchase certificate seed potatoes last winter, yet only three carloads were shipped here. The reason seems to be that farmers as a whole are not sold to the idea that certified seed is worth the extra price over selected stock. In past years we have demonstrated the fact that northern grown potatoes were superior to home-grown for seed, the advantage in favor of the former being in proportion to the length of time the home grown seed had been used on the farm. This year's demonstrations have gone one step further and show definitely that certified seed is worth the extra price over selected stock.

For example, C. D. Lyman of Granby purchased some selected stock to plant beside the certified seed. Both lots of potatoes came from Maine, were given the same treatment, and planted on the same day and in the same field. All through the season the certified seed looked better and Mr. Lyman figures that he lost just \$100 by planting the selected stock.

William Walpole of Haydenville planted one bushel of certified seed besides 100 lbs. of selected stock and 100 lbs. of home-grown seed. Reduced to equal terms of 100 lbs. seed each, the following yields were obtained: Certified seed—37½ bushels; Selected stock—23½ bushels; Home seed 19½ bushels. The certified seed cost \$3.75 while the selected seed cost \$1.75. The extra two dollars expended for certified seed yielded 14 bushel of potatoes so it seems to be a paying proposition.

Not all the demonstrations came out like the two above. In some of our hill towns, seed one year from Maine gave as good results as certified seed in a few instances. Other cases certified gave from 25 to 150 bushels increase over seed raised one year on the farm. We believe that the farmer who expects to get ahead cannot afford to take unnecessary chances and that is what he does when he uses his own seed potatoes.

Twenty-five demonstrations from all sections of the County show that home-grown potato seed yielded 198.5 bushels per acre while certified seed grown in the

ANNUAL MEETING

Reserve November 16

We hope that every farm family in Hampshire County will be represented at the Annual Meeting of the Hampshire County Extension Service to be held in Odd Fellows Hall, Center Street, Northampton, Wednesday, November 16, 1921. There will be interesting speakers for the whole family so there should be no dull moments. The dinner served by the Northampton Grange will be prepared entirely from products either raised or made by the club members in our Boys' and Girls' Clubs. That alone should be an incentive to have you present.

Project leaders from different parts of the County will tell how they put across their particular line of work. The following is the program:

10.30—Business Meeting.

11.00—Reports of Agents.

11.30—Reports of Project Leaders.

12.30—Dinner—Products raised by Club Members.

1.30—"Ten Miles from Nowhere and Headed the Other Way", John D. Willard, Director of Extension Service, M. A. C.

"Women's Part in Extension Work."

Miss Lucile Reynolds, State Home Demonstration Agent Leader.

"Next!"

Geo. Farley, State Boys' and Girls' Club Leader.

Those who did not attend last years meeting missed a treat. This years meeting will be better. Come! Bring the whole family and your neighbor.

THE MASSACHUSETTS

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The Fifth Annual Dressed Poultry and Egg Show will be held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College November 18th and 19th, 1921. The Poultry Department is to launch a campaign to encourage better market poultry and eggs, and this campaign starts with the show in November. Selecting hatching eggs and breeders with care has been the poultrymen's practice, but selecting market poultry and market eggs has received

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

EXTENSION SERVICE

Trustees Relinquish "Farm Bureau" name to Membership Organization

In 1918 the Trustees for County Aid to Agriculture were given the name, assets and liabilities of the old membership Farm Bureau. They have been operating under this name until October 11, 1921, when it was voted that the Trustees for County Aid to Agriculture for the sake of uniformity take the name of Hampshire County Extension Service. The present organization is the Extension Service. The Farm Bureau has a skeleton organization at present and will begin a membership campaign this fall. Present officers in the Hampshire County Farm Bureau are: President, William Belden, Hatfield; Vice-President, G. Fred Pelissier, Hadley; Secretary, Ernest Russell, Hadley; Treasurer, Josiah Parsons, Northampton. Executive Committee: W. H. Morey, Cummington; E. C. Searle, Southampton; W. H. Atkins, Amherst.

The following memorandum of understanding between the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the membership Farm Bureau will clear up some of the questions which may arise.

"Since questions have arisen regarding the relations of the Farm Bureau to the Coöperative Extension Service of the State Agricultural Colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture, it has seemed desirable for the national organizations representing the Farm Bureaus and the Extension Service to formulate and recommend to their State and County organizations the following general outline of a policy which may govern the relations of the Farm Bureaus and the Extension Service in their coöperative enterprises.

The Farm Bureau

The County Farm Bureau is a voluntary organization of people engaged in farming and has for its object the promotion of the economic and social interests of agriculture. It is non-secret, non-partisan, and non-sectarian and it is its policy as an organization not to engage in commercial activities. It is open to both men and women on equal terms. While it may engage in other activities it is greatly interested in the promotion of the

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

STAFF

Roland A. Payne, County Agent
Bena G. Erhard, County Club Agent
Mary C. O'Leary, ClerkOffice First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915, at the
Post Office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under
the Act of March 8, 1879.

"Notice of Entry"

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of post-
age provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3,
1917. Authorized October 31, 1917."

Price, 50 cents a year

Officers of the Trustees

Edwin B. Clapp, President
Charles E. Clark, Vice-President
Warren M. King, Treasurer
Roland A. Payne, Secretary

Trustees for County Aid to Agriculture

Edwin B. Clapp, Easthampton
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Milton S. Howes, Cummington
Mrs. Clifton Johnson, Hadley
Warren M. King, Northampton
John A. Sullivan, Northampton
Charles W. Wade, Hatfield

Have you as an individual or has your town as a whole received the support you should from your extension agents? Undoubtedly you have not in many cases. Too often this is due to the fact that we do not have the attendance at community meetings that we should have and do not get definite projects and goals established. The following extract from U. S. D. A. Circular 179—"Status and Results of County Agent Work in 1920 by W. A. Lloyd states clearly what Community Programs used are and how they may be developed. This is why we want to hold a community meeting in your town so that you may get the maximum service from us.

Community Programs

The principle development in connection with county extension service has been the increased emphasis placed on the appointment of community project leaders and the development through them of programs of extension work in agriculture and home economics. The community seems to be a better unit of operation than the county in so far as program development and execution are concerned. A "Community" from the standpoint of extension work may be considered as a

group of rural people having agricultural problems in common, who have united in carrying out remedial measures with definite objectives in cooperation with the State Agricultural College and under the direction of the county agricultural agent. The boundaries of the "extension community" have no essential relation to political subdivisions of the county, to church, school, or business communities, though any organized group lying within the extension community may have a part in the program of extension work. For administrative purposes the county continues to be the unit, though the development of community clubs is making progress in a few States. It has been the general thought that definite community organizations with fixed meetings are not a necessary part of the county extension service, and that as good if not better results could be secured through committees which only meet when there is some extension project specifically needing attention. In 1920 there were 11,561 of these community committees which held a total of 9,086 meetings, or an average of about 14 per county during the year. There were 31,914 community meetings held in connection with the county extension service, or an average of about 35 per county per year. The total attendance at these meetings amounted to 1,213,551, or about 40 persons per meeting.

The county project committees held 4,475 meetings, or an average of 8 per county for the 513 counties having project committees, 1,163 county extension picnics, and 1,186 observation tours to view results of demonstration work conducted.

Program Development

In program development increased emphasis has been placed on "source of income" as a basis for determining what should be undertaken. In the working out of a community program the community committee decides:

- (1) What are the chief sources of income in crop and live-stock production.
- (2) What are the limiting factors.
- (3) What can be done.

Having determined *what* to do, a community project or plan of operation is developed which determines—

- (1) *Which* of the limiting factors will be attacked during the year.
- (2) *When* in the year will the work be done.

- (3) *Where* in the community will the demonstration be located.

- (4) *Who* will be appointed community leader responsible for attending to local details.

- (5) *How much* will be undertaken—the goal of achievement.

The above matters are first considered with a few interested people. Later they are discussed at a public meeting. The

Continued on page 3, column 3

Few Oppose TB. Eradication, but They
Are Hard to Handle

Only a few people are opposed to regulating traffic in tuberculous live stock but their opposition is sometimes effective, and several cases of the kind have been traced by the United States Department of Agriculture. However, the department believes that cattle dealers who do not favor tuberculosis eradication are influenced by selfish motives and do not represent the true spirit of live-stock owners and others interested in healthier and better domestic animals.

Although many States have suitable laws to protect farmers and other live-stock owners against traffic in tuberculous animals, the practice continues in some localities. Here is an instance: In Massachusetts a purebred Holstein cow, valued at \$100, was disposed of as a reactor; but instead of being slaughtered or segregated she was later sold to a State institution for \$300. The herd at this institution had previously been free of tuberculosis. It was being improved by the purchase of new animals, and every available precaution was taken to see that they were healthy. Recently this herd was retested and three reactors were found, one of which was the cow in question. All showed well-marked lesions of tuberculosis on post-mortem examination.

There is no law or regulation in Massachusetts preventing the sale or requiring the segregation of reactors. A few cattle dealers led the opposition to a bill before the last general court providing for the control and sale of animals reacting to the tuberculin test. Owing to the importance of eradicating tuberculosis from live stock, the Department of Agriculture is furnishing to the public full information regarding the nature of the disease and the way to get rid of it.

Agricultural Bulletins Available

The State Department of Agriculture from time to time publishes bulletins of interest to Massachusetts farmers. No general mailing list is maintained, yet copies of bulletins will gladly be sent to those interested by writing Department of Agriculture, 136 State House, Boston, Mass.

The following are recent publications:

Organization and Work of the Department of Agriculture (36)
Directory of Agricultural and Similar Organizations of Massachusetts (35).

The Home Vegetable Garden (29)
Back Yard Poultry Keeping (1).

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1920.

HOME MAKING

A CEMETERY AND A SERMON JELLY AND JAM

It was a neat little country cemetery, much like most little country cemeteries, yet there was something queer about it. There was the arched gateway and the customary weeping willow by it. The clipped hedge was like most cemetery hedges. The tombstones were about the average run of tombstones. But, withal there was something queer—even shocking. Then you discovered what it was. These were truthful tombstones. Consoling platitudes—"Too pure for earth," and that like—found no place. Instead, there were such epitaphs as these: "Mother—walked to death in her kitchen;" "Sacred to the memory of Jane—she scrubbed herself into eternity;" "Grandmother—washed herself away;" "Susie—swept out of life with too heavy a broom."

The people who saw that cemetery—and there were thousands of them—may have been shocked for the instant, but they came away with the thought that one might be better for seeing such a cemetery. For, you see, it was a miniature cemetery, 3 feet square, and it was part of an exhibition at the Montana State Fair. Such levity with the most solemn thing that mankind knows, could not be justified merely on the theory that the things said were true—but those who saw it came away with the belief that it was justified by way of keeping just those things from being true. And that was the purpose of the exhibit, placed there by the agricultural extension department of the Stat Agricultural College of Montana. It was meant to emphasize the need for home conveniences, for lack of which many a farm woman has gone to her grave before her time.

There were other exhibits designated to drive home the same hard truth. One was a model showing a bleak farmhouse on a bare hill. At the bottom of the hill ran a little stream, and by the stream were barns and cattle. Struggling up the hill toward the house with two heavy pails of water was a bent old woman. And the legend was: "Convenience for the cattle—but not for the mother". Then there was a farmhouse with water supply as it should be, the woman in the yard sprinkling her flower beds with a hose. And the inscription read: "Convenient for mother—and the cattle, too." Another model showed a kitchen as it should be, and another a kitchen as it should not be. And there was a legend: "A long-distance kitchen shortens life."

The lesson taught by the exhibit is one that the State Departments of Agriculture are trying to teach by every means at their command—greater convenience and a larger measure of comfort in the farm home.

EXTENSION SCHOOLS

Though it may seem in the dim and dark future, plans for extension schools to be held by the Horticultural Manufacturers Department of the College are now under way.

This plan is proposed in the belief that multiple extractions of fruit juices and their conversion into jelly using less than commonly used proportions of sugar, and the manufacture of jams with addition of less proportions of sugar than is commonly practiced is a project of more than usual importance. The plan has been worked out and is suggested as a means of passing this information and instruction to a large number of people in the shortest possible period of time.

The Extension Specialist proposes to cover the State during May, June and July on a definite schedule of dates by Counties holding two one-session schools daily. One school to be held during the *afternoon* and a second during the *evening* in separate communities.

It is suggested that the afternoon schools begin at 1.30 and run until 4.00 or 4.30. The *evening schools* to begin at 7.30 and run until 10.00 or 10.30.

So far as possible these schools are to be aimed at the local leaders, those who may be expected to carry the instruction to others.

The County Extension Services will be expected to provide place of meeting, fire, water, receptacles for refuse, advertising and take care of local conditions generally.

The State Extension Service will provide raw materials, instruction and the necessary utensils used in the work.

It is suggested that the communities accepting this project agree on a minimum attendance of eight. That there be no maximum except the capacity of the room used as a meeting place.

The days scheduled for Hampshire County are June 29 and 30. Considering the limited time, etc., towns putting in the first bid will naturally get first choice.

Child May Overcome Defects

Here is another point made at the recent Nutrition Institute in Manchester: "A child may have all the symptoms of malnutrition:—he may have underweight for height; he may show typical slouching posture of fatigue; he may have protruding shoulder blades; he may have a 'dull face'; he may show a thin flabby upper-arm; but if he can breathe well through the nose, he is free to gain. So simple a thing as one pint of milk a day and the teaching of health habits will put him on the upgrade.

Less and More

Eat less, breathe more,
Talk less; think more,
Ride less; walk more,
Clothe less, bathe more;
Worry less, work more;
Waste less, give more;
Preach less, practice more.

Continued from page 2, column 2

value lies not only in "program development" but principally in helping the interested people in self-analysis, which is the basis of all progress. The establishment of definite "goals" in connection with extension work was first introduced two years ago in program building in a few countries in the State of Washington. It has been adopted in more than half of the Northern and Western States and is becoming an accepted principle of program development.

Continued from page 1, column 3

coöperative extension work in agriculture and home economics organized by the State Agricultural Colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture under the Smith-Lever Extension Act and related Federal and State laws. It may, therefore, coöperate with the Extension Service of the State Agricultural College and the Department by contributing of its funds toward the maintenance of one or more extension agents in the county and joining in the work of the Extension Service through its committees and otherwise under agreements with the State Extension Director. The Farm Bureau is organized with a president, secretary, treasurer and executive committee who will themselves or through other representatives of the Farm Bureau solicit memberships, collect dues, handle its funds and in general manage its affairs.

The Extension Service

The Coöperative Extension Service of the State Agricultural College and the United States Department of Agriculture is organized as a division of the College to conduct extension work defined in the Smith-Lever Extension Act as follows:

Sec. 2.—That coöperative agricultural extension work shall consist of the giving instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending or resident in said colleges in the several communities, and imparting to such persons information on said subjects through field demonstrations, publications, and otherwise, and this work shall be carried on in such manner as may be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the State agricultural college or colleges receiving the benefits of this act.

Continued on page 7, column 1

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

MANY NEW POULTRY CLUBS

Show Dates Ready

In place of the three poultry clubs Hampshire County had last year, there are now ten 1921 clubs. The Amherst, Hadley and Ware No. 7 clubs are carrying on as usual. Ware Center has started again after a year's rest. The brand new clubs are in Bondsville, Belchertown, Greenwich, Huntington, Worthington and Smith School, Northampton.

There is a new primer out. Our club members are quite interested in the picture of the 1920 Hampshire County judging team which went to Boston.

Already the poultry shows are dated and club members are planning to exhibit. At practically all shows there will be judging contests. The show dates are as follows:

Nov. 18-19—M. A. C. Dressed Poultry Show.

Nov. 29-30—Amherst.

Dec. 8-10—Northampton.

Dec. 14-15—Greenfield.

Jan. 2-6—Boston.

Further details of shows can be obtained from local or county club leader.

Keep Even with the Game—all the time

You are just beginning your club work for the winter.

Because you are just beginning your work we want to pass along a suggestion that we know will be a big help, if you will use it.

Our suggestion is contained in the caption of this editorial: Keep even with the game—all the time.

There is nothing on earth so hard and so disagreeable as trying to catch up on some piece of work that we allow to get behind. We lose some of our self respect because we let it get behind; accumulated work looks so big it seems that we shall never get it done and while in this frame of mind we cannot do our best work.

Think about this as you start your club work this year and promise yourself that you will keep every phase of your club work right up-to-the-minute all the time. You will enjoy your work more, you will do a better grade of work, the unpleasant details won't be so onerous and you will have a deeper feeling of satisfaction when the year's work is done.

This should be applied especially to your records. Any form of record which is allowed to get behind is very difficult to bring up-to-date and much of its accuracy is lost. Keep your records up-to-date all the time.

We know a man who has for his motto: "Keep a week ahead of your job". We think this would be a fine motto for members of Boys' and Girls' Clubs.

HANDICRAFT, BREAD,

SEWING CLUBS

Let's Have More and Better Ones!

As soon as garden and canning and other summer records and stories are in we begin to look toward our winter work. We want a club in every town. We want every old club to keep on and a goodly number of new clubs to form.

Both boys and girls are interested in all these clubs. Some will go on with second and third year work and some will repeat first and second year work. Generally we prefer that a club member do first year work twice. We want to see it done and done well before going on to third year work. Enrollment cards for winter clubs may be had by writing the county club agent.

The Lay of a Home Economics Club Member

Holes! holes! holes!

Holes in your stockings and buttonholes
Stitch! stitch! stitch!

And darn! darn! darn!

One stitch at a time.

With a needle full of yarn.

For a little bit of patience

And a little bit of skill,

Time and inclination

Will just fill the bill.

This is an echo from 1920. This rhyme appeared in a club girl's story. It surely tells the tale of what is needed to make a good Home Economics Club member.

SHEEP CLUB

Merton Cottrell Doing Well

This boy of Middlefield, who is trying out sheep club work for the county has just completed his second year of work. He started two years ago with four bred ewes. He got two ewe lambs and one ram lamb. He kept all these so started this year with seven animals. This year he got four lambs and raised them all. He sheared 43½ lbs. of wool; an average fleece of six lbs.

This year it cost him \$15.00 to care for sheep. His inventory now shows his animals worth \$54.00, and he still has his wool on hand. Merton has been very faithful in keeping his club record and writing his club stories. We appreciate the work he is doing, because he is working alone, trying the sheep club out for the county.

Abraham Lincoln said: "We all like the man who sticks through thick and thin."

NOTES ABOUT THE COUNTY

The last meeting of the Westhampton canning club took the form of a club tour. Miss Erhard came to see the work done by all the club members. It ended at Mrs. Burt's house where ice cream and cake were served. At this time the club members made Mrs. Burt a present of a very pretty vase in appreciation of all she had done for them. Wasn't that a nice idea?

The dinner at the annual meeting, November 16, 1921 is to be all club raised.

Rose Haessart of Belchertown has canned 299 jars of fruits, vegetables and pickles in the canning club.

An "Own Your Own Room" club project has been started in Worthington with Miss Alice Bartlett as leader. This is a new club project in this state and this group is studying the thing out for Western Massachusetts.

LAST OF CANNING EXHIBITS

Every Club Exhibits

The final canning club exhibits have been held, each club "coming thru". Many clubs were banner winners. The results of these last exhibits are as follows:

Belchertown club exhibiting at Town Fair.

FIRST YEAR WORK

First—Lena Bock.

Second—Gladys Hazen.

Third—Anna Bock

THIRD YEAR WORK

First—Alice Randall.

Second—Frances Sauers.

Williamsburg exhibiting at Grange Fair.

FIRST YEAR WORK

First—Clara Ames.

Second—Ruth Tetto.

Third—Helen Roberge.

Bondsville holding exhibit at School.

FIRST YEAR WORK

First—Veronica Wales.

Second—Judwiga Krol.

Third—Catharine Bigda.

CALF CLUB OFFER

Elizabeth Farley of Amherst has offered to give pure bred Jersey bull-calves to club boys and girls in Hampshire County. The only requirement is that the club member will care for the calf one year. This is a good way to get started in the calf club if you are interested in Jerseys. Any boy or girl wanting to know more about this may consult the County Club Agent.

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FARMERS' EXCHANGE

Clarence F. Dole, Florence, offers for service his pure-bred Jersey bull, Majesty Goldmont, which he recently purchased from U. G. Groff. Fee—\$5.00.

Continued from page 1, column 1
same field and under same treatment yielded 261 bushels, a gain of 62.5 bushels per acre for certified seed. These figures have not been culled but are taken as obtained showing actual results and only from plots where the potatoes were grown in the same field with the same treatment.

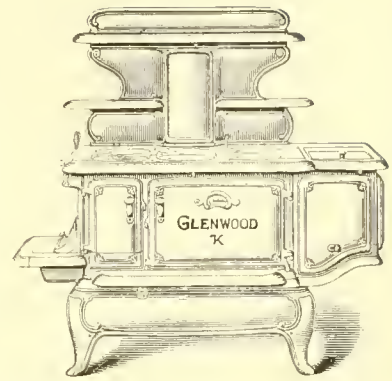
In the majority of cases one rod or row of each kind of potatoes were harvested and weights recorded. Potatoes planted in rows three feet apart have 880 rods of row per acre, so acreage yields have been estimated by multiplying weights secured on one rod by 880. In practice however, rows vary in width so these actual yields were not obtained in any case. However these yields are comparable and give a fair basis to show the advantages or disadvantage of home-grown vs certified seed.

Certified seed potatoes can be purchased at the present time for \$5.50 to \$6.25 per barrel sack (11 pecks) for spring delivery. If you are interested, attend the community meeting in your town and have a leader elected for this project. Seed dealers do not handle certified seed as they claim farmers will not pay the extra price, hence the only way to get this kind of seed is to do it yourself.

Continued from page 1, column 2
very little attention in the past. The aim of this show is to encourage better methods of preparing poultry products before offering them for sale and to make our finished product more attractive, thereby increasing the consumption of poultry and eggs.

We believe that this type of show will take its place as a valuable and permanent asset in the business life of farmers, commercial poultry raisers, hatchers and produce dealers; the first two classes named to produce better grades and the latter two to demand better grades. We believe that this show will do for market poultry what the Boston, Madison Square Garden, Chicago and other shows have done for the standard-bred poultry and what the egg laying contests at Conneaut, New Jersey and elsewhere have done for the egg producing phase of poultry husbandry.

If all dressed poultry and eggs that go into the market were of an appetizing appearance and of good quality, the producer would get a better price and the consumer would be willing to pay for something he could enjoy eating. Therefore, we ask the assistance and cooperation of all in making this show a success.



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EDWARD L. SHAW, Vice-President

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AND

FARM MACHINERY



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The Smith Agricultural School

Has the largest entering class in five years. The Smith School is a State Vocational School, open to country boys and girls.

Girls are taught Dressmaking, Millinery, Household Science, Food Values, Care of the Sick and many other useful occupations, together with English, Civics, History and Social problems.



The boys in the Agricultural Department are taught Poultry Management, Growing of Fruits, Soil Fertility, Agricultural Chemistry, Breeds and Judging and a wide range of farm mechanical operations together with English, Citizenship, History, Economics

Visit the School or
write the Director

Continued from page 3, column 3

This extension work will deal not only with agricultural production but also with economic problems, including marketing and coöperative associations and with the interest of the farm home and the rural community. The extension service, including the county agent, is as much interested in the marketing, distribution and utilization and help in all of these lines.

The Extension in each State is under the administrative management of an Extension Director, who is the joint representative of the College and the Department. Under the director are the State agents or leaders, the extension specialists and the county agricultural agents, home demonstration agents and club agents or leaders. The extension directors are authorized to enter into coöperation agreements with county officials and farm bureaus or like organizations with reference to financial support for the maintenance of extension work in the county and the plans for the use of the coöperative funds in the extension work within the county.

Basis of Co-operation

The general basis of coöperation between the county farm bureau and the Extension Service will be as follows:

The County Agricultural Agents, Home Demonstration Agents and Club Agents coöperatively employed will be members of the extension service of the State Agricultural College and under the administrative direction of the Extension Director, and will carry on such lines of work as may be mutually agreed upon by representatives of the agricultural college and the farm bureaus or other like organizations.

Since these county extension agents are part of a public service as defined in Smith-Lever Act, and receive some part of their salary from public funds, they are to perform service for the benefit of all the farming people of the county whether members of the farm bureaus or not, and are to confine their activities to such as are appropriate for public officials to perform under the terms of the Smith-Lever Act. The county agents will aid the farming people in a broad way with reference to problems of production, marketing and formation of farm bureaus and other coöperative organizations but will not themselves organize farm bureaus or similar organizations, conduct membership campaigns, solicit memberships, receive dues, handle farm bureau funds, edit and manage the Farm Bureau Publication, engage in commercial activities or take part in other farm bureau activities which are outside their duties as extension agents.

The county agents and other extension agents will coöperate with the Farm Bureaus or other like organizations interested in extension work in the formu-

lation of county and community plans of coöperative extension work. It will then be the duty of the county agents under general direction of the Extension Director to take charge of the carrying out of such plans and to coöperate with officers, committees and members of the farm bureaus and with other organizations and residents of the county in the prompt and efficient execution of these plans.

Terminology

In order to do away as far as possible with the confusion now existing in the public mind regarding the organization and work of the Farm Bureau as related to the county agents and the Extension Service generally, it is recommended that hereafter in publications and otherwise the coöperative extension service shall be differentiated from the Farm Bureau work. That is, the farm bureau will have its relations with the extension service (consisting of the county agents, extension committees, demonstrations, etc.) as one of its departments. Other departments might be a publicity department which would prepare and publish a periodical (Farm Bureau News), press articles and notices announcements of meetings, etc., department of relations with marketing and other coöperative associations, etc.

The work which centers in the county agents would be designated as the Coöperative Extension Service and the miscellaneous enterprises of the Farm Bureau as Farm Bureau work.

Farm Bureau Federation

The County Farm Bureaus have their State and National (American) Farm Bureau Federations, which are working on economic and legislative matters and are also promoting the extension service and agricultural education and research. These Federations are, however, not directly connected with the Extension Service and do not enter into coöperative agreements with the State Colleges and the Department of Agriculture involving the use of Federation funds and the employment of extension agents, and the college and the Department are not responsible for the activities of the Farm Bureau Federations. There is, however, much advisory consultation between representatives of the Farm Bureau Federations and officers of the Colleges and the Department with references to plans for advancing the agricultural interests of the States and the Nation.

Correspondence Courses at M. A. C.

The College is offering seven new courses in farm study. The courses are now open. The available ones are in Farm Management, Soils, Home Grounds, Feeding Farm Animals, Production and Handling of Market Milk, Poultry Raising and Home Economics.

Northampton

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C. H. PIERCE, Vice-President
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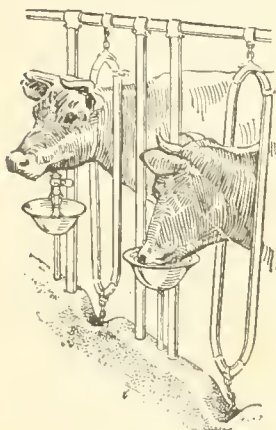
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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. VI.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., DECEMBER, 1921

No. 12

ANNUAL MEETING

Eighteen Towns Represented

The eighth annual meeting of the Hampshire County Extension Service held Wednesday, November 16, in Odd Fellows Hall, Northampton, was said to be the best annual meeting we have ever held. Over 150 people from eighteen towns of the county were present and there were no dull moments. In the morning the secretary's and treasurer's reports were read and the county agent and club agent gave reports of the progress of their work in the county. These reports showed that there was a vast amount of work being carried on in coöperation with the people of the county.

Earl Ingham of Granby, certified potato project leader, told how this work was carried on in Granby. Last year two carloads of certified seed were brought into the town and results were entirely satisfactory. Farmers made a deposit of \$2.00 per barrel with the order and then paid the balance before the 15th of March. Every man had his payment in on time and no financial difficulties were encountered.

Mrs. Shumway of Williamsburg told of the Clothing Efficiency work carried on with the Williamsburg group, stating that it had been of great value to all.

Leon Thayer, town director from Cummington, told how acid phosphate at the rate of 400 lbs. per acre had made such a difference in his pasture that this past year about a ton had been used.

Harold W. Darling, Manager of the Holyoke Producers' Dairy Company stated that this business owned entirely by producers had been doing business with a profit ever since they had started in May and had increased their output over 500 quarts a day.

George Burt stated that the Northampton Community Market had a most successful season, due largely to the fine coöperation between producers and consumers. Mrs. Wright Root told of the development of the Holyoke Community Market from the first till it was finally taken over by the farmers.

Little Earl Martin of Pelham was the hit of the day, telling how he became interested in Registered Guernseys. By acting as janitor in the school, he earned

Continued on page 2, column 3



CERTIFIED VS. HOME GROWN SEED

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

Where You Can Get Them

Last month we gave a summary of what certified seed potatoes did compared with home and with selected stock. Many believe that certification or certified seed potatoes are a joke, yet if this is true, it is a good one as certified seed has shown itself to be superior to selected stock in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York. As a result of community meetings the following men have been elected project leaders to secure certified seed.

Middlefield—Ralph Bell.

Cummington—D. R. Wells.

Leon Thayer.

Almon Howes.

Plainfield—Frank Rice.

Worthington—Howard Johnson.

Goshen—Geo. Barrus.

Chesterfield—Arlin Cole.

Granby and So. Hadley—Earl Ingham.

Belchertown—Peter Hanifan.

Ware—Lonny Gould.

Amherst—C. E. Stiles.

North Amherst—Clarence Hobart.

Westhampton—Ralph Bridgman.

If you are interested, write or telephone these men at once for information. Last year those who delayed lost out. Be on time this year. Other towns have taken no action as yet, but if there is a demand, action will be taken.

Continued on page 7, column 1

POULTRY DISEASE CONTROL

Successful Greenwich Demonstration

One of the main reasons for abandoned poultry farms is the inability of the operator to control diseases. This problem is facing or will face every poultryman in the county and can be successfully met or avoided if proper methods are used. To those who keep or plan to keep hens, the experience of C. A. Drinkwater of Greenwich should be of interest.

Mr. Drinkwater is a good poultryman and has been far more successful than the average. In 1919 and 1920 he had paralysis so severely that he seriously considered going out of the poultry business. Being a good poultryman even the thought of being forced out rather than retiring of his own accord left a dark brown taste in his mouth. The letter he wrote county agent was a red hot one, stating that if we were good for anything to get busy and show decided signs of life. Immediately Prof. Monahan, Extension Professor in Poultry, was scheduled for a meeting at the Drinkwater farm. Notices were sent to all Greenwich Village poultrymen. All but a half-dozen were too busy to attend, yet Prof. Monahan showed how to diagnose disease in poultry and outlined the following program in disease control.

1. THOROUGH cleaning and disinfection of houses and yards.
2. Worm treatment for fowls.

Continued on page 2, column 2

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

STAFF

Roland A. Payne, County Agent

Mrs. Edith D. French,

Home Demonstration Agent

Bena G. Erhard, County Club Agent

Mary C. O'Leary, Clerk

Office First National Bank Building

Northampton, Mass.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915, at the Post Office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 8, 1879.

"Notice of Entry"

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of post age provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized October 31, 1917."

Price, 50 cents a year

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WHY NOT HAMPSHIRE COUNTY?

The following news item from Worcester County applies to this County. We can and should do the same thing. If you have an unsuccessful demonstration, everyone will know it. Why not boost the successful ones?

The demonstration method of Extension teaching has taken sufficiently firm hold on many of the farm demonstrators in Worcester County, so that they see their way this year to converting many of their neighbors to improved farm practices.

County Agent Leader Sumner R. Parker reports that at community meetings held in Worcester County to determine project work for 1922 the demonstrators agreed in almost every case to see to it that the idea they were teaching should spread and take hold in their community. In some cases Mr. Parker and County Agent George F. E. Story found that the demonstrators present at the community meetings were admittedly the only farmers in their towns who were following the practices demonstrated, even though the demonstrations had been running in some cases for several years.

Continued from page 1 column 3

3. Growing chickens on land on which poultry had not run for at least two winters.

Simple and perhaps nothing but what you already know, but here is the story.

In 1919 and 1920 Mr. Drinkwater sold his early hatched chicks at good prices, kept later hatches for himself, raised these late hatched chicks on ground that had chickens on it for several years. Both years ordinary losses were received among the chickens, but in November the losses began. Usually the best pullets would lose the use of their legs and then lose weight and die. At times a whole wheelbarrow load of dead birds would accumulate in a couple of days. By inquiring among his neighbors, Mr. Drinkwater found that he was only one of the many having this condition. Some of the neighbors have since gone out of the business and more are right in line to do the same. But as Mr. Drinkwater expressed it he did not mind going out of the poultry business of his own accord but he did hate to be forced out.

Prof. Monahan's suggestions seemed reasonable and easy so he decided to try them. This spring four hatches were taken off the first on March 1st, and then one each week for four weeks. In all 1100 chicks were hatched and taken to a brooder house in which there had been no chickens for two winters. The roosters were sold as broilers and paid the feed bill to date and Mr. Drinkwater had 500 pullets and \$100 besides. The first egg was laid August 1st. In September, one pen of 100 of these early hatched pullets laid up to 70 eggs in one day and are now (November) laying 50%.

The houses where hens had had so much trouble were thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. The yards plowed and seeded before the pullets were placed in them. Today, Mr. Drinkwater has the 500 pullets with not a cull nor a case of trouble among them and they are producing eggs while eggs mean money.

There are at present, just two disease control demonstrations in this county. There should be one at least in every town where poultry is kept and more poultrymen who are just getting by can increase their profits by doing the simple things which make healthy stock.

The county agent and State leader put it up to the farmers as a business proposition that it was not worth while for them to come with specialists and spend their time and State money to improve the practices of a few farmers who were already progressive and leaders in their communities. The only basis on which they could consider doing further demonstration work was that the project leaders should see to it that the demonstration was so effective and so well advertised in the community that it sold itself to other farmers.

Continued from page 1, column 1

\$25.00. With this and \$25.00 borrowed from the Society for Promotion of Agriculture, through the Club Agent, he purchased a Registered Guernsey bull calf from the accredited herd of George Timmins, of Ware. When a little fellow like Earl will stand up on his feet and tell just what his plans are, and how he has completed them thus far by his own efforts, one cannot help but feel glad to hear him.

Almon Howes, Manager of the Western Hampshire Farmer's Exchange, said that the Exchange had done a \$12,000 business with a profit of about \$600.00 to the Exchange besides effecting a real saving to farmers in the cooperative purchasing of seed potatoes, fertilizer and grain.

Severo S. Clark of Williamsburg told why he believed in more and better spraying. He has done more spraying this year than any other member of the Williamsburg Fruit Growers' Association and had by far the best crop.

The dinner served by the Northampton Grange was prepared entirely from products raised by Club Members from seventeen towns of the County. The rolls made by the Boy's Bread Club of Huntington showed that the members of this club surely know their business.

"Ten Miles from Nowhere and Headed the Other Way", was the subject of John D. Willard's speech. He told of early experiences in Extension work when no definite programs of action were formed by the communities and work of agents was merely help to individuals and got no further. Now we try to organize projects and have demonstrations not merely for the demonstrators but for every one in the community.

Miss Lucile Reynolds, Home Demonstration Agent Leader, said that true extension work with women was not merely the giving instruction to groups of women but that these women acted as leaders in their communities and passed the work along to others.

"Next!" was the subject of George L. Farley's talk. He said it was not a case of what you were going to do next week or next year for the boys and girls but what shall we do Next and then going right at it.

The importance of getting definite programs of work in each town through community meetings was brought out clearly. If the agents and people of the communities do not get their eyes on a common goal and then bend all efforts to reaching this goal, results are often disappointing to all parties concerned.

To those who attended, no repetition of facts is necessary. To those who did not attend, you missed a pleasant and instructive meeting. Let's all be there next year.

HOME MAKING

XMAS SWEETS

Appetizing, Wholesome, and Easy to Make

White Fondant

2½ lbs. sugar, 1½ cups hot water, 1½ teaspoons cream tartar.

Put ingredients into a smooth, granite stew-pan. Stir, place on range, and heat gradually to boiling point. Boil without stirring until, when tried in cold water a soft ball may be found that will just keep in shape, which is 230°F. Pour slowly on a slightly oiled marble slab or oiled platter. Let stand a few minutes to cool. Work with a spectula until white and creamy. It will quickly change from this and begin to lump when it should be kneded with hands until perfectly smooth. Put in a bowl, cover with oiled paper to exclude air and let stand twenty-four hours.

Note:—After a few minutes boiling, sugar will adhere to sides of pan. Remove these by means of a fork, padded with clean cheese cloth, dipped in water.

Some Variations of White Fondant**1. Coffee Fondant**

Put 1½ cups cold water and ¼ cup ground coffee in saucepan and heat to boiling point. Strain through double cheese cloth, add 2½ lbs. sugar and ¼ teaspoon cream of tartar. Boil and work as White Fondant.

2. Maple Fondant

1½ lbs. maple sugar, 1½ lbs. sugar, 1 cup water, ¼ teaspoon cream of tartar.

Break maple sugar in pieces and add to remaining ingredients. Boil and work as White Fondant.

3. Bon Bons

The centers of bon bons are made of fondant shaped in small rolls and flavored as desired,—vanilla is usually preferred, cocoanut and nuts may be worked into the center. Allow rolls to stand over night and dip following day.

Boiled Sugar for Confections

A sugar thermometer is a most helpful aid in candy making.

Eleven tests in boiling sugar.

Small thread,	215°F.
Large thread,	217°
Pearl,	220°
Large Pearl,	222°
The Slow	230°
The Feather,	232°
Soft ball,	328°
Hard ball,	248°
Small crack,	290°
Crack,	310°
Carmel,	350°

FOODS FOR CHILDREN

They Will Like These

Mother Goose says A is for apple. Cho says, "A is for Apples and also for Air; children need both and we have them to spare. M is for Milk which makes Muscles and Bone; one pint a day would be best till you're grown. V is for Vegetables if you're too thin, these vegetables are full of Vigor and Vim."

Children do not always like the things to eat they should have, especially some of the vegetables. Often it is because the vegetables are not attractively prepared. The child should not be made to eat what it does not want but it should be taught to eat what it should have. This places the responsibility on those of us who know the foods that the child ought to have. Vegetables may be attractively served in many different ways. The following will illustrate the serving of carrots and beets.

GOLDIE CARROT

Boil the carrots. Scrape the skin off. Cut enough off the length so the carrot will stand alone. Then cut a V out of the center, using the piece cut out to cut in two and make arms. Insert two whole cloves for eyes, rasin for nose, rasin for mouth. With a knife insert the pieces for arms. Now Goldie carrot is ready to serve either in summer or winter. If preferred in winter just stand him in his rubber boots in white sauce. If desired his head may be scooped out and green peas served in the top which gives Goldie Carrot a nice green cap.

BILLIE BEET

Boil the beets whole. Take off the skin. Split them lengthwise. Use the bottom of the beet for the top which gives him the appearance of a Brownie or having on a dunce cap. Put whole macaroni in for eyes. Split the macaroni for nose and mouth. Lay him flat on a dish, insert under him two string beans for arms and two for legs. (These ways are used by Mrs. Wood of Boston Dispensary).

Apple Crystals

Select good, sound apples. Make a sirrup of two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water. Stir over a very slow fire until sugar is dissolved and bring to a boil. Have ready one medium sized apple, pared, cored, quartered and each quarter cut in three slices. Drop the twelve pieces into the boiling sirrup and allow them to cook until transparent and tender. Remove from kettle, drain, and place on waxed paper of a platter. Allow it to remain twenty-four hours, roll in granulated sugar. Roll twice at intervals of twenty-four hours.

HOT LUNCH

Does Your Boy or Girl Have a Hot Lunch at Noon?

School days with all cold lunch are several years removed from the parents. Consequently it is often forgotten how unsatisfying the cold lunch is. A fair question and still one that proves to the adult he will not have the cold lunch imposed on him is, "Do you have an all cold lunch"? The answer is he is usually able to get home for lunch or if the lunch must be carried, a thermos bottle containing something hot, helps to make up the lunch. But more often than not the school child cannot get home for lunch and the thermos bottle is not provided. That means a cold lunch five times a week for the number of school weeks in the year which amounts to an alarming number of cold lunches. Time and practice have been proven that the growing child is better nourished and does better school work when one hot dish, preferably of a milk basis, is provided to supplement the cold lunch carried from home.

The preparation of the one hot dish need not take a great deal of time and the equipment required is not elaborate. One thing essential to the success of the hot lunch is the hearty coöperation of the parents and school workers.

Does your particular school have the hot dish served at noon? If not, why not? Did you boost it?

Women at the Annual Meeting

It was highly gratifying to your new home agent to see so many women in attendance at the annual meeting. Certainly your attendance must be indicative of a strong interest in your county Extension Service and what it can do for you. Just now community meetings are being held at the various towns in the country. Previous to the meeting in your town it is hoped the women will talk over the work in which they are interested and have something definite in mind at the same time of the meeting so your new home agent may be of service to you and functioning in the county at as early a date as possible.

Parisian Sweets

1 lb. figs, 1 lb. dates, 1 lb. English Walnut meats, confectioners' sugar.

Pick over and remove stems from figs and stones from dates. Mix fruit with meats and force through a nut chopper. Work, using the hands, on a board dredged with confectioners sugar until well shredded. Shape into ball or roll to one-fourth inch thickness, using confectioners sugar for dredging board and rolling pin, shape as desired.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK REPORT FOR 1921

Given at Annual Meeting, Nov. 16, 1921

Club work in the county has been organized twice, once for winter work and once for summer work.

In the winter, clubs were only organized in those places where there were volunteer local leaders.

There were 196 home economics members in 29 clubs, twenty-one of these members took bread making. During the four months they made 948 loaves of bread and 296 dozen quick breads. Within this time they also report 3,064 hrs. of housework. The bread club members finished 100%.

There were 174 sewing club members, 169 of whom finished. They report the following: Made 143 aprons, 42 outer garments, 185 under garments, 245 button holes, 1,598 pairs of stockings darned, 28,312 hrs. housework done.

Of the 94 handicraft members, 90 completed their work. They report 135 useful articles made, 109 toys, 106 repair jobs and 18,888 hours of chores done. Articles made in these three clubs show value of \$871.76 at actual cost to club members of \$375.64.

At the end of the winter exhibits were held in all the communities where club work has been done.

During the winter there were 40 poultry club members. Of the 21 reporting a net profit of \$266.43 is shown.

In the spring all the schools in the county were visited. Some of the club members enrolled were in organized clubs and some did individual work.

The canning clubs were practically all started off with canning demonstrations given by the club agent. Many canning club members were visited at their own homes. Club members exhibited this fall at local exhibits, fairs, etc.

Of the 139 canning club members, the 75 who have reported to date show the following work done:

- 1,558½ qts. of fruit canned.
- 1,303 qts. of vegetables canned.
- 107 qts. of meat and soup canned.
- 304 qts. of pickles canned.
- 419 jars jam and jelly.

This, if put on the market, would value at \$2,369.73. It was done at an actual cost to the club members of \$818.95.

Agricultural club work was done mainly as individual work. An effort was made by the club agent to visit each club member at least once at his home during the summer. All reports are not to date in, but from those we have, the following is shown:

Corn Club

8 members report 5 acres corn yielded 389 bu. and 8½ ton stover, all valued at \$1,569.63 grown at an actual cost of \$266.58.

Potato Club

9 members report 4½ acres potatoes yielded 398 bu. valued at \$749.25, grown at an actual cost of \$266.58.

Garden Club

28 members report products valued at \$589.17 grown at an actual cost of \$179.32.

Onion Club

Our 1 member reports 1 acre yielded 138 100 lb. bags, valued at \$508.00 grown at an actual cost of \$202.34.

The five baby beef club members show 2575 lbs. beef raised at a cost of \$616.39.

Sheep, pig and calf clubs are still running so no report can be given as yet.

The following shows a comparison between this year, and 1920.

Corn	this yr.	15 members—last yr.	7
Potato	22		11
Garden	74		107
Pig	32		44
Sow and litter	8		16
Calf	24		7
Onion	1		6
Sheep	1		1
Baby Beef	5		4
Poultry	40		81
Canning	139		125
Home Econ.	196		118
Handicraft	94		27
Small Fruits	5		5
Total	656		559

This shows just the number of club members enrolled. We fell down in number enrolled in many clubs this year but better results have been obtained due to the fact that we tried to get only the members who were really interested. We feel we have succeeded in this due to the way the club members have worked at their projects all year.

Northampton Fair was made the round-up of all the summer work. The fair directors were very liberal and gave the boys' and girls' day splendid support both financially and in interest. At this time the club members from various towns came into competition in exhibiting, judging and in putting on competitive club floats which were the main feature of the pageant in the afternoon.

A good deal of time has been spent in judging work. At all the fairs there have been judging contests. Great interest has been shown. Results at local fairs have been the basis of picking county teams which have been sent to the out-of-county shows. At these shows the county team rated as follows:

BOSTON POULTRY SHOW

January 2-6, 1922

Mr. Nodine, State poultry club specialist writes as follows:

"There will be classes for both the utility breeders as well as for the fancy breeder. There are no classes this year for ducks, turkeys, or geese, but there will be a class for pigeons.

Our \$250 in cash prizes are offered by the Boston Association. Special prizes are also offered to all prize winners. Liberal prizes are offered on poultry equipment, eggs and organized Poultry Club exhibits. All prize money will be paid the last day of the show.

Much larger cash prizes will be given this year on everything exhibited. There will be four cash prizes in each class of birds, and five ribbons; four cash prizes on eggs, and five ribbons; four cash prizes and ribbons on Poultry Club exhibits; three cash prizes and five ribbons on each class of poultry equipment; three grand sweepstake prizes; eight individual cash prizes for judging contest; and three cash prizes for the demonstration teams. Instead of giving medals for the judging and demonstration teams, ribbons will be given.

Entry fee, \$.35 single entry; pens \$.60.

Entries close December 7, 1921.

We have the stage the same as last year, and we want at least 500 birds. Connecticut and Rhode Island are planning to send a number of birds as well as a judging and demonstration team.

Premium lists are now being printed and will be sent out soon as possible together with the entry blanks. We want this the biggest Junior Show ever held in the East. Take it up among the club members in your county, and get them to send in their best birds. Every boy and girl will have an opportunity to advertise his stock, sell breeding cockerels, or take orders for hatching eggs."

Correction

The October issue made the statement that Muriel Clark of South Worthington got third prize in first year canning work. This was a mistake. She received first prize in third year work.

At Boston Poultry Show—second.

At Worcester Fair—poultry third.

canning second

Splendid coöperation has been received by the county club agent from local people. There have been 51 people acting as local club leaders during this year. It is only through a strong organization of local people that club work can be a big success and stand on its own feet.

Continued on page 7, column 3

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FOR SALE: Registered Berkshire pigs, 8 weeks old from large growthy stock. Pelissier Bros., Hadley, Mass.

FOR SALE: Registered Berkshire Boar Longfellow Premier Dix. Price reasonable. John Dahymple, Plainfield, Mass.

FOR SALE: Pure bred Guernsey Bull, nearly 3 yrs. old. Fred C. Miller Haydenville, R. F. D., Mass.

FERTILIZER POOL

Wholesale Prices Offered Farmers

Last year the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange ran a successful fertilizer pool whereby farmers effected a real saving. This year plans are already under way for a larger and better pool. By purchasing through the pool, individual farmers will reap the benefit of a minimum price based upon a maximum purchase which should not be less than 15,000 tons.

Only materials of the highest quality will be purchased and the contract for the total tonnage will be placed with reliable manufacturers. The pool closes December 31, so those who wish to participate should write the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Springfield, Mass., at once for contract and particulars.

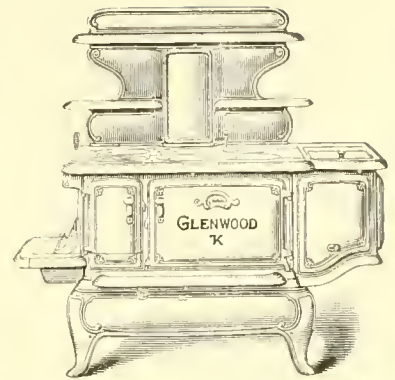
COUNTY AGENT'S REPORT

Some of the Reasons Why You Have
Not Seen Him

Many farmers of Hampshire County have never seen the County agent and perhaps wonder if there is any such animal. These farmers never attended community meetings, do not take the *Farmers' Monthly* and perhaps do not believe anything can be done for them. If you are one of them and have problems, why not attend community meetings and make the fact known and see whether we can do anything for you. The following are some of the things which have taken our time.

Community meetings in fourteen towns; extension schools in three towns; seventeen towns with programs of work. Work with the Community markets in Northampton and Holyoke to make these of greater help to producers and consumer alike. Coöperating with the Williamsburg Fruit Growers in all possible ways. Coöperating with the Western Hampshire Farmer's Exchange to make this organization a success. Work with Tobacco Growers' Association and Milk Producer's Association.

Continued on page 7, column 1



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THE BIG TYPE HOG

Prices that farmers can afford to pay.

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HOTEL GARAGE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.



The Smith Agricultural School

Has the largest entering class in five years. The Smith School is a State Vocational School, open to country boys and girls.

Girls are taught Dressmaking, Millinery, Household Science, Food Values, Care of the Sick and many other useful occupations, together with English, Civics, History and Social problems.



The boys in the Agricultural Department are taught Poultry Management, Growing of Fruits, Soil Fertility, Agricultural Chemistry, Breeds and Judging and a wide range of farm mechanical operations together with English, Citizenship, History, Economics

Visit the School or
write the Director

RESULTS OF 1921 POTATO DEMONSTRATION

NAME		Yield Cert.	Per Rod Home	Yield Cert.	Per Home	Gain for Cert.
H. G. Streeter	Cummington	30	12	474	176	298
D. R. Wells	Cummington	30	25	473	366	107
G. R. Tedford	Cummington	13	8.6	190	120	70
H. W. Gurney	Cummington	15	16.4	220	240	-20
Fred Cole	Plainfield	14	12	205	176	29
Mrs. A. B. Tirrell	Plainfield	20	7	293	102	191
Geo. Barrus	Goshen	25	24.5	366	361	5
	Goshen	26	25	381	366	15
Frank Rice	Goshen	21	25	308	361	-53
Arthur Field	Goshen	19	18	278	249	29
C. S. Packard	Goshen	27	18	396	249	147
Geo. McElwain	Middlefield	20	12	293	176	117
Wesley Olds	Middlefield	24	19	352	278	74
Spencer Parish	Worthington	23	15	337	220	117
Homer Granger	Worthington	21.4	14	312	205	107
J. W. Russell	Worthington	20	7	293	102	191
C. E. Jarvis	Worthington	20	22	293	322	-19
Chas. A. Kilbourn	Worthington	27	30	395	404	-9
Arlin Cole	Worthington	28	20.5	410	300	110
Victor Pearl	Chesterfield	18	6.6	249	95	154
Frank Baker	Chesterfield	13.4	6.6	196	95	101
H. Sutherland	Chesterfield	17	13	249	190	59
William Walpole	Williamsburg	23	12	337	176	161
Newell Galusha	Granby	13	7	144	93	51
C. R. Clark	Granby	23	17	337	249	88
W. Gamble	Granby	13	5	190	73	117
Beaudin Bros.	Granby	11	7	161	102	59
H. Warner	Granby	18.6	15.6	257	228	29
C. D. Lyman	Granby	14.6	9	213	132	81
H. E. Chapin	Granby	15	17	220	249	-29
R. S. Bridgman	Westhampton	38	36	557	528	29
Average		20.6	15.5	305.7	225.2	81.8

Continued from page 1, column 2

The picture on the front page shows the product of one rod of row of certified seed compared with selected stock taken on the farm of W. Gamble, Granby. Certified seed gave 13 lbs. while selected stock gave 5 lbs. marketed. Think it over and act at once.

Continued from page 3, column 2

In Poultry, we have held three schools, four culling demonstrations, three cockerel futurity tests, three disease control demonstrations and two light demonstrations.

In Livestock, eight registered bull calves of good breeding have been secured, besides assisting farmers to locate registered and grade stock. Coöperated with the local Holstein Club in field meetings. Furnished 24 farmers with milk record sheets. Assisted the farmers of Granby Amherst, South Hadley and Southampton in establishing the Holyoke Producers Dairy Company.

In soils and crops, we have assisted farmers in obtaining certified seed potatoes and carrying on demonstrations showing their superiority over local and selected seed. Demonstrations showing acid phosphate instead of low grade mixed goods with manure for corn, oats and rye; Connecticut Valley dent for silage in our hill

towns; lime; nitrate of soda for top-dressing hay land; pasture improvement have been made carried on in practically every town in the county.

Over 100 account books have been furnished farmers; two tours held showing desirable farm practices. Production cost of potatoes secured.

With fruit, we have carried on work with demonstration orchards, giving demonstrations of pruning, spraying and fertilizing old orchards.

Three hundred different farmers were visited on their farms and 578 calls made. Two hundred three days were spent in the field and eighty-one in the office. One hundred seventeen meetings were held with an attendance of 4884 people. Six hundred twenty-seven personal letters have been written and 159 circular letters sent out with a circulation of 14 875. Seven hundred seventy-two telephone calls received and answered besides handling 374 office calls. One hundred seventeen demonstrations have been carried on, results of which are being published or sent out in circular letters.

There will be a meeting of the Franklin Hampshire Holstein club held Jan. 7, at Greenfield. We want a good delegation from this county.

Northampton

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C. H. PIERCE, Vice-President

EDWIN K. ABBOTT, Cashier

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Interest Paid on Special Accounts and
Certificates of DepositWe are qualified to act as Executor,
Administrator and TrusteeWhy not make your will appointing
this Bank as Executor?

THE BANK FOR EVERYBODY

Continued from page 4, column 3

The map on the wall shows the club work as done in the county. This shows:
66 organized club.
51 volunteer leaders.
2 paid garden supervisors working in 6 towns.

Club Agents reports:

325 office calls.
1225 telephone calls.
5823 circular letters sent out.
1278 personal letters sent out.
4511 bulletins, leaflets and other material distributed.

117 club meetings attended.

403 home visits made.

8 club tours made.

8 fairs, shows, etc. attended.

34 local exhibits held.

The following demonstrations were given:

Poultry killing,	3
Capenizing,	2
Canning,	17
Darning,	11
Pattern using,	1
Apron making	1

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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. VII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., JANUARY, 1922

No. 1

CAN'T RUIN NEW

ENGLAND SOILS

But Outside Capital Necessary to Reclaim Run-out Land

Massachusetts Experiment Station starves soil for thirty-three years and brings it back with single manuring.

Just how badly may soil be treated and still be worth reclaiming? How long may the fertility be relentlessly drained from the land in successive crops and still leave something on which future farmers may build?

These questions have puzzled soil experts ever since there have been experiment stations. They are always uppermost in the minds of those farm enthusiasts who buy soil-depleted farms in the New England States in the expectation of bringing back the land and maintaining their families on the products of the soil.

A definite answer is returned by the termination of an experiment of thirty-three years standing at the Massachusetts Agricultural Station.

Dr. Charles Goessman, first Director of the State Experiment Station, began a systematic depletion of soil fertility on an experimental plot in 1888. The feasibility of reclaiming run-down soil was as vital a question then as now. Certain experimental plots were given worse treatment than they would ever receive in real farming. The meanest of tenant farmers would not have given the land poorer treatment than did the Experiment Station.

The men who began the experiment had long since died. E. F. Gaskill of the Experiment Station, who has been in charge of the plots the last few years, reviews the significant soil test as follows:—

"On land which for thirty-three years has had no fertilizer, yields as low as a half bushel of corn per acre and 700 pounds of hay have been obtained. On adjacent plots where acid phosphate alone has been used all these years, the last three crops of corn have yielded at the rate of 2, 2.3 and 6.6 bushels per acre. On another plot where acid phosphate and potash have been used, results have been much better, the yield per acre being as high as 53 bushels of hard corn. With

Continued on page 7, column 1

EXTENSION SCHOOLS

Demonstrations Planned for 1922

The One-day Extension School in Chesterfield while not largely attended gave the farmers up to date information in Soil Fertility, Orchardng and Commercial Potato Production. At this school demonstrators were signed up for the coming year. Eight men will carry on demonstrations in pasture improvement, potato culture, fertilizing and spraying orchards. From these demonstrations it is hoped that the farmers of the town will become interested in improved methods. Those who attended this meeting felt amply repaid for their time and will try to get out a larger attendance at future meetings.

At Middlefield Extension School eight definite demonstrations showing improved methods in potato culture, pasture fertilization and top-dressing of hay were signed up. Middlefield farmers are more interested than ever in potato production and practically every potato grower in the town is planning to use some certified seed this coming year and orders have already been placed. Three farmers will conduct pasture improvement demonstrations which should prove of value to the community as all agree that brush is becoming more abundant and feed less each year.

Extension schools have been scheduled in January as follows: January 11—Plainfield; 12—Cummington; 13—Granby.

COMMUNITY MEETINGS

New Program Proves Profitable

In the past the Extension Service has perhaps taken itself too seriously in some respects. The agents decided after attending the annual conference of Extension workers in Amherst that our community meeting program consisting of a long dry talk by the Club Leader, followed by a longer drier talk by the Home Demonstration Agent and finished by the longest driest talk by the County Agent was absolutely a fine way not to get the people of any community interested in a program of work.

We realize that few human beings make the most of their gifts and after deciding that something different should

Continued on page 5, column 2

FINAL POTATO REPORT

Revised and Final 1921 Figures make Some Important Changes

The United States Bureau of Markets and Crop estimates is revising its preliminary estimates on crops in 1919, 1920 and 1921 upon the basis of the U. S. Census of 1919 which has lately become available. It announces the following revised estimates of Potatoes.

The United States crop 1921: 346,823,000 bushels, or 9,253,000 below the Nov. 1 estimate. Revised estimate of the 1920 crop; 403,296,000. Thus the 1921 crop is 14% less than the 1920 crop; and 7% larger than the revised estimate on the 1919 crop of 322,867,000. Five year average: 373,417,000. Ten year average: 368,164,000. Final estimate of the Maine crop 1921 is 37,152,000, the same as Nov. 1, 1921 estimate.

New England's total crop is 49,191,000 compared with 49,236,000 the estimate of Nov. 1, a decrease of 45,000 (less than 1%). No change from Nov. 1 estimate in New Hampshire and Vermont. Massachusetts decreases 145,000; Rhode Island, 3,000, while Connecticut gains 103,000.

Compared with Nov. 1, 1921 preliminary estimates the revised figures show these changes in per centage: (a) Decrease: New York 8%; Pennsylvania 17%; Wisconsin less than 1%; United States 2.6%. (b) Increase: New Jersey less than 1%; Michigan 2.6%; Minnesota 21%; Colorado 8.5%; Idaho 7.5%. Changes from the Nov. 1, 1921 estimates are due mainly to revision of earlier estimates of acreage and to correction of average yield estimates upon the basis of final yield reports and record of shipment to date.

Up to Dec. 24, 1921 the 18 leading late crop states had shipped 94,710 cars as against 75,099 to the same date 1920 and total for 1920 of 140,638. Shipments from these states to Dec. 24 are thus 67.3% of their entire shipment from the 1920 crop. After Dec. 24 last year they shipped 65,539 cars. Shipments to Dec. 24, 1921 from the 18 less important late crop states are 17,947 cars as against 23,893 to this date last year and their entire 1920 shipments of 25,966 cars. Totals for all late crop states: (a) to Dec. 24, 1921, 112,657 cars; (b) to

Continued on page 7, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE
Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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Roland A. Payne, County Agent
Mrs. Edith D. French,
Home Demonstration Agent
Bena G. Erhard, County Club Agent
Mary C. O'Leary, Clerk

Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915, at the
Post Office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under
the Act of March 8, 1879.

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age provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3
1917. Authorized October 31, 1917."

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BROKEN FRUIT TREES

MAY BE SAVED

Consider Carefully Before Cutting Them
Down

R. A. VanMeter

Extension Specialist in Pomology, M.A.C.

Many of the fruit trees that were split
by the storm in late November will yet
make good trees if they are given a
chance. On old trees large branches
that are particularly valuable may be
drawn back into place and bolted. Young
trees that lost scaffold branches will
usually balance themselves as they grow
by filling in the injured side with new
branches, if a reasonably good piece of a
tree is left standing.

At any rate considerable judgment is
required in handling these trees and it
will not help matters to rush into the
orchard with an axe and complete the de-
struction.

Both Old and Young Trees may be
Repaired

A great many of the old trees that have
been injured are not worth much atten-

Continued on page 7, column 2

WORLD BUSINESS REVIVAL
MUST PRECEDE
AGRICULTURAL PROSPERITY

"The farmer is in economic distress to-
day not only because the prices for his
products have fallen, but because they
have fallen very much more than for
the commodities he buys," writes Dr. R.
J. McFall, Professor of Marketing of the
Massachusetts Agricultural College Ex-
tension Service, in Economic Studies, No.
5.

"The most prominent single fact to-
day in the economics of agriculture is
that the prices of farm products have de-
clined on the average to about the pre-
war level, while the prices of the goods
farmers want to buy are still 50 per
cent higher than they were before the
war. As a western farmer expressed it
to a firm which manufactures agricul-
tural implements: 'I need a wagon and
my dealer wants the price of 650 bushels
of corn for the same wagon I could buy
with 200 bushels of corn before the war.
The harness man wants the price of a
wagon load of hides for a No. 1 harness.'
The press is full of talk of revival of busi-
ness, but so long as the farmer is con-
fronted with the situation that his prod-
ucts have radically declined in value in
comparison with the commodities he
purchases, just so long can the depres-
sion be expected to continue in agricul-
ture.

"It is unfortunate that those who dis-
cuss this problem are so prone to look
upon the unbalanced price situation as
a prime cause in itself, and speak of the
readjustment merely as a matter of jus-
tice. It is a common thing for the
friends of agriculture to denounce some
one somewhere as having committed this
crime against agriculture. It would be
much better if we could realize that there
is a cause for all these things too deep and
underlying for any group of men to have
created. Impersonal and unfeeling econ-
omic factors have been working, and are
still at work, that are keeping agriculture
in a state of depression. The first step
in the control of these factors is their dis-
covery, and the second step is under-
standing these factors and their control.
The situation is too serious for any waste
of time in denouncing people or facts.
As a recent writer says of the factors dis-
turbng wages, 'The wise man takes ac-
count of them and adapts his policies to
them'.

"One factor in this situation is that
all our systems of internal distribution
are practically free from foreign compe-
tition and are maintaining their war-
time scale of charges. Eventually our
railway brothers, and even our retailers,
will feel the lash if they maintain their
old demands where the French the Ger-
man and the British transportation men

Continued on page 5, column 2

MARKET GARDEN NOTES

Quality in seed refers to the following
characteristics: viability; characteristics
inherited from parent plants; freedom
from impurities. The first is easy to test.
Reports assure us that it is immensely
important to make that test on vegetable
seeds before the 1922 planting season.
The inherited quality of seeds can only be
tested by production for market. It is
the most important qualification. The
best celery and cabbage growers make a
year's test in advance to insure knowledge
of the *real* quality of their seed. Vegeta-
ble seeds hardly suffer at all from impuri-
ties such as weed seeds and dirt. *It is
entirely possible for every grower to pre-
vent serious losses through poor seed.*

Improvement in crop quality may be
through disease resistance bred into the
seed. That was well illustrated at the
Market Garden Field Station and on the
farms of Howard S. Russell, of Wayland;
L. L. LaMontagne & Son of Woburn; and
Wyman Brothers of Arlington. Seed
grown from "yellows" resistant spinach
stock furnished by the Norfolk Truck
Experiment Station of Virginia, has
proved quite resistant to "yellows" during
the fall of 1921. It will be possible to
provide very limited amounts of this
strain of spinach seed to a few men who
will promise to grow some seed from it.
It is probable that this disease resistant
quality will decrease without special at-
tention to selection for "yellows" resist-
ance. No guarantee goes with this seed
for it was received by the Field Station
for test and experiment, and will be dis-
tributed for the same reason. Talk to
your county agent about the possibility of
getting some.

Economical production of high grade
product will be absolutely necessary to
insure business success. Ways to in-
crease profit are:

1. Larger yields per acre.
2. Less waste ground through a poor
stand of plants.
3. Timely tillage.
4. Proper fertilization.
5. Elimination of losses through
disease and insect pests.

Today Massachusetts celery growers
are suffering because of poor quality
celery going to market from pits. The
way is being made easy for Florida, New
York and California celery because
Massachusetts celery is in poor condition.
It is hardly our purpose to make a mar-
ket for our competitors, yet we are doing
it. Come to the meeting of the Massa-
chusetts State Vegetable Growers Asso-
ciation, the morning of January 18th, at
Horticulture Hall, Boston, and talk over
ways of preventing these losses, and in-
creasing our own market.

HOME MAKING

COUNTY NEWS ITEMS

What the Women Are Doing

At the various community meetings the home activities of the women have been listed and the ones in which there is special interest and problems have been checked. Plans are then worked out for studying these particular phases of home activities. In this way each town is taking up a study of the things in which the women are particularly interested. The following is a list of the towns in which community meetings have been held and what the women are studying:—

Town	Interest
Cummington	Meal Planning Dress Form
Goshen	Dress Forms
Huntington	Clothing Efficiency Household Accounting
Norwich Hill	Food for the Family
Westhampton	Food for the Family Kitchen Arrangement
Granby	Clothing Efficiency
Belchertown	Dress Forms
Pelham	Clothing Efficiency
Prescott	

THE HOME BUREAU CREED

Make It Your Creed

- To maintain the highest ideal of home life,
- To count children the most important crop,
- To so mother them that their bodies may be sound, their minds clear, their spirits happy and their characters generous,
- To place service above comfort,
- To let loyalty to high purpose silence discordant notes,
- To let neighborliness supplant hatreds,
- To be discouraged never,
- To lose self generous enthusiasm,
- To extend to the less fortunate a helping hand,
- To believe one's community may become the best of communities,
- To coöperate with others for the common life,
- This is the offer of the Home Bureau to the home-maker of to-day.

—Ruby Green Smith.

Word has just come telling of the engagement of Miss Helen Harriman, our former home demonstration agent, to Mr. John Livingston Kopke. After over two year's work here in the county Miss Harriman left to start the clothing efficiency work in Kentucky. She is now State Specialist in that line with headquarters at Lexington, Ky.

Mr. Kopke is an instructor at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis.

RAISIN BREAD

Food for the Kiddies

- 1 cake Fleischman yeast.
- 1 cup milk—scalded.
- 1 tablespoon sugar.
- 1 cup hot water.
- 4 tablespoons shortening.
- 3/4 cup sugar.
- 1 cup raisins.
- 3/4 teaspoon salt.
- Flour.

Dissolve 1 tablespoon sugar in the scalded milk and hot water and allow to cool until the little finger can be placed in the liquid with no sensation of heat. Crumble the yeast cake and dissolve in the liquid. Cream the sugar and shortening together. Add sifted flour to the liquid to make a medium stiff batter, add the creamed sugar and shortening and beat until smooth. Cover and set aside to rise at a temperature of 70°-75° F until very light. Add raisins which have been dredged with flour, flour to make a soft dough and salt. Knead well, cover and set aside until double in bulk. Knead lightly using as little flour as possible and shape into loaves. Cover and set aside until double in size. Bake. This receipt makes two loaves.

Note:—Raisin bread is an especially good bread for children. The raisins aside from being a natural form of sugar are rich in iron which is needed by the body for building red coloring matter.

Out to Win

"It takes a little courage,
And a little self control,
And some grim determination
If you want to win the goal.

"It takes a deal of striving,
And a stern and firm set chin
No matter what the battle,
If we're really out to win."

Shopping Card

If every woman would have a card telling how many yards of what width material is required for certain garments many quarter of yards would be saved and incidentally a good many pennies.

A FARM HOME

A True Story

It was a homey home, yet the general appearance and plan of the house showed it had long been standing.

This particular farm house had changed owners within the past year. I, of course was interested to know why the former owner had disposed of such an attractive home. I was told the home had been sold because the many home duties together with those that seem to be given a woman on the farm had proven too much for this woman and her health had given away. But the present homemaker seemed so happy and contented and had time for social affairs, community meetings, and many other things outside her immediate home duties. Wherein was the difference? I wondered. But in a short time my question was answered for I was taken to the kitchen which had been remodeled and rearranged since the present owner had bought the place. In fact, the room that had been the kitchen was now abandoned for that purpose, it being used as a laundry room, a room in which the men washed and hung their heavy coats and overalls worn in doing the farm work. The kitchen proper was not a large room. The stove, sink, storage and china cupboards with work space beneath were placed so as to conserve the worker's energy for there were only three or four steps from the cupboard to the stove, and the sink, and working space beneath the cupboard was of a height to cause no rounded shoulders and back-aches. The cupboard was against the wall between the dining room and kitchen and there was a slide door so that the prepared food could be placed on the working space on the kitchen side and with but one trip to the dining room placed on the table. What had been a pantry was now an attractive bath room.

Is it any wonder that the present mistress of this home is enjoying life, her family, and her friends where the former mistress is worn out and in ill health?

This home is in the town of Amherst. If you have a similar story in your town, let us know about it.

	27 in.	32 in.	36 in.	40 in.	50 in.	56 in.
House Dress						
Petticoat						
Waist						
Combination						
Skirt						

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

CUMMINGTON BOY

POTATO CHAMPION

Makes Demonstration as well as Profit

Alfred Morey, age 13, of Cummington was picked for Hampshire County potato champion by Assistant State Club Leader, W. F. Howe. As will be seen by the following story he raised two varieties to see which did the better. He had 1/8 acre of potatoes on which he raised 42½ bushels at a cost of \$25.90. This is a cost of sixty cents per bushel. His net profit was \$30.98. Following is his story:

"WHY I JOINED THE POTATO CLUB"

Miss Erhard came into our school and asked if any of the boys or girls would like to join the club. As nearly all of the boys and girls about here who have belonged to the club have raised a pig, I thought I would rather grow potatoes so I joined the potato club. My father thought it would be a good plan to grow two varieties and so I planted part of the field to Sir Walter Raleigh's and the rest to Green Mountains. The Green Mountains were certified seed and the Sir Walter Raleigh's were home grown selected seed. These yielded rather more than Green Mountains. I think I would like to try again next year. I would treat the seed with corrosive sublimate as my yield was cut down by potato diseases. I only sprayed once for blight and twice for bugs. There were no rotten potatoes. The outside row next to the grass suffered from drought. So next time would try not to have a long row next to the turf. I think I would use just the Sir Walter Raleigh's for seed next year and plan to sell the larger part of the crop for seed.

Joseph Russell of Ware 7 won second place in the county.

Milton Howes of Cummington won honorable mention for placing third in the county.

POULTRY CLUB NOTES

The Smith Agricultural School poultry club and the Hadley poultry club held a joint meeting at the former school. The meeting was in charge of Thomas Oliver, president of the home club. Mr. Nodine was the main speaker. A lively game of basket ball followed, won by the Smith Agricultural School club.

The silver loving cup offered by Amherst Poultry Association was won by Bronislaw Lebiecki of Florence.

The Huntington poultry club, though having only two members, is doing very good work.

1922 BABY BEEF CLUB STARTS

Hampshire County is again set to make a success of baby beef work. This year there are five Hatfield boys caring for eight steers. There are Hereford and Shorthorns entered this year.

All the club members and their fathers attended the Hampden County Baby Beef Day to view the steers our neighbors are to work with.

Hampshire County is using all native grown steers, believing they do not have to become acclimated. Mr. George Bel-den of Hatfield and his farm manager, Mr. Cornell Greene, have taken charge of obtaining principally all our steers.

All eyes are set toward Eastern States, the wind-up of the project. There will be competition from Maine, Connecticut and Massachusetts. This year the three leading beef breeds are competing. Mr. Simpson, General Manager of Eastern States, has announced that the class will be made this year according to weight, not locality as last year.

CORN CHAMPION HARD TO PICK

After a long conference between Mr. Howe and Miss Erhard in regard to corn champion, it was decided to call in Mr. Farley, State Club Leader, and Professor John Abbott. This is due to the fact there is such close competition between Osborne West and Irving Johnson, both of Hadley. One boy had the highest yield and the other the highest profit. The champion will be announced next month.

FOOD AND GARMENT CLUB

Extracts from Miss Murdock's Letter

Following are two paragraphs from the letter written by Miss Murdock, Asst. State Club leader to the girls in her club: Dear Food Club Members:

In joining the Food Club you have signified a desire to learn how to prepare food for your family. There are many ways of doing this, but there are a few general rules which apply to all kinds of cooking. If you are to be demonstrators of the correct methods in home-making, you must begin right.

I have seen girls who enjoy cooking immensely, but who never once bothered to clean up after they had finished. Do you wonder their mothers said that they didn't want them to be "messing around the kitchen"? This then is one of the first tests of a good club member—that she carries the things which she starts through to completion, even removing the last crumb from the floor. Please do not forget.

Dear Garment Club Members:

By the correct application of the things which you will learn in this club, you can most easily reflect your character; for the neatness of your clothing, the cleanliness of your person and the tidiness of your hair will tell other people just what kind of a girl you are. The first purpose of the Garment Club is to teach you to make your own clothes, but the value of it would all be lost if you knew only how to construct your garments with no idea of how to choose them, how to wear them, or how to care for them.

If you will read carefully in your Home Economics Bulletins the "Daily Care of Clothing", you will find suggestions which are well worth while heeding, and if properly followed will give a much longer life to your clothing.

Please accept my best wishes for a happy winter in club work.

Cordially yours,

Dorothy W. Murdock.

Assistant State Club Leader.

FINE SHOW IN BOSTON

County Makes Fair Record

The Boston Poultry Show was the finest and best ever. The competition in all departments was of the keenest.

The whole stage of the hall was given over to boys' and girls' department. There were birds from practically all the counties. Seven club members from Hampshire County sent birds in. The prizes won were as follows:

Osborne West of Hadley—one 1st and one 3rd.

Lewis Whittaker, Hadley—one 1st, one 4th and one 5th.

James Parnell, Amherst—two 2nds and one 3rd.

Lewell Walker, Amherst—one 2nd.

Dennett Howe, Amherst—one 1st and one 2nd.

Viola Albe, Amherst—four 1sts, three 2nds, and one 3rd.

These netted \$24.20 to the boys and girls.

Friday, the last day of the Show, was Boys' and Girls' Day. There were judging contests by all the county teams. There was also a Connecticut team entered. The boys on the Hampshire County team were Osborne West of Hadley, Lewis Whittaker of Hadley and Bronislaw Lebiecki of Florence. These boys won their places in competition at the judging contests at Amherst, Northampton and Greenfield poultry shows. The classes judged were: Leghorn pullets, Wyandotte pullets, Rhode Island Red cockerels and a class of Rhode Island Red utility hens.

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WANTED: Incubators over 200 egg capacity. Ralph Schoonmaker, South Amherst, Mass.

Continued from page 1, column 2

be done, we took stock of the things we could do. Being naturally (?) musical it was decided that we try out our ability along that line. Then we could not break entirely from the method so long in use so each agent gives a talk. Dramatic talent was discovered in all agents so a short act is given by the entire company with special acts according to the dramatic tastes of the agents.

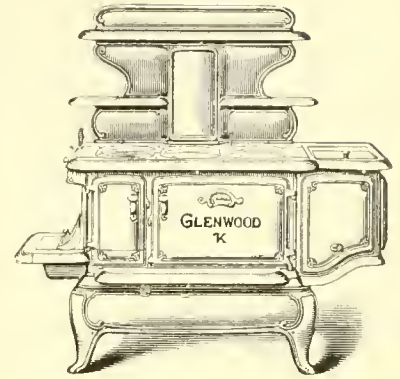
So far the program has been given with great success in four towns. In each of these towns programs of work have been obtained and everyone decided that at the next meeting a larger crowd would be present. One man told the agent that he had attended meetings in the past and this was to be his last, but after enjoying himself, he promised to be on hand next year and will also see that his neighbors attend. Taken altogether, the new program is working nicely and by another season we expect to make it so much better that you cannot afford to miss it. If your town has not had a community meeting, it is your own fault. Get after your town director and you will get it if he will only make his wants known to us.

Continued from page 2, column 2

and merchants share the burdens of price declines with the farmers and make these nations more economic producers than the United States."

"To-day the farmers finds himself confronted with his biggest customer, industry, disorganized and unproductive, not only in this country but decidedly more so in western Europe. Until that part of the world's economic life recovers from what amounts to a sickness the agricultural market will suffer."

"American capitalists have already commenced to invest in European industry. That will help our farmers. There are some who would make our tariff wall so high as to hinder their export trade, and, consequently, their ability to buy our farm products. Fortunately, that movement is not making headway rapidly. We are commencing to appreciate the fact that our prosperity depends not on the grasping of business for ourselves, but upon every one recovering prosperity.



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SMITH BOYS RUNNING DRAIN PIPES

Winter is the time when farmers plan for another year. What crops to raise, what animals to breed and what school to send the children are important matters to settle. Hampshire County Extension Service can help you about your crops and animals. The Smith Agricultural School can help you about the school question. This Vocational School has fine departments. **Household Arts, Agriculture, Carpentry, Sheet Metal and Full-fashioned Knitting.** Every boy and girl, if they are worth anything, are worth sending to a high school or a Vocational School. Think it over and visit the Smith Agricultural School, or write the Director.



200 HEN HOUSE BUILT BY SCHOOL BOYS

Continued from page 1, column 1

complete fertilizer on other plots the yields have been normal, and where manure has been applied year after year the fertility of the soil has been fairly well maintained, as evidenced by yields of 72, 56 and 61 bushels per acre.

"Now the question comes as to just how much capital must be invested to bring back run-down land,—in case it may be brought back at all? Last year the experiment was abruptly reversed to get an answer to some of these important questions. Approximately eighteen loads of manure per acre (a ton to the load) were applied to the whole field. Corn was grown. The rapidity with which these run-down plots responded to the treatment was astonishing. The yield on previously unfertilized plots jumped from 1 bushel per acre to 60. On the plot which had received acid phosphate alone for these thirty-three years, the yield increased from 9 bushels per acre to 51½ bushels. Where lime alone had been applied for thirty-three years—and you remember the old maxim 'Lime and lime alone makes both land and farmer poor'—the yield was increased from 22 to 65 bushels by a single manuring.

"It is not possible to give all the figures in this article. They will appear later in Experiment Station publications. It is very evident, however, that all of this maltreatment or lack of treatment failed to injure the soil permanently. This is one of the peculiarities of New England soils and the New England climate. We may depress the yield temporarily, but the rapidity of response to good treatment is little short of marvelous.

"One thing, however, should be stated, the corn crop produced last year could hardly be called profitable. The 50 or 60 bushels yield of corn is fair. The cost of eighteen loads of manure per acre must be estimated at \$48. We brought back the land; for a profit we must look to succeeding years. And this means nothing more nor less than has been stated time and time again by the Massachusetts Agricultural College that outside capital is needed to bring back run-down soils. In all probability the first year's cultivation of such soils will not be profitable. After that it depends upon the intelligence and business ability used in managing the soil."

Continued from page 1, column 3

same date 1920, 98,992; entire season 1920, 166,634. Their total shipments after Dec. 24, 1920, 67,612 cars. If total shipments from the 1921 crop prove to be about the same part of the total crop as they were in 1920, they should amount to about 43,305 cars of the late crop. Deducting the shipments to Dec. 24, 1921 would leave 30,648 cars yet to ship, as against 67,642 cars shipped after this date last year.

Continued from page 2, column 1

tion, but it is just as well to think it over for a couple of months before cutting them down. If a sound trunk and a start toward a top are left, a vigorous old tree should be able to grow a new top in a short time. The breakage is often no more severe than the dehorning which has been successfully practiced on many old trees. The broken branches should be pruned away cleanly and large wounds should be smoothed to facilitate healing or at least to retard the progress of decay. The amount of time that a fruit grower can afford to spend on a tree of this kind must be left to his own judgment.

A great many vigorous old trees have had one or more large branches broken to the ground. If there is a reasonably large and sound piece of wood connecting such a branch to the tree, the branch may be pulled back into place with a block and tackle and bolted fast. The split crotch will usually decay after a while but some valuable crops may be harvested in the meantime. In other cases it may be best to remove the broken branch and smooth the wound to keep decay out of the trunk as long as possible. The part of the tree now standing will probably last longer under the latter treatment.

Breakage in young orchards is not so widespread. A young tree will often reconstruct one side of the top if the trunk is not ruined. A scaffold branch that is split off with a large part of the trunk may be fitted snugly into place and if it is bolted firmly the branch will often grow fast, and bark "grafting" itself across the split and laying successive layers of new wood over it. In such a case the crotch must be made water-tight.

Peach Trees Recover Rapidly

Vigorous peach trees that are badly broken recover rapidly. Those who remember the great storm of 1898 tell of the remarkable way in which some of the peach orchards, with little but the trunks left standing, reconstructed their tops as ever and the severe pruning should be followed by a wonderful growth.

If a branch of a peach tree that is still strongly attached to the tree is raised into place and securely nailed or spiked, it will often last for years. The branches should be further supported by a wire brace placed several feet above the broken fork. The wire should never be drawn around the branch but can best be fastened to a screw eye fixed securely in the branch. A screw eye with a one inch bit or "screw" is heavy enough. The wire should then be passed across the tree and fastened in the same way to a branch on the opposite side.

No matter what is to be done, you have until spring to think it over. In matters of judgment second thoughts are said to be more sound than conclusions hastily drawn.

Northampton

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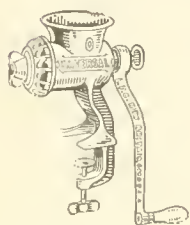
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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. VII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., FEBRUARY, 1922

No. 2

HAMPSHIRE-FRANKLIN

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CLUB

Holds Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the local Holstein Club held at the Mansion House, Greenfield, Saturday, January 28, was well attended by Holstein Breeders from Hampshire County. The morning session was given over to election of officers. T. E. Elder of Mount Hermon was re-elected president and other officers were re-elected for 1922. The treasurer's report showed the club to be in a healthy financial condition and it was voted to reduce the annual membership fee from five dollars to three dollars.

The afternoon session was addressed by Prof. E. S. Savage of Cornell, who spoke on Modern Dairy Rations. He said in part: Cows need plenty of fresh air and water and while both are inexpensive they are a limiting factor in milk production. Cows giving over 40 lbs. of milk a day do not maintain the balance of calcium and phosphorous in their bodies. This lack of minerals in the feed is taken by the cow from her skeleton. She puts it back during her dry period and can best do this on pasture rather than on dry feed. Remedies suggested are: 1. Feeding legume hay. 2. Feeding Bone Meal at the rate of 1/10 to

Continued on page 7, column 1

FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Northampton National Farm Loan Association showed an increasing interest on the part of farmers in this county in the Federal Land bank. A large percentage of the stockholders were present and the following officers for 1922 elected:

President, E. Thornton Clark, Granby.
Vice-President, E. C. Phillips, Williamsburg.

Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. LaFleur, Northampton.

Directors:—C. E. Stiles, Amherst; W. E. Cole, Florence, John Dalrymple, Plainfield.

Loan Committee:—E. C. Phillips, E. T. Clark and John Dalrymple.

Applications for loans may be had by addressing W. J. LaFleur, Pleasant St., Northampton, Mass.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

FORMS FARM BUREAU

Leading Farmers Elected Officers

Hampshire County farmers decided to join forces with the American Federation of Farm Bureaus at a meeting held in Northampton, Tuesday, January 24. For the past year this matter has been under consideration and ideas on the subject have finally crystalized into action.

Howard S. Russell, State Secretary for the Mass. Federation spoke on the benefits to be derived from the Farm Bureau in this state, making clear that the success of the organization would depend on strong local units brought together into a county organization. The county organization is represented in the State Federation and the States in turn are bound together in the American Federation of Farm Bureaus which represents at the present time over a million of farmers from practically every state in the union. One cannot take up the daily papers or agricultural journals without reading of the activities of this organization. Every farmer should take pride in belonging to such an efficient organization made up solely of farmers working for the farmers' interest.

George E. Taylor of Shelburne Falls and Treasurer of the Franklin County Farm Bureau, said that over 400 Franklin County farmers believed in the Farm Bureau and had formed a workable organization in Franklin County.

The meeting elected the following officers: Josiah W. Parsons, Northampton, President; G. Fred Pelissier, Hadley, Vice-President; Fred H. Bean, Florence, Secretary; Earle Parsons, Northampton, Treasurer; Executive Committee: J. G. Cook, Hadley; Geo. Barrus, Goshen; W. H. Atkins, Amherst. Every officer is a real farmer.

These officers met Friday, January 27 and chose town directors for each town in the county and made arrangements for a general meeting and dinner to be held at Boyden's, Northampton, Thursday, February 9th. It was expected that every town in the county would be represented at this meeting and plans were made for a membership campaign.

CLUB LEADERS' "GET-TOGETHER"

Largest Ever

Saturday, February 4th, was the annual club leaders gathering from all over the county. The weather man sent an ideal day so it was possible to come from all parts of the county. Ware and Plainfield, two extremes of the county were represented.

The meeting started at about eleven o'clock with a short report given by Miss Erhard of the club work done in the county during 1921 and the work now going on for 1922.

The meeting then split into four groups. Mrs. French, County Home Agent, had charge of the food group which took up the judging and scoring of bread. Miss Murdock, State Home Economics Club Leader, had the sewing group, laying special emphasis on the use of decorative stitches. Mr. Nodine, State Poultry Club Leader, had charge of the poultry club and Mr. Howe, Assistant State Leader, had the handicraft group.

Continued on page 4, column 3

CO-OPERATIVE MILK PLANT

Holds Annual Meeting

The first annual meeting of the Holyoke Producers' Dairy Company formed by Hampshire County farmers supplying the Holyoke market, was a decided success in every way. Over two thirds of the members were present thus showing their interest in the company. The morning session was devoted to reports of the Directors, Manager and Treasurer.

The Directors report gave in detail the history of the forming of the company. Meetings were held in the towns from which milk was shipped to Holyoke and the farmers interest aroused in the marketing of milk. In February 1921 a general meeting of milk producers in Holyoke elected a committee to investigate milk marketing and to see if retail business could be purchased. Farmers put \$460 at the disposal of the committee and options on four concerns having stock business of 4,800 quarts daily secured.

In March the farmers voted to form the Holyoke Producers Dairy Company. Much difficulty was encountered in financing the company but finally loans of \$30,000 were secured on farmer's notes,

Continued on page 7, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

STAFF

Roland A. Payne, County Agent
Mrs. Edith D. French,
Home Demonstration Agent
Bena G. Erhard, County Club Agent
Mary C. O'Leary, Clerk

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John A. Sullivan, Northampton
Charles W. Wade, Hatfield

ARE YOU A NO ACCOUNT MAN?
OR A BUSINESS MAN?

Are you planning next year's business
on actual accounts kept in your 1921
farm business or are you guessing at
your plans? A check book and an ac-
count book are a necessity on any prog-
ressive farm. If you are not keeping ac-
counts or if you are not satisfied with
your present system, try one of the ac-
count books published by the Massachu-
setts Agricultural College. They are dis-
tributed by your County Agent and now
is the time to get one and start keeping
accounts.

Most farmers like a simple account
book, one that requires a small amount of
time but still will tell them at the end of
the year where they made or lost money.
The Massachusetts Farmers' Account
Book is arranged on this basis and is so
simple that anyone can keep it with a
minimum amount of time.

The most important part of any ac-
count book is the inventory. Without it
one cannot tell whether or not his farm
business has been conducted at a profit.
January 1 or March 1 are the two dates
usually set for taking inventory. For
those making an income tax report, Janu-

Continued on page 5, column 2

FERTILIZERS FOR 1922

Simple Mixtures Advised

Director Sidney B. Haskell of the
Massachusetts Experiment Station gives
the following advice to farmers of the
state regarding fertilizers for 1922:—

"In canvassing the possible use for
fertilizer in your County, it seems to me
that we can practically come down to two
mixtures to be applied over a range of
crops; and to two raw materials to be
applied direct. These are as follows:

1. 4-8-5, for potatoes, truck crops, and
miscellaneous garden crops; and
2. 9-5-5, or an approximate of this,
for top-dressing permanent mowings, sod
orchards, and for use on truck crops
under conditions where a 4-8-5 may be
expected to have deficient nitrogen.

3. Acid phosphate to be used with
manure for corn, and for whatever small
grains may be grown in your County.

4. Nitrate of soda, or possibly sulfate
of ammonia, for top-dressing rotation
grass lands, particularly those which
have received manure within recent
years; for use in sod orchards, peach
orchards, and as a side dressing on
growing vegetable crops in case they
show deficiency of nitrogen.

A formula which I believe will "stand
up" on keeping, which may be mixed
now and drilled in at the proper time
next spring, without trouble, and for
which materials are available are as fol-
lows:

1,000 pounds (10 bags) acid phosphate.
150 pounds (3/4 bag) nitrate of soda.
100 pounds (1/2 bag) Sulfate of ammo-
nia.
550 pounds (5 1/2 bags) 7-15 tankage.
200 pounds (1 bag) muriate of potash.
Approximate analysis: 4% ammonia,
8% phosphoric acid, 5% potash.

The above is based upon the fact that
on most farms it is impractical to weigh
out the fertilizer material to the last
pound. Neither is such nicety of opera-
tion at all necessary. I have tried to
select those materials which, as sold in
the common bag of commerce, may be
split up in easy fractions. Furthermore,
all these materials are relatively low-
priced, save only for animal tankage.

For the second formula, 9-5-5, I sug-
gest the following mixture:

500 pounds 7—15 tankage.
400 pounds ammonium sulfate.
300 pounds nitrate of soda.
600 pounds acid phosphate.
200 pounds muriate of potash.
Approximate analysis: 9 1/2% ammonia,
5 1/2% phosphoric acid, 5% potash.

Unless this last mixture be very care-
fully compounded, and kept in a dry
place with the bags not piled one on the
other, it is liable to cause trouble physi-
cally. Please note the very large quantity
of more or less hygroscopic chemical ma-

Continued on page 7, column 2

SUCCESSFUL AGRICULTURAL
MEETINGS IN BOSTON

Hampshire County was well repre-
sented at the Fourth Annual Union
Meeting of Massachusetts Agricultural
Organizations held in Boston, January
17 to 20. To give an adequate report of
all the sessions would be impossible in
our limited space, so only a gist of a few
of the outstanding sessions will be given.

To spray or dust seems to be the up-
permost question in the minds of fruit
growers. Dusting was ably presented
by W. H. Conant of Buckfield, Maine.
His talk was based on four years practi-
cal experience. The advantage of dusting
are: 1) Labor saving; 2) Protection for
a maximum number of trees; 3) Even
distribution of material through the tree;
4) No foliage injury; 5) Gives practical
control. He advised the following Dust
schedule: I. Scab Dust when blossoms
show pink; materials 40 lbs. Dehydrated
Copper sulphate, plus 10 lbs. Arsenate
of lead, plus 50 lbs. sulphur. II. Cod-
ling Moth Dust after petals fall; 85 lbs.
sulphur, 15 lbs. arsenate of lead. III.
Sooty Blotch Dust, late in July, using
plain sulphur Dust to be effective must
be fine and pass through a 250 or 300
mesh seive and must be kept in a dry
place.

Mr. Geo. Drew of Connecticut, stated
that for most fruit growers the greatest
value of a duster would be to supplement
the regular spray equipment as dormant
and delay dormant sprays are best put
on in liquid form. Fruit growers know
that they can get practical control with
spraying but time is often a limiting
factor. Dusting has given fine control
on peaches for scab and brown rot. His
observation is that dust gives good control
with insect and fair control with
fungus diseases. Pennsylvania results
show spray to be more effective than dust
in controlling apple insects and diseases.

The outstanding speech of the meet-
ings was made by the Hon. A. F. Lever,
Congressman from South Carolina, at the
banquet held Wednesday night.

Mr. Lever declared that agriculture
will come back because it must come back.
"Deflation hit agriculture first but it is
a temporary matter. Other industry
cannot possibly become prosperous until
agriculture is on its feet. I can see no
practical nor ethical objection in farmers
of America having some voice in deter-
mining the selling price of the product
which they produce. We must develop a
better marketing system through careful
grading standardization and proper or-
ganization. I am a firm believer in or-
ganizing agriculture into commodity
groups so that the farmer may be in a
position as a wholesaler rather than a
small retailer.

Adequate storehouse facilities are im-

Continued on page 6, column 1

HOME MAKING

COUNTY NEWS ITEMS

What the Women are Doing

Community Meetings

1. Enfield—January 24th.

Twenty women were present at this meeting in spite of the very cold evening. The various home activities were listed and those checked in which the women were especially interested. By so doing it was found the women were most interested in dress forms and household accounts. Miss Jennie P. Dodge was chosen leader of the dress form group and Miss Fannie Powers leader of the household account group. There was an all day meeting February 8th at which time the work with both groups was started.

2. Easthampton—January 25th.

Twenty women were present at this meeting. Again the various home activities were listed. The phases of home making in which the Easthampton women are interested are preservation, clothing and efficiency and household accounting. Miss Katharine Root was chosen leader of the preservation group. The time of these meetings will be arranged later and when the preservation season for this year is nearer. There was also interest in Clothing Efficiency and household accounting. Mrs. Fred C. Pomeroy is to arrange for the meeting of the clothing efficiency group. It is hoped every woman interested in this phase of clothing will be present when this group meets. Mrs. William Brown is leader for the household accounting group.

Extension Schools

Three extension schools were held during January.

1. Plainfield—January 11th.

Kitchen planning and food for the family were the two topics discussed. The women of Plainfield are interested in dress form. While the date of the first meeting was not scheduled this work will be started when the weather is more settled. Mrs. Clara Gloyd was chosen leader for the dress form group.

2. Granby—January 13th.

Kitchen planning and food for the family were the topics discussed. Keen interest was shown in both topics. The women of Granby were more interested in clothing. A group of ten are studying clothing efficiency. A request for a dress form demonstration has been placed.

3. Cummington—January 31st.

Although this was an extension school it was also the first meeting of

COUNTY MEETING IN

CLOTHING EFFICIENCY

Six Towns Represented

Twenty-three women, representing six towns, were present at the Clothing Efficiency meeting held January 18th at Northampton in the Extension Service office. Mrs. Ruth S. Reed, State Clothing Specialist, conducted the meeting. The morning was spent discussing organization, emphasis was laid on dividing the women into the "Mother Group" and the "Understudy Group". By so doing the "Mother Group" is really doing the work under supervision while those in the "Understudy Group" are observing only. Then between meetings each member of the "Mother Group" is supposed to work out with a member of the "Understudy Group" the work done at this last meeting. Mrs. Reed had found this method gives a clearer understanding of the work.

In the afternoon the making of a "line up" and the adjusting of a sleeve were demonstrated and discussed by the group. There will be another county meeting in March, the date to be announced later. The towns represented were Williamsburg, Hatfield, Hadley, Easthampton, Southampton and Pelham.

the work chosen by the women at the Community Meeting. Meal planning and dress forms are the phases of home making in which the women are especially interested. Meal planning was discussed in the morning, emphasis being placed on the food requirements of the body. The food habits of the family were then scored. Mrs. Arthur Giles and Mrs. Charles Thayer are leaders of this group. In the afternoon the home made dress form was demonstrated. Mrs. Alma C. Howard is leader of this group. March 6th has been set as the date for continuing.

Dress Forms

1. Belchertown—January 10th.

The home made dress form was demonstrated to a group of nine women. Two forms were made. Each woman has promised to teach some other woman to make a form so Belchertown bids fair to have an epidemic of dress forms. Mrs. G. E. Scott is leader for this group.

2. Cummington—

See extension schools.

3. Goshen—January 20th.

Twenty-one women were present at the demonstration. Two forms were made. Mrs. William H. Bennett is leader for this group.

Clothing Efficiency

Two groups in clothing efficiency were started in the county during the month.

1. North Amherst.

Mrs. Reed is conducting the work. There are twelve women in the group, six of whom are in the "Mother Group" and six acting as understudies. Mrs. J. L. Sanborn is leader for this group and Mrs. J. B. Newlon is Secretary.

2. Granby.

The first meeting was held January 26th at the home of Mrs. Charles Goldthwaite. There are six in the "Mother Group" and five acting as understudies. Mrs. L. W. Taylor is leader for this group and Miss Marion L. Taylor is Secretary.

Williamsburg.

A group of women in Williamsburg had started clothing efficiency under Miss Carpenter. Another group had had the work under Miss Harriman. These two groups are united and are reviewing and completing the work. There are eight women in this group.

Pelham.

This group was started by Mrs. William Chaffee who took the work at Enfield. She interested several women in the clothing efficiency work and they have bravely carried it on for two years. This group with new members are reviewing and completing the work at the present time. Miss Dora Glover is leader for this group. A very interesting article was written by a member of the group giving the entire story of the Pelham group. This article will appear next month as lack of space prevents our printing it this month.

Kitchen Planning

The first of a series of meetings on kitchen planning was held January 4th. There was a discussion on the general arrangement of kitchens. Each woman was asked to draw a floor plan of her kitchen showing the arrangement of the furniture. These plans will be carefully looked over and discussed at the next meeting. The aim toward which this group is working is a *convenient* kitchen one in which the equipment is well grouped and the working surfaces the right height for the worker. Mrs. Jacob Williams is leader for this group.

There is also work in meal planning carried on in Westhampton and Norwich Bridge. This will be more fully discussed next month.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

MIDDLEFIELD GIRL

CANNING CHAMPION

Makes \$75.04 Profit

Canning champion has finally been picked by Miss Murdock, Asst. State Club Leader. Helen Olds of Middlefield, completing third year work won. There were other girls who canned more products and made bigger profits but Helen did excellent work and scored very high.

Frances Sauers of Belchertown came in second and Miriam Loud of Plainfield came in third.

Alice Randall of Belchertown is the county's candidate for State championship.

Following is the canning story written by Helen:

My Canning Club Story

I have been in the canning club two years so I thought I would be in it again. I canned first 19 quarts of beef. We were sick in the spring so I could not can any strawberries or raspberries.

Then I canned beans and made some pickles. When it was time for blackberries, I canned blackberries until I was sick of it but I have sixty-four quarts and I guess it paid. I got so tired of canning one day that I canned several quarts without rubbers and had to fix them all over again as I didn't notice they were without rubbers until they were cold. I canned several quarts of string beans and after we had a large watermelon I made watermelon pickle of the rind. I had about two quarts. Last year when we canned plums we did not have sugar enough to make jelly of the skins so we canned the skins and made jelly of them this summer. I took some canning to Middlefield Fair and received first prize in the club.

We went to Northampton Fair and had a float. The float was decorated to represent the boys' and girls' clubs. On the float were members of sheep, garden, sewing, handicraft, calf, canning, and corn clubs. We were very much pleased to receive the fourth prize.

I made eighteen jars of jelly, peach, apple, plum and blackberry.

I could not can any succotash because the corn and beans were not ready at the same time. I began going to high school and my mother had to can the last of the sweet corn and the last of the peaches. I did not receive my report sheet so I had to make one out.

I enjoyed my work very much and think it pays to can.

Helen Olds.

WEST IS CORN CHAMPION

Yield 96 Bushels to the Acre

A committee finally decided that the county championship in corn should go to Osborne West of Hadley. Irving Johnson of Hadley placed second and Stefan Buczala of Westhampton placed third.

The champion's story will be printed in an early issue.

Poultry Notes

The following special prizes were won at the Boston Poultry Show, in addition to the prizes announced last month:

1 quart can zenoleum to:

Lewis Whittaker of Hadley for 4th prize White Wyandottes.

James Parnell, Amherst, for 2nd prize White Leghorns.

Lewell Walker, Amherst, for 2nd prize for Anconas.

William Chmura, Hadley, for honorable mention.

Setting of Leghorn Eggs from Lord Farms to:

Dennett Howe, Amherst, for 1st prize Wyandotte hen.

One year subscription to "Eevrybody's Poultry Journal" to:

Osborne West, Hadley for 1st prize Wyandotte hen.

Dennett Howe, Amherst, for 1st prize White Leghorn hen.

Package Pratts baby chick feed to:

Osborne West, for 3rd prize white Wyandotte Cockerel.

Andrews Peters, President of Amherst Poultry Club, has resigned his position due to the fact he has sold his birds. Helen Whalen was made president and the club voted to make Peters an honorary member.

The Bondsville club is doing very good work. They are doing things in a very systematic way. For example, at their last meeting they voted that all hen houses be white washed. We understand all are living up to their recommendation too.

GREAT VARIETY OF CLUB NAMES

Many of the clubs about the county have reported their names and officers. The names are as follows:

South Amherst

'22 Bay Path Garment Club.

South Amherst

'22 Bay Path Handicraft Club.

Amherst

Easthampton

Willing Workers—Handicraft.

Cushman Magic Workers—Garment.

Other names as they come in will be printed next month.

Notes Around the County

The girls in Packardville School club are making very good looking bungalow aprons. Each girl has designed her own neck. Some of these are very original.

Hazel Holden of Plainfield attending the high school in Williamsburg is acting as junior leader of the home economics club there helping Mrs. Ellis Clark.

At each meeting of the East Amherst handicraft club one of the older members gives a demonstration on the use of tools. This is a very good idea and shows good club spirit.

At a recent community meeting in Easthampton, the local prizes were awarded. George Waltz, garden member, won the set of tools and Amy Obermeyer won the canner.

The following prizes were won at the Boston Junior Corn Show, netting club members \$13.00:

William Chmura, Hadley—one 4th prize. Irving Johnson, Hadley—three 1st prizes. Osborne West, Hadley—three 1st prizes. Edward Thompson, Westhampton—one 1st, two 4ths, one 6th.

Merton Smith, Amherst—one 4th.

Irving Johnson also won 1st in pop corn in the Senior Show.

Continued from page 1, column 3

At noon a buffet lunch was served of scalloped oysters, potato chips, rolls, coffee, ice cream and cake.

After lunch Mr. Farley, State Club Leader, spoke on the club work in the state,—past, present and future.

Mr. Paul Alger, Club Agent for Franklin County, spoke on the calf club.

Mr. Robert Trask, Club Agent for Middlesex County, gave a very interesting talk on the Achievement Club of his county. This is an organization of older club members who help carry on the club work in the county.

As all good club meetings have a game there was next a little while given to "Who is Your Neighbor"? This was followed by a general discussion of club plans for the coming year. The meeting adjourned at three o'clock.

Following is a list of those present:

Amherst—Misses Howlett, Greene, Enright.

Belchertown—Mrs. Randall.

Chesterfield—Misses Packard and Snyder. Cummington—Mr. Leon Thayer.

Easthampton—Mr. Forbes.

Goshen—Miss Morton.

Granby—Miss Wood.

Hadley—Two Miss Flaherty's, Miss Corbin and Miss Ryan.

Huntington—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Munson.

Continued on page 6, column 1

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Continued from page 2, column 1

ary 1 is more satisfactory but others, March 1 may be more convenient as there is less supply of crops and feed on hand at that time. If you do nothing more than take an inventory once a year you will at least know if your business has been profitable. You will not be able, however, to study your business and find the leaks as if you had kept in addition some sort of accounts.

A classified account of receipts and expenses in addition to the inventory will tell you about your different enterprises and give lots more information with which to plan your farm operations.

Don't bother to keep accounts unless at the end of the year you plan to summarize them and know what returns you have made on your investment and labor. It is the most interesting part of your whole year's work and a few hours spent in this way should give you more profit than any other work you can possibly do.

Remember and get some sort of an account book and use it. If you want a simple and yet complete account book, call your County Agent and ask for the Massachusetts book. It only costs 25 cents.

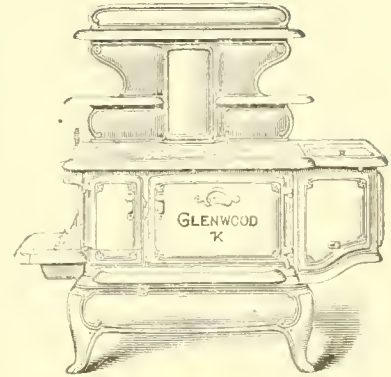
TRAINED MEN IN AGRICULTURE

Approximately five hundred disabled ex-service men are receiving vocational training in Agriculture in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, Vermont and Rhode Island. These men are taught both practical and theoretical principles of scientific agriculture at State Colleges, County Agricultural Schools, and selected farms throughout New England.

The Federal Government, through the Veteran's Bureau, is paying these men while in training, and every effort is made by the Rehabilitation Department of this Bureau to turn out practical farmers who will answer to the need of further development in progressive farming in New England.

All men going into agricultural training are examined by medical specialists, and in every case assurance is given that the man's disability will not prevent the full performance of the type of agricultural training that he has selected. Our experience with twenty-five men who graduated from the Two-Year Course in Practical Agriculture, at Mass. College, has been most encouraging. All of these men are now located in permanent employment at good wages and are giving complete satisfaction.

Continued on page 7, column 2



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Continued from page 2, column 3

portant. There is a federal act already in existence for this but it has not been taken advantage of to any great extent. Our credit system for the most parts has been built up with no thought of the needs of agriculture. In all this necessary organization work of farmers we must see to it that the leaders aim to render a service to the cause rather than to merely please individual members. If the narrow viewpoint of pleasing some one is followed, our agricultural leaders will soon be a pattern of the walking delegate. The guarantee for a prosperous agriculture, and hence the country, is exceedingly simple but the method has proved very complex. Agriculture will be prosperous when it can offer the same inducement (in terms of money, comfort and content) that other industries offer for the same effort, investment and brains.

"After all is said and done, you will find the real crux of the rural problem is the rural woman. She it is who is directly shaping the destiny of agriculture for the coming generation and indirectly determining the class of men and women who leave the farm to build up the industries in our cities. I was greatly surprised on a recent ride of 20 miles in South Carolina to note the lack of foresight display in helping to lighten the burdens of the farm wife and mother. In this cross-country ride I passed 18 farm homes and observed especially the detail of water supply. In 16 of these 18 homes the water supply was located for the convenience of the horse trough instead of the farm kitchen.

Continued from page 4, column 3

Northampton—Mrs. Hineckley, J. A. Sullivan, C. Clark, H. Rostrum, W. I. Mayo, Mrs. Payne.
Plainfield—Mrs. Packard, Miss Shaw, Miss Hudson.
Southampton—Mr. Graves, Mr. Bennett.
Ware—Miss M. Olds.
Westhampton—Mrs. George Burt, Miss Clapp.
State Club Department—Mr. Farley, Miss Murdock, Mr. Nodine, Mr. Howe.
Franklin County—Mr. Alger.
Middlesex County—Mr. Trask.
Hampshire County—Mr. Payne, Mrs. French, Miss O'Leary, Mrs. Sullivan.
Other guests—Miss Wilmhurst, London, Miss Rose, Dorchester, Miss A. Bosshart, Westfield.

It was the general feeling of the meeting that a very worthwhile day had been spent.

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SMITH BOYS RUNNING DRAIN PIPES

Winter is the time when farmers plan for another year. What crops to raise, what animals to breed and what school to send the children are important matters to settle. Hampshire County Extension Service can help you about your crops and animals. The **Smith Agricultural School** can help you about the school question. This Vocational School has fine departments. **Household Arts, Agriculture, Carpentry, Sheet Metal and Full-fashioned Knitting.** Every boy and girl, if they are worth anything, are worth sending to a high school or a Vocational School. Think it over and visit the Smith Agricultural School, or write the Director.



200 HEN HOUSE BUILT BY SCHOOL BOYS

Continued from page 1, column 1

1/2 lb. daily merely as insurance that the cow is getting sufficient minerals. The last may be fed in grain, using 1% bone and 1% salt mixed with the grain.

In mixing grain rations have protein from four different plants. A good grain ration should have about 17 to 18% digestible protein and not over 10% fibre. Buy grains on basis of digestible nutrients. For dry cows and heifers the following grain mixture was recommended: 30 Cornmeal, 30 Bran, 30 Ground Oats, 10 Oil Meal. Feed 4 to 10 lbs. per day. The profit from a cow is in relation to her ability to handle feed above what is required for her maintenance. The largest records have been made by large cows.

Continued from page 1, column 3

the balance was made up by the sale of preferred stock. Starting with a business of 4,800 quarts, in December had increased the output to 6,000 quarts of milk per day. This company alone has paid the New England Milk Producers price and has left no surplus milk with members.

The treasurer's report shows assets of \$87,989.60 and that the company has met all obligations and had about \$2,000 profit for the seven months it has been running. While the profit is not large, it shows that the company has done extremely well during the business depression. Gross sales of milk were \$128 320.64 while expenses expressed in percentage were as follows: Milk 74%; Plant labor 11%; General plant expenses 4%; Auto and Stable 4.4%; General office 5.1%; profit 1.5%. In other word from every dollar the consumer paid for milk the producer received 74 cents showing that this company has done extremely well by its members.

The following directors were chosen: For three years, E. T. Clark, Granby, and D. M. Rosebrook, Amherst. For two years, C. W. Ball, Granby, and S. R. Parker, Amherst. For one year, C. E. Stiles, Amherst, Peter Hanifin, Belcher-town, and E. C. Searle, Southampton.

At the afternoon session Prof. H. F. Judkins gave an interesting talk on Producing Quality Milk stating that so long as high grade milk was sent to the plant the farmers were assured of a market in Holyoke and were better equipped to meet competition than any other group of farmers supplying the city with milk.

Late in the afternoon the meeting adjourned and the plant was visited by the whole group. Manager Darling conducted the party, showing the whole outfit and pointed out numerous changes already made and others which will be made as conditions warrant.

Taken altogether it was a fine meeting as it showed the interest that all members have in the company.

Continued from page 2, column 2

materials contained. In fact, in case you can obtain bone in a price parity with acid phosphate (per unit of phosphoric acid) it might be well to replace 300 pounds of acid phosphate with approximately 200 pounds of ground bone. This will insure the physical condition of the mixture.

Abraham Lincoln said: "Nothing is so local as not to be of some general benefit." Why not tell us what you are doing so we can print it?

Continued from page 3, column 2

The Government has undertaken a big job in the rehabilitation of these ex-service men in Agriculture, and unless the closest coöperation is given by every representative farmer, it is hardly possible to expect the greatest measure of success.

We now have trained men in General Agriculture, and men who have specialized in Poultry Farming, Fruit Growing, Vegetable Growing, Dairying, and Animal Husbandry. We are not making an appeal for the employment of these boys from a charitable or patriotic standpoint, because we believe that each one will make good if given an opportunity. However, we do not ask the farmer to accept a man without knowledge of his ability and character. A thirty to sixty-day trial will be allowed before the soldier-farmer is definitely established on an employment basis at prevailing wages. By prevailing wages we mean the average wages paid to men doing similar work. The government will continue to pay these men during the trial period and if their services are satisfactory, the farmer is then expected to make satisfactory wage provisions.

The vocational agricultural trainers as a class, are serious minded, capable energetic, and anxious to demonstrate their ability to make good in agricultural work. These men are not accustomed to failure. They will attack agricultural problems with the same spirit and thoroughness that they showed in France and in the light of their success in foreign battle fields, we can safely recommend these fighting Americans for service in the field of Agriculture at home.

We would appreciate hearing from every farmer who may need help during the coming year, and our agricultural representatives from the office of the Veteran's Bureau will arrange a personal interview to discuss further details of the employment of an ex-service man who has received specialized agricultural training.

All communications should be addressed to:

Veteran's Bureau, Rehabilitation
Division,
Agricultural Department,
600 Washington St.,
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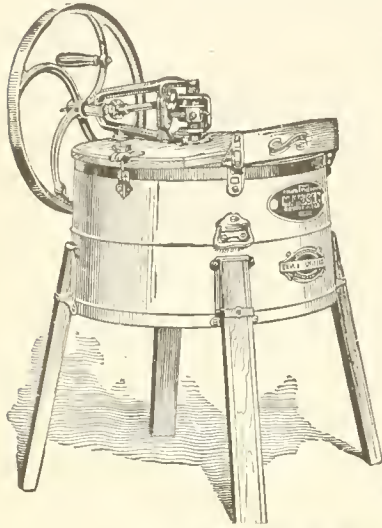
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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. VII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., MARCH, 1922

No. 3

POULTRY DISEASE CONTROL

Prevention Better Than Cure

Inability to control infectious disease of poultry has caused most of the abandoned poultry farms in this state. Infectious diseases are those which affect thin hens and it is these diseases, rather than functional diseases which affect fat hens, that should receive every poultryman's immediate attention. In controlling these diseases every one should try to prevent rather than cure them.

The purpose of this disease control program is to raise to maturity a flock of chickens free from infectious diseases. There are two methods of procedure (A) For those who have portable brooder houses and plenty of land; (B) For those who have permanent brooder houses.

Procedure:

- A. 1. Select for the seasons brooding and rearing ground a plot of land not recently used by poultry and upon which poultry manure has not been spread.
2. Thoroughly disinfect brooder houses and equipment before moving them onto this land. Use kerosene, coal tar disinfectants, copper sulphate, etc.
3. Remove chickens directly from incubators to brooders and take reasonable precaution not to carry (on feet or otherwise) contagion from adult stock. Don't let chicks run on manure piles and in swamp holes!

Continued on page 2, column 1

FRUIT ASSOCIATION TO CONTINUE

Directors Plan Busy Year for Williamsburg Fruit Growers

The annual meeting of the Williamsburg Fruit Growers' Association, while not largely attended, expressed the belief of leading farmers of the section in the principle of coöperative marketing. The past two years have been particularly trying for this association. In 1920 all labor and materials were high in price. Fruit was comparatively low. This past year departing from the fundamental principles of marketing, results were far from satisfactory, both to producers and purchasers. Yet in spite of two unsatisfactory years there are leading fruit

Continued on page 2, column 3

POTATO PROGRAM

Successful Practice in Brief

The potato is one of the valuable cash crops raised in this county yet Census figures show that the yield per acre is less than 93 bushels. It seems that there is need of further demonstration work with this crop. For this purpose we have planned demonstrations which may easily be conducted by anyone interested in potato production. We offer no panacea but simply a program which we believe from past experience and observation to be decidedly worth while. The following is the program:

- I. Obtain good seed. We recommend certified seed as it has had field inspection which shows it to be practically free from diseases. Thirty demonstrations in nine towns in 1921 showed certified seed gave an increase of 81.8 bushels per acre over home and selected stock. This year there will be 100% increase in the amount of certified seed brought into this county over the previous year yet only 15 per cent of the acreage in potatoes will be planted with certified seed. For that reason, keep figures on yield as we want to get at least 50% of the acreage planted to certified seed in the near future.

Continued on page 7, column 1

TOBACCO GROWERS WANT

STANDARD GRADES

Wildfire Control Discussed

A meeting of the Tobacco growers of Hampshire County was held in Hadley, February 6 to discuss Standardization of Tobacco Grades and Wildfire Control. F. H. Wilkinson of the U. S. Department of Agriculture explained Standardization of Tobacco and that it was a necessary step in the marketing program. The Federal Government has a Bonded Warehouse act which provides for the bonding of Warehouses as fit places for storage of various crops and also that the owners are responsible parties. The grower delivers his crop to this warehouse and is given a receipt which can be used as collateral on which to borrow money. The amount which can be borrowed is regulated by the value of the crop and that is where standard grades play an important part. At present there are no

Continued on page 6, column 1

QUALITY FRUIT NOT GROWN WILD

1922 Program Outlined

Consider the Blueberry! It receives neither spraying, fertilization nor pruning, yet it produces a profitable crop on many of our Hampshire County farms. Such are the bounties of nature! Too many of the apples of Hampshire County are grown on the same system and this past year have shown a profit. Such being the case why not let well enough alone? Simply because the men who spray, prune and fertilize make larger profits than those who depend upon the bounties of nature or simply spray once with arsenate of lead.

According to all indications and barring future accidents, there should be a large crop of apples this year. If there is, quality will play a large part in the marketing of this fruit. In fact, it may be that it will be the determining factor whether fruit will sell or not. If this is true, why not plan on raising quality fruit. Quality fruit does not just happen. It is the result of plan and action combined. Three things are necessary:

1. Proper Pruning.
2. Adequate spraying.
3. Ample fertilization.

Proper pruning consists of removing small branches (one inch in diameter) from the tree in such a way as to give each branch an equal chance at light. Pruning should be done annually and only a small amount of wood taken from the tree. Too heavy pruning tends to increase wood growth excessively and defeats the aim of the grower. Demonstration meetings will be held all over the country in March to show just how to prune both young and old trees. Plan to attend.

Adequate spraying means spraying thoroughly with high pressure, with proper materials, and at the right time. At least three sprays are necessary and five are better. These are:

1. Delay Dormant spray to be applied when buds are breaking use lime sulphate to 50 gallons of water.
11. Scab Spray—just as blossoms show pink. Use 1 gallon lime sulphur, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint nicotine sulphate and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. dry arsenate of lead. This spray is important on Greenings, McIntosh and other varieties subject to scab.

Continued on page 7, column 2

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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Roland A. Payne, County Agent
Mrs. Edith D. French,Home Demonstration Agent
Bena G. Erhard, County Club Agent
Mary C. O'Leary, ClerkOffice First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915, at the
Post Office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under
the Act of March 8, 1879.

"Notice of Entry"

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of post-
age provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3
1917. Authorized October 31, 1917."

Price, 50 cents a year

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POULTRY DISEASE CONTROL

Continued from page 1, column 1

B. 1. For those having Permanent
Brooder Houses:

1. Remove all visable dirt such as feathers, manure, etc.
2. Remove a few inches of top soil.
3. Soak down yards with a solution of 1 oz. corrosive sublimate to 8 gallons of water (dissolve corrosive sublimate in small amount of hot water and then add to cold water. Use wooden vessels as far as possible as this corrodes metals).
4. Follow no. 2 and 3 of Plan A.

C. 1. The laying houses should be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before pullets are put into them in the fall. Disinfection should be done twice, one application being a specific for the paticular infection involved. It is recommended that whitewash and carbolic acid or carbola be the last application. In the case of dirt floors, use corrosive sublimate treatment as in Plan B no. 3 before putting in clean sand.

2. Pullets had best be confined to the house until adjoining yards are properly sterilized or cropped for at least one full season.

MARKET GARDEN NOTES

H. F. Thompson

Vegetable gardening work must be carried on through the county agent if it is to reach the men throughout the state who might benefit from it. At a recent conference of county agents at Amherst the following projects for vegetable gardening were accepted for 1922.

1. Insect pest control, concentrating on
 - (a) The control of the cabbage root maggot for the early crop, through the use of tar felt disc.
 - (h) Cabbage worm control, through the use of either powdered arsenate of lead, or a liquid spray with arsenate of lead and resin soap.
 - (c) Control of the asparagus beetles, as indicated in Extension Leaflet 5, entitled, "The Control of Vegetable Diseases by Seed Treatment".
 - (d) Celery blight control through seed treatment and spraying with Bordeaux, as explained in Extension Leaflets 5 and 12.
 3. Cleaning up of seed beds with formaldehyde.
 4. The continuation of variety tests.
 - (a) By demonstrations of superior strains grown at the Market Garden Field Station.
 5. A demonstration of the use of Hubam as an early cover crop.
- Your county agents have the information about these projects. They will be glad to get in personal contact with you and make arrangements for carrying out any of these demonstrations.

What are strains? They are frequently spoken of in connection with vegetable varieties. The term strains is used to refer to different lots of seed of the same variety, which come from different sources. John Jones has been growing Danvers Half Long carrot, and his is the "Jones' Strain". Samuel Smith has been growing the same variety, and his is the "Smith's Strain". Without question, if these men have been growing seed for a period of years, the two strains are quite different. One may be worth much more than the other, and yet they are both Danvers Half Long. In variety and strain tests which have been carried on by several experiment stations of this country over a long period of years, it has been found that certain strains are very much better than others. One strain of Danish Ball-Head cabbage has quite consistently out-yielded other strains in tests in several different places during several different years. This particular strain has yielded as high as 20 to 22 tons of very high grade Danish Ball-Headed cabbage per acre, while other strains of the same variety have yielded as low as 10 and 12 tons. If the cost of production is \$175 per acre, in

one instance the cabbage costs \$17.50 per ton, and in the other \$8.75. For the cheap lot of seed the price is about 30 cents an ounce; for the other kind from 80¢ to 90¢ an ounce. It requires about four ounces of seed to grow enough plants for an acre. A difference of \$2 in seed, with the same labor, has meant a difference of ten tons of cabbage. Where is the economy?

Are the garden tools in shape? Are the bearings of the seed drill so worn that the seed feed will not be right? Are there any extra parts on hand of the kinds that are likely to be needed? Are the sash and mats in the best of shape for the hard wear that is ahead of them during March and April? Has everything possible been done to put the irrigation equipment in the best possible condition for the spring rush of field work? An hour now is worth much less than an hour in April or May. It can save a good deal later. It is the part of good management to have all these things in shape before spring work begins.

How much new equipment shall we purchase this spring? It is doubtful if it will be wise to purchase any more than is absolutely necessary. Farm machinery prices are not yet down to the level of farm prices. There is a gap of 30 to 40 per cent or more, comparing each on the pre-war basis. Too many times have farm profits gone because the farm dollar amounted to only about 53¢ when it comes to purchase other goods. A fair price level has not yet arrived, consequently, it is a part of good business to purchase only so far as is necessary for economy in production.

Greenhouse crops have grown well during January and February to date. The amount of sunshine has been greater than normal. At the Market Garden Field Station two houses of cucumbers are beginning to throw out tendrils, and show buds. The two houses of lettuce have been growing apace, and will be ready for market early in March. All greenhouse men interested in these crops are invited to come to the Field Station and look them over. Some special report has been made of them in the last Monthly Report of Extension Work for Market Gardeners.

Congress has recognized the necessity of coöperative purchase and sale of the farmers' products. I wonder when our New England Farmers will see the like?

FRUIT ASSOCIATION TO CONTINUE

Continued from page 1, column 1

growers who firmly believe in coöperative marketing and it is upon this group of leaders that the task of making the Williamsburg Fruit Grower's Association a success rests.

Victor Pearl of Chesterfield was elected

Continued on page 7, column 2

Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation News

VOL. II. No. 3.

WALTHAM, (BOSTON), MASS.

MARCH 1922

EASTERN STATES HOLDS ANNUAL

One-Third More Carloads Than In 1920.

Eastern States Exchange held its annual business meeting Feb. 8th. The Tuesday morning session was given over to an expression of opinion on the part of each man present regarding the policy, past, present and future, of this organization. To meet the need of working capital, it was decided to require each local co-operative to invest a sum equal to one per cent of its purchases from the Eastern States Exchange in certificates of indebtedness, bearing interest at six per cent.

The Exchange has done a slightly smaller business, measured in dollars, than it did in 1920, but a business more than one-third greater, measured in carloads. On its jobbing business, the Exchange showed a considerable profit, but this was offset

by losses in other lines, notably in the sale of one Vermont county's maple syrup. The year closed with a small balance of profit.

CAPPER BILL PASSES

Farm Co-operators Can Now Stay Out of Jail.

The hot breath of the sheriff was removed from the back of the farmers' necks when the Capper-Volstead cooperative marketing bill passed and was signed by President Harding. Thus, after four long years, Congress has definitely authorized cooperative marketing, and has stamped its approval even to the extent of permitting the existence of a monopoly, provided it does not enter into agreements in restraint of trade or enhance prices unduly. It has agreed that the mere existence of large cooperative associations, cor-

(Continued on Page 3.)

NO SURPLUS HERE

Holyoke Co-operative Milk Plant Has Successful Year.

The first annual meeting of the Holyoke Producers' Dairy Company formed by Hampshire County farmers supplying the Holyoke market, was a decided success, with over two-thirds of the members present.

The Directors' report gave in detail the history of the forming of the company. Meetings were held in the towns from which milk was shipped to Holyoke, and the farmers' interest aroused in the marketing of milk. In February, 1921, a general meeting of milk producers in Holyoke elected a committee to investigate milk marketing, and to see if retail business could be purchased. Farmers put \$460 at the disposal of the committee and options on four concerns having total business of 4800 quarts daily were secured.

In March the farmers voted to form the Holyoke Producers' Dairy Company. Much difficulty was encountered in financing the company, but finally loans of \$30,000 were secured on farmers' notes, and the balance was made up by the sale of preferred stock. A business of 4800 quarts, in December had increased to 6000 quarts of milk per day. This company alone has paid the New England Milk Producers' price and left no surplus milk with members.

The treasurer's report shows assets of \$87,989.60; the company has met all obligations, and has about \$2000 profit for the seven months it has been running. While the profit is not large, the company has done extremely well during the business depression. Gross sales of milk were \$128,320.64. Expenses expressed in percentage were as follows:—Milk 74 %; Plant labor 11%; General plant expenses 4%; Auto and Stable 4.4%; General office 5.1%; profit 1.5%. In other words from every dollar the consumer paid for milk the producer received 74 cents.

At the afternoon session, Prof. H. F. Judkins gave an interesting talk on "Producing Quality Milk," stating that so long as high grade milk was sent to the plant the farmers were assured of a market in Holyoke.

Late in the afternoon the meeting adjourned and the plant was visited by the whole group.

Every Senator and Congressman has been asked to oppose free seed, and the transfer of the Bureau of Markets from the Agricultural Department to the Department of Commerce. We are asking their support for the Fordney Filled Milk bill.

THEY'VE MET BEFORE



BETWEEN OURSELVES.

"We invite all other farm organizations to co-operate with us to the fullest extent in our efforts to safeguard farm interests."—A. F. B. F. Resolutions at Atlanta.

Falling prices of milk coupled with rising grain prices is not a combination to make farmers enthusiastic. But this is a poor time to throw rocks at your milk organization. There are always things to be improved, and helpful criticism is always in order. Don't unhitch that sled and leave it, though, just because the snow is thin and it goes hard. Everybody get out and push, till we get over the bad spot.

Worcester County is to be congratulated on the character of the men chosen by the annual Farm Bureau meeting to be its officers. They are all virile men and leaders in their county. The entire state has felt a lack from not having behind it the strength of Worcester, our largest agricultural county, and we look forward with enthusiasm to its participation in the State Federation.

If milk is dirt cheap; if you can't sell your tobacco; if you didn't have any apples; if things in general look bad, just recite these lines from an old Scotchman:—

When failures becloud the blue of
your sky
And troubles begin in torrents to
pour,
Just think of the floods which others
have whelmed
And say to yourself: "It micht ha'
bin waur."
You're drenched but na drooned; it
micht ha' bin waur."

An Escape From Socialism

In this era when state activity is being increasingly urged, the cooperative corporation offers a way of escape from socialism. Cooperation is the antithesis of socialism. It is self-help as opposed to state activity. Those who make proper use of co-operation become stronger to do for themselves what they would otherwise ask the government to do for them. Cooperation will do all that socialism can do, and will still retain the priceless advantages of individual initiative.

THE STATE SECRETARY

The Secretary issues a regular weekly report on his work and all matters of interest that have come up. At first, this went only to the Executive Committee. Then it was asked for by the counties and now goes to each president and secretary. Others who have seen it are inter-

ested and are asking for it. The Secretary would like to put it in the hands of every member, except for financial limitations, and will be glad to send it to any member who will pay the cost of postage and paper, a dollar a year. Norfolk County officers have conceived the idea of mimeographing the most important parts of it, and sending a copy to each town Director, a plan which other counties might well copy. Nothing will help the cause so much as keeping the members informed of all that goes on.

The Secretary is always glad to answer calls from any part of the state to speak or meet committees. These calls are getting so frequent, however, that particularly while the Legislature is in session, he must sometimes choose other things that seem more important.

The meeting room at the School Street office is becoming very popular. We have room and chairs for about forty. Any meeting in the interest of farmers is welcomed.

Secretary Russell has attended meetings in Springfield, Worcester and Essex County, and three in Hampshire during the month; spoken twice before M. A. C. classes, attended a dozen hearings at the State House, and many conferences at State Headquarters.

KERNELS

We thank you, Senator Reed, for standing out for the repeal of Daylight Saving, when the rest of the committee voted against it.

The question of getting all the cooperatives into one New England organization is not yet solved, and needs our most earnest thought, for it seems probable that as soon as fertilizer and grain prices return to normal, it will become a question of "all hang together or we shall all hang separately."

Pownall lime is down a quarter of a dollar. Hard work by the Middlesex County Purchasing Committee did it.

See that your senator and representative favor the Accredited Herd Bill, the Onion and Tobacco Grading Bills and an increase in the Rural Police Patrol.

Be not deceived by the agents. The Cooperative's fertilizer will grow just as much corn; and the saving in price will grow your bank account.

The Standard Box Bill that we fought for is in effect. Mark all standards, "Standard Box Farm Produce" in letters an inch high.

Has your neighbor joined? Why don't you get him?

Not the least helpful thing about the Hampshire County drive is the

whole-hearted cooperation of "Extra Dry" Paine, the County Agent.

Lawrence A. Bevan, secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Agricultural Committee, is doing a good work without much advertising. He has offered every assistance in his power to the State Federation.

Senator Lodge voted "Yea," but where was Senator Walsh? When Secretary Russell telegraphed our senators asking their support of the Cooperative Marketing Bill, Walsh promised "special consideration," but when the vote was taken his consideration seems to have resulted in his absence, for he was so recorded.

The legislative committees listen to President Hinckley.

Gov. Bass Advises

Former Governor Robert P. Bass gave the New Hampshire Farm Bureau this advice at their annual meeting:—

"To place himself on a basis of equality with other progressive occupations the farmer will find it necessary and profitable to cooperate in three ways. First, groups of farmers in a town should raise the kind of products for which there is a good demand in their locality. They should jointly raise enough of it and of such a quality that it can be marketed to the best advantage and at the highest price. Secondly, they should co-operate in selling their products so that they may exercise some control over their markets and get their goods more directly from the farm to the consumer. Finally, they need to cooperate in buying."

Takes Radicals Seriously

John T. Orr, executive committee-man of the American Farm Bureau, president of the Texas Farm Bureau and of the Cotton Growers' Exchange, was asked if he really thought the Farm Bureau could get another million members. Here is what John said:

"We can get a million new members by 1923 if we go after them. With the right men in the right jobs, we are absolutely sure to get results. The trouble is that we farmers have too much forbearance for pussy-footing propositions. Lots of good men offer their services. Many are unfitted for the job because they have not the farmers' viewpoint and are not in line with actual conditions. We need more getting down to earth; and that's what the Farm Bureau is doing."

"These radical movements cannot be taken too seriously. I would hate to be responsible for conditions if some of the radical ideas now being spread were to take strong hold among us farmers. This thing is confronting us, and it is one of the most dangerous things in the world."

FARMING ON BEACON HILL

The bills for the standardization of onions and tobacco have been loyally supported by the Connecticut Valley Farm Bureaus, and seem likely to pass. The Valley men have been well represented by Mr. Pelissier, Mr. Belden, Mr. Clark, Mr. Lee and others.

Grange and Farm Bureau joined hands in the hearings on the repeal of Daylight Saving. The farmers made out a good case, and put a good deal more earnestness into their words than the opponents of the repeal. The Boston and Maine R. R., and the railroad men's unions urged the repeal, but the committee reported leave to withdraw, Senator Reed, chairman, dissenting.

Mr. Wharton took charge for the Federation of the hearing on the bill to increase the number of rural police and men were present from many counties in answer to telegrams sent from this office. A leading part for the Federation was also taken by Mr. Dodge, of Essex County. The hearing seemed entirely favorable, and there was no opposition.

Farm Bureau representatives did themselves proud in the two hearings on the Accredited Herd, or Tuberculosis Eradication Bill, first before the Joint Committee on Agriculture and Public Health and, after a favorable report from them, before House Ways and Means. Hampden County, with President Hinchley at the head, made the greatest showing, but real farmers were present from almost every county, to favor the bill. The opposition hardly dared lift its head in the open, but is at work nevertheless.

LIVE STOCK CO. MAKES GOOD START

President John G. Brown of the National Live Stock Producers' Association points out that the first terminal commission company organized under the national plan, the Producers' Live Stock Commission Association, at East St. Louis, has in seven weeks assumed first place in amount of business transacted among the 50 commission firms at that market. A surplus has been put aside for a patronage dividend. The Central Cooperative Commission Association, which began business at South St. Paul on Aug. 8, 1921, is now the largest commission house at that market, handling 25 per cent of the total receipts. The producers' company at St. Paul cut commission charges 25 per cent when it opened for business, and recently returned to its patrons another 25 per cent of all commission charges collected, as patronage dividend. The patronage dividend totaled \$13,440. This is selling live stock cooperative-

ly at about half of the regular commission charges, which corresponds exactly with the studies of the Farmers' Live Stock Marketing Committee of 15 which outlined the national plan.

REORGANIZATION PLAN GOES TO COOLER

The President has had in his hands for several weeks the report made by the special committee to investigate the functions of the administrative departments of the Government and recommend changes. Among the proposals were the transfer of the Bureau of Markets and Weather Bureau from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Commerce, and the Forest Service and Public Roads to the Department of the Interior. It is understood that the report has been considered by the Cabinet and that so much disagreement has arisen concerning the proposed shifts that it will not be considered again until next winter.

WORCESTER GOT 1000

Holds Annual Meeting and Elects Officers.

The Worcester County Farm Bureau held its first annual meeting in Horticultural Hall, Worcester, on February 15th.

The constitution adopted is similar to the constitutions of the other counties. The following men were elected for the coming year:—

President and Delegate to State Federation, Howard P. Gilmore, Westboro.

1st Vice President,

John Freeland, Sutton.

2nd Vice President,

Archie M. Tuttle, Warren.

Secretary,

Lewis L. Harrington, Lunenburg.

Treasurer, E. C. Lord, Sterling.

These, with eight others to be elected at the coming Directors' meeting, will constitute the Worcester County Executive Committee. Mr. Chandler, who has temporarily represented the County on the State Federation Executive Committee, will remain there by virtue of his office as chairman of the Committee on Economics.

Worcester has put on a campaign resulting in one thousand memberships in the face of many difficulties, arising largely from disarrangement of transportation and communication which followed in the wake of the ice storm.

CAPPER BILL PASSES (Continued from Page 1.)

porate or otherwise, with or without capital stock, doing a business in

collectively processing, preparing for market or handling does not constitute a crime.

The uncertainty of the legal status of farmers' cooperative marketing organizations which conduct business in a collective way has had a paralyzing effects on the efforts of men and associations.

In the Capper-Volstead bill Congress clarified their position in relation to the Sherman Anti-trust law. In addition to authorizing the existence of these cooperatives Congress has also approved of their having common selling agencies, thus affirming that the mere bigness of their enterprise does not violate the law.

MODIFICATIONS ARE URGED.

Congressman Lever Urges More Progressive Marketing Methods for Farmers.

Substantial modifications in methods of marketing farm products were urged by Congressman Asbury F. Lever of South Carolina at the annual banquet of the Union agricultural meetings in Boston Jan. 18. Congressman Lever's well known interest in agriculture, and the great impetus he gave it throughout the country as one of the authors of the Smith-Lever bill, gives his words weight in any group of farmers. Not only was his message timely and interesting but his Southern eloquence and humor captured the audience from the start.

Congressman Lever urged that a marketing system should be developed through a careful grading of the products; the institution of a federal system of information on agricultural products; the organization of farmers into commodity groups, so that they may be in the position of wholesalers rather than that of retailers, as they have been largely up to this time, and so that they may secure suitable warehouse facilities and obtain adequate loans.

Congressman Lever also made a strong plea for better agricultural credits. He said that the credit system of the country had been built up with no thought of the farmers. Investment or long term credit, he said, for purchase of buildings, stock or implements is already provided through the federal farm loan bank system. Productive or crop credit for financing periodic crops depends on local banks and the credit of the individual farmer. Farmers also need credit in actual marketing. These last two must be provided in some way.

52,000 MEMBERS

The Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation reports that the Burley Tobacco Association has signed up 52,000 members in that state. This association will market 200,000 bales of Burley tobacco, which is 90 per cent of the crop.

SUPPORTS INCREASED FEES

Wharton Presents Federation Position to Ways and Means.

The State Federation stood almost alone in supporting the request of the State Highway Commissioners for increased contributions from motor vehicles toward the upkeep and extension of the wonderful Massachusetts state highways, in the hearing before the Joint Committee on Ways and Means at the State House, March 6th.

Mr. Wharton of Groton, representing the Federation, and also the members of the Commodity Council, held last December, took the position that motor vehicles, particularly heavy trucks, should pay a larger share of the cost of the roads, either through a gasoline tax or in increased registration fees. He urged that some of the money thus collected be used to improve the town roads in country towns, which have been destroyed by motor traffic, and which the towns cannot afford to replace.

He argued that a gasoline tax would be fairer, since it would not bear so heavily on the farmer, who has a truck, but as a rule uses it regularly only for a few months. He hoped, however, that provision might be made for exempting gas for farm stationary motors and tractors.

Commissioner Cole argued: "I am satisfied in my own mind that 90 per cent of those who own cars and not trucks are in favor of a substantial increase of fees for vehicles, as long as the money is spent on roads. Massachusetts is proud of her roads, and her citizens are envied. The roads were built on honor.

"They must be rebuilt. It is only a question of time. Either the weight of loads must be diminished or the roads must be built stronger.

"Roads built 20 years ago were built for the horse. The advent of the motor demands a new type of construction, costing \$50,000 a mile. This is not a permanent road. The best road we build is not a permanent road. Massachusetts cannot spend \$1,000,000 for 10 miles. We build about 20 miles for \$1,000,000 today. I am not going to make any claim that our cement roads will last 30 years from now.

"As to the truck fees, I feel that they should be much higher. It may force back on the railroads freight that should be carried by them. I hold no brief for the railroads, but without them New England would starve and freeze. I am not satisfied that you should build fine roads and depreciate millions of railroad securities."

The opposition came from the whole motor industry, and included also the Boston Market Gardeners' Association.

Suit Buyer's Dollar

C. J. Fawcett, director of the wool marketing department of the Ameri-

can Farm Bureau Federation, has figured out what portion of the suit buyer's dollar finally gets into the pocket of the wool grower. On a suit which retails for \$40, the grower's share is \$1.96. Hence the wool grower's part of the suit buyer's dollar is 4.9 cents.

HAMPSHIRE FORGES AHEAD

Two hundred members in four towns is the fruit of the first four days of the Hampshire County membership drive. Hampshire was a little slow in starting the game, but there is nothing slow about their work, now they are in it.

The team of solicitors is captained by Josiah Parsons of Northampton, the president of the Bureau, who is largely responsible for the way the drive is going. The solicitors are Wright of Middlesex, Taylor of Franklin, and Dickinson and Frost of Hampshire. All are doing excellent work, with Dickinson high man to date.

Meetings to precede the solicitation are being held in the larger places. President Hinckley fired the first gun at Hatfield, Feb. 22nd. Secretary Russell spoke at Easthampton Feb. 28th. A very satisfactory number were signed up at each place after the meeting. Sixty-three members joined in historic Hatfield, the largest number in any town so far. This movement has got under the skin of the Connecticut Valley farmer in an amazing way.

MARKETS MILK AT HOME

Essex County Co-operative Dairy Ass'n Secures Routes in Salem.

To fill the need of a market for local milk, which the dealers were leaving in favor of northern milk, several Essex County farmers met with the County Agent last spring to talk over the proposition of selling their milk cooperatively. This meeting was only the first of several and finally an organization was formed.

Two local milk routes in Beverly were bought out and the milk for these routes was supplied from the farms of Essex County dairymen, the business adopting the name of Essex County Cooperative Dairy Association. A solicitor was sent out in Salem and a new route was added to the Association, following which still another route was bought in Salem. This makes a total business of nearly 2000 quarts.

Land with a brick garage has been bought near the B. & M. depot in Salem, the garage being used for a temporary distributing station until better accommodations are ready. Plans are under way for a new brick building with up-to-date equipment for Pasteurizing and ice cream making.

State Headquarters: 28 School Street, Main 5358. Paste this up.

HAMPSHIRE MAKES A START

Chooses Josiah Parsons President And Campaign Director.

Thirty representative farmers of Hampshire County met at lunch on Thursday, February 9, 1922, to make the final plans for the Hampshire County campaign and to receive their instructions as local directors.

President Hinckley, of the State Federation, delivered a thoughtful address on the farm bureau idea.

Mr. Paine, County Agent, explained the difference between the Extension Service and the Farm Bureau and told how each could gain in effectiveness by working together.

The State Secretary, Mr. Russell, went into the practical phases of the campaign and answered a great many questions as to the work of the National and State Federations.

The President, Josiah Parsons, who is to manage the campaign, then addressed the men and told them what he expected of them.

G. F. Pelissier, of Hadley, and William Belden, of Bradstreet, both endorsed the movement, and everybody went home determined to put through a successful membership campaign in the county. The drive began on Wednesday, February 22nd, and is having remarkable success.

The temporary officers elected are:—

President, Josiah Parsons. Northampton.

Vice President, G. F. Pelissier, Hadley.

Secretary, Fred Bean, Florence.

Treasurer, Earle Parsons. Northampton.

Executive Committee, J. G. Cooke, Amherst; George Barrus, Goshen.

Franklin Directors Meet

Directors of the Franklin County Farm Bureau met for the first time, at the Extension Office in Greenfield, Wednesday, Jan. 25th. After a business session they dined together at the Mansion House, and then continued their work. Members of the Executive Committee were elected, and a legislative committee appointed.

Franklin County is pretty well served by local cooperatives, but plans were made to tie these up, and to help men not members, through a Farm Bureau cooperative plan.

The State Secretary outlined plans of work being carried out in other counties, and told some of the plans of the State Federation.

"The National Agricultural Conference at Washington was not a law-making body. All we could do was to go down there and make an impression, and I believe we succeeded in that." Thus, W. S. Hill, president of the South Dakota Federation, summarized the big meeting called by President Harding.

HOME MAKING

COUNTY NEWS ITEMS

What the Women are Doing

(Continued from last month).

Meal Planning

1. Westhampton.

The first of a series of meetings on meal planning was held January 4th. The food needs of the body were discussed and the different food materials grouped under these heads. At other meetings variety in the diet menu planning, scoring the family food habits, packed lunches and supper dishes will be discussed. The second meeting of the series was held on February 1st. This was an extension school. Miss Queal, State Nutrition Specialist had charge of the meal planning session. Mrs. Dana Pelton is leader for this group.

2. Norwich Bridge

The first group meeting was held January 25th. This group is interested in practically the same things in meal planning as the Westhampton group. Mrs. W. A. Munson is leader.

3. Cummington.

The first meeting was held January 31st. The food habits of the family were then scored. Mrs. Arthur Giles and Mrs. Charles Thayer are leaders for this group.

Miscellaneous

Prescott

A community meeting was held in Prescott December 30th. Dress forms and Household Accounting are the projects in which these groups are interested. This work will be started in May.

Mrs. Fannie Mitchell is leader for the accounting group. Miss Ida Waugh is leader for the Dress Form group.

South Amherst.

A group of fourteen women in South Amherst are interested in the dress form and its uses. Mrs. S. R. Parker is leader for this group.

Plainfield.

At an extension school held January 11, it was found the women were interested in dress forms. This work will be started in May. Mrs. Clara Gloyd is leader for this group.

Huntington.

Work in clothing efficiency and household accounting was chosen by the women of Huntington at a community meeting December 15th. Mrs. F. W. Clark is leader for the household accounting group. Mrs. C. H. Chapin is leader for the Clothing Efficiency group. A date was set for beginning this work but due to bad

Continued in column 3

CLOTHING EFFICIENCY

The Pelham Group

The Clothing Efficiency Class in Pelham is an outgrowth of the Enfield Class which was held in 1919-1920 with Miss Harriman as director and Mrs. Walter Bliss as local leader. I had taken this course and as I was living four miles from Enfield I found several who were glad to form a class nearer home. We started with eight members and five stayed with us.

The meetings were held in the South School after school hours. We had no large tables so the younger girls drafted skirts on the floor. We began in April and took up the whole course by the last of June. As it was taken in such a short time it was not thoroughly digested and the garments were not all completed as spring is a busy season in our town.

While we were taking our clothing efficiency, Miss Collis, teacher of the school, gave her girls instructions in sewing. Thus they were ready for a Home Economics Club in sewing when Miss Erhard called upon them. They are now doing their second year of sewing club work.

The last of June we were able to secure Miss Harriman for an all day meeting which was held at the home of Miss Collis.

By another fall Miss Harriman had gone but in January the class reorganized under the leadership of Miss Dora Glover who was the youngest member. The meetings were held at the home of Mrs. L. K. Ward. The meetings became a happy social time and by summer the entire course had been taken again with no further guidance than the typewritten sheets. A party went to Northampton in May and received a new inspiration by hearing Mrs. Reed. Several meetings were arranged with the new home demonstration agent but for one reason and another we never saw her.

This winter we have started in under Mrs. French and she has delighted us by giving us a day each month. We are going through the course again and still learning much. We have taken in several new members and hope to have about nine to complete the work.

Miss Dora Glover is our leader.

We are a group of young farmers' wives and daughters, most of us city-bred, and we are taking up this work because we must. We have come to live in the country where the farms are small and run down and it is only right that we make our clothing money go as far as possible. In order to do this it is necessary to make our clothes and often to make over garments. We have a horror of becoming run-down, because "nobody will see us" and we believe that under Mrs.

Continued in column 3

THE WILLIAMSBURG GROUP

I am glad to report that Williamsburg Clothing Efficiency Class is holding a Meeting once a month with Mrs. French as our instructor. Last year we had twelve lessons of two to three hours which gave us a good start for this year. So we know quite a lot of what is expected of us. The reasons we take these lessons is because we are interested in the sewing and we know we shall learn the right, easiest and quickest way to do it. Also it has been a great help in the way we place our patterns to save cloth. One member of our class has not bought a single pattern since she took the course which was three years ago. Our class started this month to hold an all day meeting to do the home work assigned by Mrs. French.

Our aim is to receive at every one of these meetings.

I am sure if we can get our own line-up right that we shall be sure of our work in the future.

We also have a social half hour at noon each one contributing to the dinner. The hostess of the day furnishes a hot drink.

We appreciate our county meeting with Mrs. Reed.

Mrs. Annie Shumway,
Leader.

Continued from column 2

Reed's guidance we shall be able to keep ourselves up and look as well as our city sisters with the money that is left after the grain and fertilizer and machinery has been paid for.

Then, too, we have a delightful hostess, who urges us to bring all our interested friends, serves us a dinner at noon and a lunch before we separate. Thus with our comfortable homes, new clothes in prospect, and a bountiful social life we can enjoy living in the land of "rocks and rills, woods and templed hills" which so well describes our town.

Jessica Ballon Chaffee.

Continued from column 1

weather it has been requested postponed until more settled weather.

The making of a dress form was demonstrated to a group of fifteen. Two forms were made—one being made by two of the women who had previously seen the form demonstration. Mrs. H. D. Smith is leader for this group.

Ware.

At a community meeting held February 16. Meal Planning and Dress Form were chosen by the women.

Mrs. Herb Wilkinson is leader for the dress form group. Mrs. Emma Gareau is leader for the meal planning group. The first meeting will be held March 17th.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

VARIETY IN CLUB NAMES

North Amherst	Thrifty Workers—Garment.
Amherst	It Can Be Done—Handicraft.
Granby	Faithful Workers—Garment.
Hadley Center	Russell Bread Club—Food.
Hatfield Center	T. E. W. Club—Garment.
Hatfield Center	Star Club—Garment.
Huntington	Banner Club—Garment.
Pelham	Handy Ten—Handicraft.
Pelham	Busy Workers—Handicraft and Garment.
Pelham	Sunshine Girls—Garment.
Plainfield	Home Helper Club—Handicraft, Bread, Sewing.
South Hadley Center	S. S. S. Club—Garment.
Westhampton	Can't Be Beat—Garment.
Williamsburg	Hilltown Sewing—Garment.
Cushman	It-can-be-done—Handicraft.
Blue Meadow	worker—Handicraft, garment.
Bondsville	Franklin Willing Workers—Handicraft.
Chesterfield	Happy Seven—Garment.
West Chesterfield	Busy Seven—Garment and Handicraft.
Lithia	We-will-try-try-again—Garment Handicraft.
Granby	Busy Bee—Garment and Handicraft.
Hockanum	Nail 'n Needle Nine—Garment Handicraft.
Russellville	'22 Russellville.
Hadley Center	Hadley Bread Club—Food.
Bradstreet	I will work—Garment.
Bradstreet	Busy Workers—Handicraft.
Huntington	Willing Workers—Food.
Huntington	Helpful Hands—Garment.
Packardville	High Flyers—Food, Garment and Handicraft.
Ware 7	Useful Nine—Food, Garment and Handicraft.
Chesterfield	Not Shirk Hard Work—Handicraft and Sewing.
Bondsville	The 3-B Club—Sewing.

CORN CHAMPION'S STORY

My Corn Club Story

I joined the corn club because I had enjoyed the work in the club last year and hoped to improve my work by avoiding mistakes I have made before. Last year I had forty bushels on half an acre. This year by careful selection of seed corn I tried to increase the yield and at the same time have a larger per cent of seed corn.

I chose yellow dent corn because I believe from my experience of last year that it has the advantage over flint corn. It yields more fodder and the yield of grain is also greater.

I had one acre of land. The soil is a heavy loam and is rather wet in seasons when there is much rain. It was just right for this year. Half of the plot was a clover sod which is the best land for corn as there will be more nitrogen in the soil. The other half had tobacco on it last year followed by a crop of rye.

On May tenth the land was plowed seven inches deep with a landside plow. Then the land was wheelharrowed and smoothed off with a spike-tooth harrow.

For fertilizer I used fifteen loads of stable manure or about four cords. I put the manure on the part on which tobacco was grown last year, before plowing. The other part was put on after plowing and harrowed under. The corn started better on the part where the manure had been put on after plowing, grew faster, and ripened earlier than on the part where the manure was plowed under. I also put on 600 pounds of 6-4-4 fertilizer which cost twenty dollars (\$20.00). It was sown broad cast which I think is the best way because it is distributed all over the soil and not just in the hill as in the hill method.

I marked with a horse marker the field out one way in rows three feet four inches apart. It would have been better to have marked it both ways but the field was not wide enough. It is best to mark both ways because it can be cultivated cheaper.

The seed corn I planted was some I had raised last year. I picked out the ears that were of medium size, well matured and uniform in size and color. I tested the seed with a long rag doll tester. This is made by taking an old piece of sheet ten inches wide and five feet long, wet it and mark out with indelible pencil in squares and the number the squares. Then roll up on a cob and stand up in a pail with about two inches of water in it. This is the best way to test corn as it is easily and cheaply made. My corn tests 99 per cent.

Before I planted my corn I tarred it

so that the crows would not pull up the seed as soon as it came up. I planted my corn May 21st by hand in the marked rows. I put four or five kernels in a hill which is better than three because one is not certain that all the kernels will come up even if the corn does test 100%. It took one peck of seed to plant the acre. My corn came up in less than a week and there were very few hills missing.

When the corn has been up a few days I went over it with a weeder. A weeder kills the small weeds and stirs up the soil but does not hurt the corn.

I cultivated and hoed my corn the first time June 11th and cultivated it about once a week after that. I cultivated and hoed it the last time July 11th and seeded it down at the same time. In all I cultivated the crop five times and hoed it three times. The total cost of cultivation was \$10.40.

One Saturday afternoon in August a rain storm blew some of the corn over but did not break the stalks off. The next day a storm came from the other way and blew the stalks up straight again.

When the corn was in the milk the crows ate some of it on the farther side of the piece.

Some of the stalks grew to be eleven feet high. The corn started glazing over about August 25th.

I cut my crop September 12th. It had taken 114 days to mature, a short period for this kind of corn, which often takes ten or fifteen days longer. I made a stack by tying two hills together, standing the corn up against them and tying the stocks with string around the top of the stack.

I started to husk my corn October 12th by hand. It took 45 hours to husk it making a cost of \$13.50. There were over 97 bushels on the acre. Out of this I picked 23-2/7 bushels of seed corn which I plan to sell in the spring. I selected my seed corn when I husked it. If I had taken more care I might have picked out several bushels more of seed. I had 5,840 pounds of stalks. I did not weigh all the stalks but weighed several stacks and took the average and multiplied by the number of stacks.

To estimate the profit of my summer's work I added up costs which were \$106.91. The value of the corn and stalks were \$211.68, making a profit of \$104.67.

Osborne West,
Hadley, Mass.

CLOVER LEAVES

The Westhampton Garment Club held a candy sale to help buy cloth for their club work. Each girl in the club is

Continued on page 5, column 2

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Another convenience in connection with these certificates is the fact that they may be purchased through any of the local postmasters most of whom are equipped with a supply of certificates for immediate issue. In some cases, the postmasters have not received stocks of these certificates, but they are always glad to assist in handling purchases promptly and efficiently through their special facilities in communicating with the larger offices in their vicinity.

Moreover, order for certificates may be sent through the rural free delivery carriers to the post office and returned via the same process.

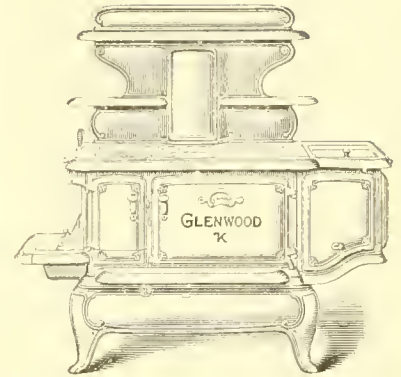
CLOVER LEAVES

Continued from page 4, column 3

making a 4-H uniform. Mr. Hill of Northampton gave the girls their cloth at a very reasonable figure besides a discount.

Many clubs have bought their cloth for sewing garments coöperatively, thus being able to get a discount.

The Room Club girls of Worthington are progressing very well.



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TOBACCO GROWERS WANT STANDARD GRADES

Continued from page 1, column 2

quotations on tobacco because of lack of standard grades. We read in local items that one man sold his crop for 45 cents a pound, another for 6 cents. We all believe our tobacco is worth 45 cents, but is it? If we had standard grades we could get quotations. These would set a value on tobacco and bankers would know how much they could lend on a specific crop. At present established growers can get credit not on their crop but on their own credit yet a young man has no such opportunity. The Federal Government has funds available for this work but this state must duplicate it before it can be used. This meeting adopted a resolution favoring Standardization work and G. Fred Pelissier of Hadley is following the bill in the State Legislature.

Dr. Anderson of the Mass. Agricultural College has been working the past year with Dr. Chapman on Wildfire. Experiments have shown this is a disease and can be largely controlled by seed bed treatment. It must be controlled if growers are to produce quality tobacco and that is the only kind that will be profitable for the next few years.

The following control program was given:

1. Save seed only from disease-free plants.
2. Sterilize seed using 1 to 1000 solution of corrosive sublimate.
3. Sterilization of Seed Beds with steam or formaldehyde or when the disease has been in the beds the previous year, change the location if practicable.
4. Spray or wash sash, plank or cloth with formaldehyde.
5. Spray or dust beds with a Bordeaux type fungicide weekly from the time the plants are the size of a dime until setting is completed.
6. Water beds only sufficiently to keep the plants growing. Ventilate thoroughly.
7. Set plants from disease-free beds only.

Copies of the above control measures may be had from the County Agent. These give full information regarding control measures.

The following will conduct disease control demonstrations:

Amherst—J. H. Collins, M. J. Nelligan, Robert Adams, Clarence Hobart.

Easthampton—H. J. Taylor, W. H. Hannum.

Hadley—H. J. Searle, G. Fred Pelissier, Edward Coffey.

Hatfield—Chas. Wade, J. J. Betzold.

Williamsburg—W. E. Kellogg.

Southampton—M. J. Madsen, Fred Strong.

Demonstration meetings will be held in every tobacco growing town to show how different control operations are performed.

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The trustees have decided to build a new school barn. The boys will do the work.

A new catalogue is just out.

SEND FOR ONE

POTATO PROGRAM

Continued from page 1, column 2

II. Disinfect seed, using corrosive sublimate (Bichloride of Mercury) 2 oz. in 15 gallons of water, soaking UNCUT seed one-half hour. This material is POISON and should be handled as such. Any seed soaked should either be planted or buried. Don't feed to stock. This treatment will control "Little Potato Disease" and Scab which may be on the seed.

III. Green Seed. That is put it where it will get the sun part of the day, turning the seed every day if possible. If not, turn at least twice a week. In cutting, discard any seed which does not show strong stubby sprouts.

IV. Cutting. If you have any amount of seed to cut make a cutting arrangement consisting merely of an upright knife through a board so that the potato may be cut by pulling onto the knife. Cut a good sized seed piece $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 oz. is recommended. Nothing is saved in cutting smaller than this. Sulphur dusted on seed will help to reduce evaporation.

V. Put potatoes on land where they have not already been grown. If you have not fall plowed, plow as early in the spring as possible. Disc directly after plowing. Then if the field is not to be planted at once, use the spike tooth harrow once a week to kill weeds and to conserve moisture.

VI. Fertilize liberally with commercial fertilizers rather than manure. Manure is of more value on corn. Use from 1500 lbs. or more of 4-8-4 or higher grade fertilizer per acre. True economy on fertilization does not mean small applications. If you are in doubt try varying amounts from 1000 lbs. per acre up. We would like your results.

VII. If planter is used the first cultivation should be with a roller to level ridges or this may be done with a leveling harrow not set too steeply and run diagonally across the rows. Cover plants when they are up two inches thus increasing root system and killing weeds in row. This may be repeated a second time. In cultivating, hill a little each time rather than make a special job of it. In this way a broad low hill may be made.

VIII. Spray with home made Bordeaux Mixture, 4-4-50 or 5-5-50 starting when the plants are six inches high and often enough to keep the vines covered all through the season. Add arsenate of lead to kill bugs. Thoroughness is what counts—use good pressure and don't just sprinkle.

The forgoing is merely an outline. Demonstration meetings are being planned in different towns in April at which the forgoing will be thoroughly discussed and parts demonstrated.

FRUIT ASSOCIATION TO CONTINUE

Continued from page 2, column 3

President: Myron Adams, Williamsburg. Treasurer. These men with C. P. Otis, G. R. Tedford, W. H. Morey, H. S. Packard and Arlin Cole make up the board of directors. The directors at their first meeting decided to purchase trees coöperatively, thus encouraging the growers to keep in the fruit business and also to replace trees damaged beyond repair by ice storms. There are several rules and regulations on the books which have never been seriously enforced. To receive fair prices for fruit, good fruit must be grown and for this season the spray program will be enforced. To provide the manager reliable information as to the volume of business he is to handle, crop contracts will be drawn up with growers which can and will be enforced. In short, the directors believe in the association and will do everything in their power to make it a success. To do this they need the help of every grower. The growers must prune wisely, spray thoroughly, use care in harvesting their crop and then assure the association volume of business by signing crop contracts which are fair not only to the grower, but to the association as well. The future success of the association depends largely on the individual grower and if it is to continue, loyal support must now be given by every member.

QUALITY FRUIT NOT GROWN WILD

Continued from page 1, column 3

III. Codling Moth Spray—same as No. 2. Apply within week after petals fall.

IV. About four weeks later, same as No. 2 omitting the nicotine sulphate for sooth blotch, side worm holes and scab.

From the above schedule it will be seen what is meant by adequate spraying. No one spray will do the trick. Spraying is not a panacea it is merely a step toward better fruit.

Ample fertilization means giving mature trees fertilizer enough so that the terminal shoots grow at least four inches each year. This fertilizer is best applied in the form of Nitrate of Soda on old orchards in sod. From 5 to 15 lbs. per tree may be applied with profit. Spread the fertilizer away from the trunk as the feeding roots extend further than the branches. In cultivated orchards fertilizer will not as a rule pay if the trees are making good growth without it. There are thousands of trees in sod in this county that should be producing profitable crops but which are simply headed for the wood pile through nitrogen starvation. Look for that 4 inch growth on your orchard and if it is not there apply the nitrate.

We want at least one man in every town in this county carrying out the above outlined program. Why not write the County Agent now that you will carry out at least part of the plan. Words without action mean little to either of us.

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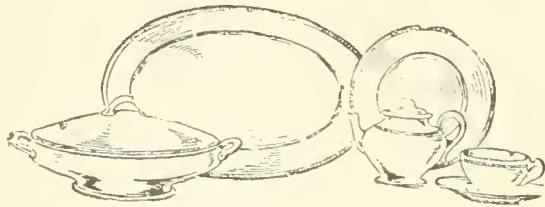
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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. VII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., APRIL, 1922

No. 4

TOWN DIRECTORS AND PROJECT LEADERS MEET

Thirteen Towns Represented at Spring Meeting

In spite of hard traveling the annual spring meeting of town directors, project leaders and demonstrators of the Extension Service held at Boyden's, Saturday, March 18, was attended by 45 men and women representing 13 towns of the county. Mayor H. E. Bicknell of Northampton, welcomed the county people to the city and brought out the dependence of city and country people on each other.

Prof. W. C. Monahan, Extension Poultry Specialist of the Agricultural College, gave an illustrated talk on "Getting Somewhere". He brought out forcefully that in extension work the Agents of the County Extension Service, the town directors and the people of the county must have a goal and then all work together to attain it. He illustrated his talk with a black board drawings which showed clearly the difference between "Going to Help" and "Getting Somewhere".

Continued on page 7, column 1

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING OF TOBACCO

Connecticut Valley Growers Plan Big Association

Eighteen hundred tobacco growers unanimously voted to form a coöperative marketing association in Hartford, March 29. This meeting came as the result of Farm Bureau activities since last December, and promises to be the biggest thing of its kind ever started in New England. Aaron Sapiro who has so successfully organized the Burley Tobacco Growers of the South, presented the Californian Plan of Marketing Association.

Prior to 1910 speculators in California were making money while farmers were accumulating larger mortgages and a lower scale of living. Organization offered the only way out but the way was hard. After every failure the movement started again avoiding previous mistakes and finally the Californian Plan was perfected in 1910. The principles of marketing are the same the world over so

Continued on page 5, column 2



ONE MAN ONE DAY SEVEN MEN ONE HOUR

POULTRYMEN ADOPT DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM

Successful Demonstrations Bring Results

C. A. Drinkwater's poultry plant in Greenwich was the scene of one of the best poultry meetings held in the county this year. Twenty-five poultry keepers were present in spite of bad weather and muddy roads. The large attendance was due to the successful disease control demonstration which Mr. Drinkwater conducted last year whereby losses were reduced from 25% of the flock in 1920 to a normal death rate in 1921. Professor W. C. Monahan showed how to autopsy hens, using two birds which were in a paralyzed condition. He brought out the fact that this condition was brought on by a worm infection and showed just where to look for the infection and what type of worms would be found in different places. When twenty round worms were found in one hen it did not take those present long to see that there was the undoubted source of trouble.

A short blackboard talk was given illustrating the difference between functional diseases which cause a normal death rate and infectious diseases which cause enormous losses and cause most of the abandoned poultry plants in this state. A simple yet practical program of disease control was outlined. This consists of disinfecting brooder houses with kereosene and then putting them on clean

Continued on page 6, column 1

PROPER PRUNING DEMONSTRATED

Meetings Well Attended by Interested Fruit Growers

Ten pruning demonstrations were held in the county during March at which proper pruning of fruit trees was shown. While the attendance in no case was large, the interest of all present was good. It seems to show that fruit growers are interested in better pruning. The above picture was taken at William Fisk's farm in Westhampton, and is worth a little study. It shows seven men all working at the same time which in itself speaks well for the interest of the group in the work being carried on. Again it shows an old Greening tree which in the past has borne who knows how many barrels of apples. The old tree has become thick on the top and naturally the lower limbs and those in the center which could not get sunlight have died. In less than an hour all of the dead wood was taken out, the top lightly thinned and the old tree thus given a new lease to life.

The thinning of the top consisted merely of taking out broken, dead, diseased and crossing branches so that those remaining would have an equal chance at sunlight. This thinning will induce growth lower down in the tree and then the top wood can be gradually removed, thus lowering the height of the tree. It is best to do this way rather than to de-

Continued on page 6, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

STAFF

Roland A. Payne, County Agent
Mrs. Edith D. French,

Home Demonstration Agent

Bena G. Erhard, County Club Agent
Mary C. O'Leary, ClerkOffice First National Bank Building
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Charles W. Wade, HatfieldTO VISIT THE SICK
AND TO BURY THE DEAD

Aaron Sapiro, organizer and attorney for over 50 successful coöperative associations, speaking before 1,800 tobacco growers of the Connecticut Valley, stated that too many existing coöperative associations were functioning merely to visit the sick and to bury the dead. Necessary and commendable as is this service there are existing organizations which can and will do this far better than coöperative buying and selling organizations.

Organizations are what their members make them! Are you requesting sick and burial service of those to which you belong? Perhaps you don't know what we mean so here are a few examples. Your local buying association gets in a car of Bran at \$10 less per ton than the local dealer. You buy and save \$10. They order again and sell for \$10 above the dealer. You don't buy and save \$10 and then laugh at the members who stuck, yet they saved you \$20. Or perhaps you sell apples. Things look dubious. You tell the manager to sell your crop. In a few days you hear the association got \$5 a barrel. Some one whom you don't know comes along and offers you \$5 per barrel on you farm without

WHERE ARE YOUR
DOLLARS GOING?How Many Do You Expect to Come
Back?

Fertilizer orders are being placed. Some farmers are paying cash, while others expect to pay at least when crops are harvested. Certified seed potatoes are now a necessity on farms where potatoes are a cash crop. Spray material for the orchard, as well as the potato field, has to be purchased on nearly every farm. That everlasting grain bill has to be met each month and the hired man has to be satisfied with money, as well as three square meals a day.

Will you pay out, before the season is over, \$500, \$1000, \$3000 or \$5000? Taking a conservative estimate of possible receipts for the year from your milk check, your cash crops as apples, potatoes, truck crops, and your poultry and eggs, ought your gross receipts to equal \$2000, \$3000, \$5000 or \$10,000? Your profits will depend on how much you take in. That seems a rather foolish statement but some farmers make plans for spending their money and forget about what the returns should be.

Remember the fact that in nearly every community one farmer in three is losing money and the average farmer is only getting hired man's wages. It is the farmer whose business is above the average who is making an attractive profit.

Make your plans, not from guesses, but, from facts. Start now with the FARM ACCOUNT BOOK. Put down now where the dollars are going so that you will know where to look for them when you need them to come back. If you haven't an account book, send twenty-five cents to your County Agent and tell him to send a Massachusetts Farm Account Book in a hurry. Take your inventory and start off on a business basis.

the barrel for your crop. You sell to him. Then when the manager of the association telephones for you to deliver you say, "I've sold my apples!" Or perhaps you belong to a milk association and your sales committee sets the price at 7 cents per quart delivered in consuming centers. Your dealer tells you what a whale of a surplus there is and if you don't believe it just keep back five cans a day or your milk for a day or two a week. He says 6 cents is all he can pay! And you let him have it all so he may do the same with every other producer.

Thus it is that when things go wrong we all join in the chorus against the co-operative. It illustrates a very few of the many things which cause coöperatives to function merely to visit the sick and to bury the dead. If this is the service you desire, pay for it but don't squeal!

FARM BUSINESS
STUDIES BASIS OF
FARM MANAGEMENTMore Records of Typical Farms will be
Summarized

Studies of the farm business of typical sections of the State will again form the basis of Extension teaching in farm management. The farm surveys made in Littleton, Boxborough and Sheffield last year have served as subject-matter for courses in farm management at the college, and have been discussed at Extension schools and with groups of farmers interested in the efficient organization of their farm business.

In these three townships farm accounts will be studied again this year, and in other towns similar surveys will be made by county agents and students in farm management, under the direction of the farm management specialist. In Plymouth County Professor MacDougall and Agent Baker plan studies of the poultry business on seventy-five or eighty farms. In Granville, and probably in two other hill towns, one in Franklin County and one in Hampshire County, similar farm surveys will be made. From the accurate and detailed records so secured the farm management specialist expects to be able to make definite recommendations for the combinations of farm enterprises that are already proving most successful in typical areas of Massachusetts.

Labor records for some of the principal crops of the State will be kept by a number of farmers co-operating with the Extension Service, and these records should give valuable data on the time requirements and possible seasonal conflicts of important crops.

The summaries of the farm business of many co-operating farmers will be used in farm management teaching, and together with farm tours, which serve to introduce groups of farmers to the working operation of the best management methods, will form much of the Extension teaching in farm management.

HIGH SCHOOL DAY AT M. A. C.

May 6, 1922

Many club boys and girls will be interested in high school day at M. A. C. If you are thinking of going there to college, you will be well repaid by attending this day which is given to introducing boys and girls to the college. There are tours of inspection about the grounds, stunts, a baseball game and entertainment in the evening. If you care for more information write to the Alumni Secretary, M. A. C. or to Miss Erhard, Hampshire County Club Agent, Northampton, Mass.

HOME MAKING

MARCH MEETING**Clothing Efficiency**

The second county meeting in clothing efficiency was held March 15th. Fifty women were present representing Williamsburg, Hatfield, Northampton, Easthampton, Southampton, Amherst, Granby and Pelham. Two women were present from Franklin County.

The opening feature of the meeting was health work by Mrs. Reed. This was followed by a competitive measuring drill. Three women measured the same woman and after the measuring was completed compared measurements to see if they had gotten within half an inch of the same results. The remainder of the morning was given to waist developments, that is, showing how many designs can be gotten using the same foundation pattern. Developments were then made from the three and four gore skirt pattern. Some fifteen or twenty different designs were shown all from the same foundation pattern. In the afternoon garments were shown on a living model, all of which were made from the patterns as worked out in Course I. Some garments were shown on garment forms, which were loaned by McCallum & Company. Lively interest was manifested throughout the meeting, the only criticism seems to have been that the program was too full.

PREPARE FOR THE MOTH**Methods of Control**

All of us have already noticed one or two moths flying around. Care must be taken or later these moths will cause a great deal of trouble. The moths of course are innocent enough but they deposit eggs which hatch into tiny white larvae that eat clothing and other articles found in the house. When the eggs hatch into the larvae then the trouble begins.

Methods of Control.**1. Cedar Chest.**

It is doubtful if the odor emanating from a cedar chest will kill clothes moths, eggs or larvae. The odor does have a repellent effect on the moths and if clothing is free from the eggs and larvae when put in the cedar chest it will be protected from the moths and remain undamaged apparently, for a long period of time.

2. Naphthalene.

Naphthalene flakes and balls when used in sufficient quantity apparently do have a killing effect on the moths, larvae and eggs. From $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds of flakes or balls should be scattered thoroughly throughout the layers of clothing and materials that are stored.

**BUY YOUR SPRING TONIC
IN THE FORM OF
GREEN VEGETABLES**

Beat that tired, run-down feeling that so often comes in the spring by including plenty of green vegetables and foods especially rich in iron in the diet. Egg yolks, lean beef, green vegetables, raisins, dates, prunes and whole cereals are all rich in iron.

Suggested menus rich in iron.

Menu No. 1.

Boiled spinach or kale with soft poached eggs.
Mashed potatoes.
Corn muffins.
Baked custard.

Menu No. 2.

Spiced ham.
Scalloped potatoes.
Apple sauce.
Lettuce salad.
Raisin pie.

Menu No. 3.

Pot roast.
Baked potato.
Creamed cabbage.
Rice and raisin pudding.

3. Sunlight and air are among our best available agents of protection from clothes moths. Before garments are put away for the summer, they should be hung in the air and sunned, and then be thoroughly brushed and shaken so as to dislodge eggs and larvae that may be on them. In addition they should be taken out frequently perhaps once a month and brushed, shaken, and aired. The same treatment should be given woolen bedding and blankets. Once the clothes are thoroughly cleaned, sunned and aired they may be packed away with a supply of camphor balls distributed among them to repel the moths.

4. Paper bags.

Moth proof paper bags of large size are now to be had at drug stores and department stores. They are very satisfactory provided the suggestions in (3) have been followed.

5. Heat.

Temperature from 120°—128° F maintained for 6-11 minutes will kill the eggs, larvae and no doubt also destroy the moth.

6. Cold.

Cold storage plants are common nowadays in all cities in many small towns. During the summer these plants are available for the storage of furs, rugs, and other valuable woolen goods. 40° F is sufficient to maintain the larvae in an inactive condition and thus prevent injury by them.

**A CONVENIENCE FOR SEWING
GUMMED TAPE DRESS FORM**

The problem of fitting one's self always confronts the woman who does her own sewing. The inexpensive paper dress form made over the natural form and reproducing every line and curve of the body has solved this problem.

Eleven towns in the county have asked for dress form demonstrations. In some of the towns the demonstration has been given with the following result:

Town	No. of forms made
Amherst,	60
Belchertown,	11
Enfield,	17
Goshen,	15

Mrs. B. has this to say of her form: "My dress form has proved invaluable to me. I have made several attractive house dresses, fitting them on the form. One was started in the afternoon and finished the next morning. My form is quite valuable in remodelling. When using the form in remodelling the old saying, "Cut the garment according to the cloth" is quite true as I can plan for the seams to fall under the trimmings."

This is but one of the splendid reports that have come to us about the dress forms.

Write and tell us how you are using yours.

**1500 BOOKS TO LOAN
SMALL LIBRARIES****M. A. C. Adds to Its Library Extension Service**

Recent accessions to the library extension shelves of the Massachusetts Agricultural College Library make the total number of books reserved for loans to small town libraries nearly 1500. These books are shipped out on request to libraries in the State to supply demands for readings in various branches of agriculture and in home economics. This is an Extension Service activity of the college, and express charges both ways, as well as the cost of the books, are paid by the Extension Service.

Last year, the Librarian reports, 31 libraries borrowed sets of books from the college, the books most frequently demanded being on poultry, fruit growing, beekeeping and home economics. The library announces that new books have been added to the library extension collection, on beekeeping, forestry and the city milk supply.

The Hampshire County libraries that borrowed books from the college during the year 1921 were Easthampton and Cummington.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

EXHIBITS IN MAY

Plan to Attend in Your Town

All the home economics and handicraft clubs in the county will hold exhibits in May. In some towns the poultry club members will also exhibit at this time. Some clubs will hold individual exhibits and in other places two or more clubs in the town will combine. Following are the dates as scheduled, all coming in May. Posters will be put up in all towns telling of the place. Plan to attend your own exhibit or visit nearby towns.

15th—Afternoon, South Amherst; sewing and handicraft, two clubs.

Evening—East Amherst; Food and handicraft, two clubs.

16th—Afternoon, Russellville; sewing and handicraft, one club.

16th—Evening, Middlefield; sewing and handicraft, one club.

17th—Afternoon, Cushman; sewing and handicraft, two clubs.

17th—Evening, Amherst, M. A. C.; sewing and handicraft, nine clubs.

18th—Afternoon, Hockanum; sewing and handicraft, one club.

18th—Evening, Chesterfield; sewing and handicraft, two clubs.

19th—Afternoon, Westhampton; sewing, one club.

19th—Evening, Huntington; sewing, food, handicraft, three clubs.

20th—Afternoon, W. Chesterfield; sewing and handicraft, two clubs.

20th—Evening, Williamsburg; sewing, one club.

22nd—Evening, Ware; sewing and handicraft, five clubs.

23rd—Afternoon, Washington School, Belchertown; sewing and handicraft, two clubs.

23rd—Evening, Bondsville; sewing and handicraft, two clubs.

24th—Afternoon, So. Hadley Center; sewing, one club.

24th—Evening, Hadley; food and handicraft, two clubs.

25th—Morning, Granby; sewing and handicraft, four clubs.

25th—Afternoon, Enfield; sewing, one club.

26th—Evening, Hatfield; sewing and handicraft, nine clubs.

27th—Afternoon, Blue Meadow; sewing and handicraft, one club.

27th—Evening, Pelham; sewing, food and handicraft, one club.

29th—Afternoon, Goshen; sewing and handicraft, one club.

29th—Evening, Plainfield; food, sewing and handicraft, one club.

Cumington exhibit pending.

THREE OUT OF TEN!

State Champions

Mr. Farley, State Club Leader, has just announced the state club champions for 1921. Of the ten awarded, three came to Hampshire County. Following is a list and comments by Mr. Farley:

Garden—Ernest Goldthwaite—Middlesex.

Potato—Roger Pepperill—Middlesex.

Corn—Osborne West—Hampshire.

Pig—Eugene Graves—Franklin.

Calf—Elmer Olds—Hampshire.

Poultry—Richard Noyes—Middlesex.

Sheep—Merton Cottrell—Hampshire.

Canning—Lilse Crawford—Middlesex.

Bread—Helen Knight—Essex.

Sewing—Hester Russell—Middlesex.

"There are several interesting situations developed as the prize winners were chosen which I think might be of interest. For instance, in the Pig Club the final award came down to a choice between a girl and a boy who both raised sow pigs to be kept for breeding purposes; both wrote good stories and had most satisfactory reports, both made good gains with their pigs but the boy had a little the best of the girl in the cost per pound for raising.

In the corn contest it settled down between two boys, the prize goes to West on the strength of better story and report.

The other boy got a little the best of him in the cost per bushel of raising but when all the points were taken into consideration it was felt that West won first prize.

In the potato contest the boy from Plymouth County who was state champion last year bettered his previous records, but as you remember it was decided in the annual conference not to award the state championship to the same individual more than once, so the award goes to Roger Ryan.

The garden contest was the closest one of all, it finally reduced itself down to four boys, one from Norfolk, Plymouth, Worcester and one from Middlesex Counties. After nearly two hours discussion on the part of Mr. Howe and myself, we called the Market Garden Department and found Mr. H. F. Thompson of the Extension Service in Amherst for the day and taking the reports of these four boys, Prof. Thompson, Dr. Dacy, Prof. Harris, Mr. Howe and myself stayed in conference for three quarters of an hour more and as a result finally decided that Ernest Goldthwaite of Dunstable deserved the prize."

It will be of interest to Hampshire County people to know that the girl who lost out in the pig club was Rachel Randall, Belchertown, Hampshire County.

We are sure all club people of the coun-

MORE MEMBERS

MORE LEADERS

MORE CLUBS

The Aim for the Summer

And we'll do it if all work together! We hope each town will have an agricultural club and a canning club. In many towns these clubs are already formed. They can only be formed and run successfully when there is a good live leader.

The plan is to have each club meet once a month. The first meeting will be for organization and making out a program for the summer. Other meetings will be planned at different places so the club may visit all its members at home during the summer. At each meeting it is hoped one member will give some kind of demonstration and that each member will report on how his project is progressing. The canning club will be very similar. The first meeting will be for organization, the next for demonstration and the other meetings following out the program the club decides on.

The club projects of the county and the minimum requirements are as follows: (only first year requirements are given)

Etc.—denotes there are different requirements for 2nd, 3rd and 4th year.

1. Canning—24 jars; etc.
2. Garden—500 sq. ft., etc.
3. Potato—1/20 acre.
4. Corn—1/4 acre.
5. Onion—1/2 acre.
6. Pig—1 pig.
7. Calf—1 calf.
8. Poultry—5 birds, etc.

Any boy or girl under twenty-one years of age in the county who is not reached through school, wishing to enroll in a project may get a card by writing to the County Club Agent.

CLOVER LEAVES

On March 13th the "Ready Running Rollers" sewing club of Amherst, led by Miss Faina Thouin had all their requirements complete. This club has "Work with a Will" for a motto and blue and gold for colors.

At the community meeting in South Amherst, George McKennie, president of the handicraft club reported the work being done by that club and the sewing club. John Schoonmaker gave a report of the poultry he and his brother keep.

ty congratulate "our" three champions. All join to extend the congratulations of the county to the one champion from Franklin, one from Essex and the five from Middlesex.

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FARMERS' EXCHANGE

Mrs. Julie Barnard, West Hawley, has for sale nineteen sheep with lambs at their side.

Continued from page 1, column 1

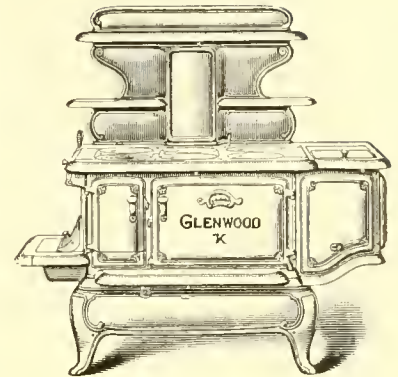
what is successful in California can be made a success here with Tobacco.

The present system of marketing is called Dumping as every man dumps his products on the market against every other producer and results are disastrous to all growers. The aim of Coöperative Marketing is to stop dumping, tie up the product through a central association and then merchandize the commodity. This means selling at times, places, and in quantities that the market demands at a price that is FAIR. The present system only takes into consideration supply at points of production while merchandizing takes the supply at points of consumption as a basis.

The Californian Plan briefly stated is: (1) Growers must organize by the commodity and not by the locality. (2) Organize for business and not as an association to visit the sick and bury the dead as too many coöperatives now are organized. Handle products of members only and is on a non-profit basis. (3) Guaranteed Patronage, each member tied up to the association by a long time contract. This contract to be tight so as to compel deliveries. (4) Grade everything that is handled. Each grade is pooled separately and every member receives the same price for products of the same grade, type and variety. (5) Hire experts to run the business paying them according to their ability but every man must be an expert in his line.

The Tobacco plan based on the above is to sign up at least 80% of the acreage in the valley or else not to start. Membership, five dollars. One man, one vote. The valley to be divided into districts representing equal acreage. Members of each district elect a director to central organization. These directors to run the business. Every member signs contract to deliver his crop to the association for five years. Tobacco delivered locally and graded by the association. Internal pools are made up according to grade, type and variety. The association will sell to any one who will buy at a fair price at any time and in any place and in desired quantity. By using warehouse receipts growers will be able to get money on their crop before it is even sold. Payments to growers to be made as soon as the amount in any pool is equal to one cent a pound.

By unanimous vote of the 1,800 growers present, the meeting voted to adopt this plan and an organization committee will shortly be appointed. About 80% of Eastern Hartford Co., Conn. has signified intention to sign up. Business starts with 1922 crop.



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EDWARD L. SHAW, Vice-President
ELBERT L. ARNOLD, Cashier

Continued from page 1, column 2

ground. If the brooder houses cannot be moved the yards are disinfected with a solution of 2 oz. of Bichloride of Mercury in 15 gallons of water. Care must be taken not to spread disease from the laying houses by carrying it on the feet or otherwise. Disinfect laying houses having dirt floors with corrosive sublimate, 2 oz. in 15 gallons of water before the pullets are placed in them in the fall. Laying houses having wood or cement floors should be disinfected with kerosene. Then be sure that pullets are clean giving them a tobacco treatment before they are put in the winter quarters.

From this meeting six other men agreed to carry on disease control work which has been so successful with Mr. Drinkwater. This does not mean that Greenwich has more disease in poultry than other sections but it does mean that most of the poultrymen in the town now realize the benefits of a simple precautionary program.

In Belchertown the same program was outlined and four of the leading poultrymen are carrying on demonstrations. With the experience of these men it is hoped that more people will carry on the work. If this can be accomplished it will give the Agricultural College a chance to do more constructive work rather than holding so many post mortems.

At the Williamsburg Poultry School the same program was featured and five poultrymen are carrying out the program. In Huntington, W. A. Munson stated that if he had not adopted the program he would now be out of the poultry business. When thinking men and women will make such statements it means that the disease control program is a necessity and not a theory. If you wish complete details write the Country Agent.

Continued from page 1, column 3

horn the tree and thereby take a chance on losing it through sunscald and other troubles.

At E. B. Clapp's orchard in Westhampton, filler trees were partially removed so as to give those remaining a better chance to grow. Prof. Sears demonstrated bridge grafting for mice girdled trees and advocated the use of nitrate where trees were heavily set with fruit buds and where the trees were not making strong growth.

In Southampton, a pruning demonstration was held at Wilfred Parsons orchard showing how to prune both young and old peach and apple trees. Other demonstration meetings were held in Cummington, Ware, Belchertown, Goshen, Huntington and Williamsburg. At all of these meetings pruning, grafting of different kinds, spraying and fertilizing were discussed. From these meetings demonstrations have been signed up on Scab control, Spraying and Fertilizing.

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A new catalogue is just out

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RELIABLE MARKET INFORMATION**Are You Getting It?**

Reliable market quotations are a necessity for all farmers. There are all sorts of market quotations published, some of which are not reliable. To sell to advantage the farmers must know what the market is for his products. The Boston Farmers' Market Report is issued every day by the State Department of Agriculture and the Boston Market Gardeners' Association. It gives accurate and reliable market information on fruits, vegetables, eggs, butter, live-stock, hay and grain. All information is gathered by actual contact each morning with market gardeners and others selling their produce on the market. A charge of three dollars is made for this report which merely pays postage and does not take care of other expenses. No farmer can afford to be without this report. Send \$3.00 to W. E. Maloney, 136 State House, Boston 9, to be put on the mailing list of the Farmers' Produce Market Report.

Continued from page 1, column 1

The larger part of the afternoon was given over to comments from those present regarding the work as now conducted. A discussion on kitchen planning brought out the fact that the services of the men in this direction would be required. It also was brought out that demonstrators should have more detailed plans so that there might be no mistakes made in carrying on demonstrations.

The interest of all in Boys' and Girls' Club work was manifest. Mr. Forbes of Easthampton told an interesting incident. The Farmers' Club of Easthampton invited the boys and girls of the town to a meeting at which gardening was to be discussed. They had 25 different kinds of seeds to be named. It was surprising to see how interested the children were and how much they knew about seeds.

Mr. J. A. Sullivan of the Trustees for County Aid to Agriculture, stated that every one in the county was taxed to support the Extension Service and that the Trustees were public officials whose duty it was to see that this money was wisely expended. In speaking of organizations he stated that business men have their organizations which obtain information of what other business men in other parts of the country are doing. In this way each may profit by the experience of others. The extension Service and other farmers' organizations are doing this thing for the farmers so that all may benefit by improved methods.

Taken altogether, it was a very successful meeting. Next year we hope to have every town represented so that all may get valuable inspiration for the season's work.

AREN'T YOU GLAD?**She Deserved it**

When a girl almost wins one year and then goes back to win the next, we are always glad to see her do it. This garden champion did not float easily to the top place in the county. She worked hard and against odds. Here is her story.

My Garden

Last year I joined the garden club. I liked it very much. I obtained the second prize at Cummington Fair.

This year I thought it would be interesting and profitable if I joined a club. I resolved that this year I would work for first prize. Now I have succeeded for last night I received a check for six dollars for first prize on my vegetable collection.

There wasn't enough club members so we could have an organized club.

I bought some seeds and sold most of them and earned the camera with which I took the picture which is on the first page.

I planted some of the seeds I bought and some that I saved last year. It was a great deal of fun to plant them and also to see the different kinds of seeds.

A few days after I had planted my garden I hurt my finger very badly at school so that I could not use my hand for a month. I watched for the plants to come up. But the weeds grew faster than the plants. I tried to make my finger grow better fast, so that I could pull those horrible weeds out away from the plants so the plants could grow better.

My brother had a garden also. We called the weeds Bad Habits and the plants Good Habits. We tried to keep the Bad Habits away from the Good Habits. If the Bad Habits bothered the Good Habits the Good Habits could not grow to be big and tall.

My plants grew fast after they had started. It was great sport to see them grow.

The bugs were another enemy of my plants. We fought them with "bug-death" and other things. Another enemy of mine was the hens and chickens. They were not as easy to fight as the other things. But I kept them out the best I could. Father says he will have the hens shut up another year.

As my plants grew bigger and stronger they could fight the weeds better themselves.

One time when the County Club leader came to see my garden it did not look as good as it usually did because I had been away picking berries. But I soon had it looking a good deal better.

My garden was 4,500 square feet.

I enjoyed my garden very much but most of all the visits of the Club Leaders. Christine Thatcher.

Age 12 years. Plainfield.

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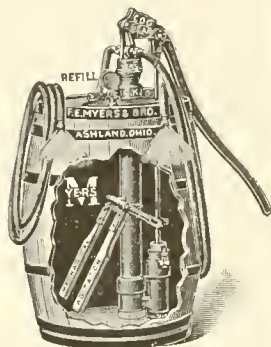
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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. VII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., MAY, 1922

No. 5

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS MEET

The Hampshire-Franklin Holstein-Friesian Club held the second meeting of the year in Northampton, Saturday, April 22. After a short business meeting the club was addressed by W. F. Howe, Assistant State Club Leader on "Calf Club Work in Massachusetts".

Dinner was served at Boydens after which many of the members of the club gave their experiences in breeding Holsteins. While the attendance was not large the interest of all present was keen. Secretary Montague suggested that each member tell his neighbors and friends how the Club was started for the mutual benefits of all Holstein breeders in Hampshire and Franklin Counties and that they would like every breeder in the two counties to become members and take an active part in the club.

The following is the very interesting program for the rest of the year:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12

Field Day—Ladies Invited.

Northfield, Mass.

11.00 A. M.—Inspection of Farm and Herd at Northfield Seminary.

12.00 M.—Basket Lunch.

1.30 P. M.—Address: Judge F. M. Peasley, Cheshire, Conn., President New England Holstein Club.

Continued on page 6, column 1

CERTIFIED SEED ARRIVES

Did You Get Yours?

Over five thousand bushels of certified seed potatoes were shipped into Hampshire County this spring. This means that there are a good many farmers who realize that there is a difference in seed potatoes. It also means that these farmers have eliminated one of the risks in potato production by starting with the best of seed. Many farmers will only plant certified seed, while there are others who wish to see what selected stock or home grown seed will do compared with it.

Last year certified seed outyielded home grown seed (largely only grown here one year) 81.8 bushels per acre. In one demonstration certified seed gave 33 1/3% in-

Continued on page 5, column 2



COUNTY AGENT WORKS!

TILTON DEMONSTRATION

ORCHARD STARTED

Over Six Acres of Orchard Planted

Goshen farmers had an opportunity to see how to stake out and set an apple orchard at a demonstration meeting held recently on the Spencer Tilton Demonstration Farm by Prof. R. A. VanMeter, Extension Fruit Specialist of the Agricultural College.

The Tilton place was left to the town to be used as a demonstration farm. The trustees asked for the coöperation of the Extension Service in developing the project. Last year it was decided to start the orchard on the east side of the farm. Last fall over six acres were cleared and plowed. During the winter the trustees met Prof. VanMeter and the County Agent and decided to confine the planting to three varieties; namely, Baldwin, Duchess and Wealthy, the latter being filler trees. Later it is planned to set a block of McIntosh.

The method of planting was to set permanent trees 45 feet each way with filler trees only one way so that crops could be grown for years between the trees. This method seemed best as it is necessary to cultivate young trees and where a complete filler system is used it offers too great an excuse to stop cultivation. Then too by growing cash crops between the trees there will be an income annually which will help to put the

Continued on page 6, column 1

POTATO DISINFECTION

AND CUTTING

Demonstrations Well Attended by Interested Farmers

The proper method of disinfecting and cutting seed potatoes was demonstrated in ten towns of the county lately by Prof. J. B. Abbott, Extension Agronomy Specialist of M. A. C. and the County Agent. All of the meetings were not only interesting, but were also instructive both to the farmers and to the County Agent.

It was shown by real potatoes and by a series of five photographs, largely taken in this county, what Rhizoctonia or Little Potato Disease is, what it looks like on the seed, how it eats off the sprouts on the seed pieces and results in missing and weak hills during the summer, and how the resulting tubers show knobs and cracks and in extreme cases how there may be from 25 to 200 little potatoes in the hill. Most farmers were familiar with the disease but many had never before realized how important it is to control it.

Fortunately the disease can be largely controlled by soaking the UNCUT seed one-half hour in a solution of 2 oz. of corrosive sublimate in 15 gallons of water. The corrosive sublimate was dissolved in an earthen ware dish in hot water as it goes into solution very slowly in cold water. Then the dissolved poison was poured into a barrel containing 15

Continued on page 7, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

**Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture****STAFF****Roland A. Payne, County Agent**
Mrs. Edith D. French,**Home Demonstration Agent****Bena G. Erhard, County Club Agent**
Mary C. O'Leary, Clerk**Office First National Bank Building**
Northampton, Mass.Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915, at the
Post Office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under
the Act of March 8, 1879.**"Notice of Entry"**"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of post-
age provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3
1917. Authorized October 31, 1917."**Price, 50 cents a year****Officers of the Trustees****Edwin B. Clapp, President**
Charles E. Clark, Vice-President
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Roland A. Payne, Secretary**Trustees for County Aid to Agriculture****Edwin B. Clapp, Easthampton**
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William N. Howard, Ware
Milton S. Howes, Cummington
Mrs. Clifton Johnson, Hadley
Warren M. King, Northampton
John A. Sullivan, Northampton
Charles W. Wade, Hatfield**MOLASSES DRAWS THEM BUT
DYNAMITE IS SOME STARTER**

This past winter Prof. C. J. Fawcett, Extension Dairy Specialist and the County Agent held several series of meetings on the economical feeding of dairy cattle. These meetings were called for at community meetings and as no two men in any town feed the same there seemed to be a need for this work. We have not checked up results of these meetings but the letter quoted is an unsolicited testimonial of the benefit one man received from these meetings. The part of the letter in capitals shows where the dynamite was applied.

"I thought I would write and tell you of my experience and benefit I received from our meetings." The first few meetings that were held on feeding dairy cows, I did not pay much attention to them as I did not think that the new way would pay for the little increase of milk one would get. The last meeting on this subject, **YOU CALLED ME DOWN** for not trying some of the things that were talked of at the meetings. So I tried the new ration and have kept it up receiving 20 per cent more milk and my cows look 25% better and it has not cost one cent more."

DO YOU BELIEVE IN SIGNS?**Those on Demonstrations are for You**

In the past we have been of a rather retiring nature and have not given demonstrations which are being carried on proper publicity. There are many demonstrations being carried on this year which should benefit all the people in the community. So that you may know where these demonstrations are we have had signs printed for each demonstration. They are all similar to the following and state just which demonstration is being carried on at the farm where the sign is displayed.

THIS MAY HELP YOU!**CERTIFIED**

vs.

OTHER POTATO SEED**Demonstration on This Farm****HAMPSHIRE COUNTY****EXTENSION SERVICE**

Wherever possible these signs will be placed where crops are growing. In many cases this will be impossible so demonstrators will be asked to display them on their barns or in a conspicuous place. If you see a sign stating that a demonstration is being carried on which is of interest to you, stop and ask about it. It may help solve one of your particular problems.

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT**Have You Seen the Demonstration in
Your Town?**

While visiting a certain town in Scotland a tourist was being shown the points of interest. On climbing a hill he noticed a cow eating between the rocks which were everywhere more than abundant. "Sandy," said he to his guide, "how does that cow live in this poor pasture?" "Hoot Mon," replied Sandy, "Do na look at the pasture, look at the view!"

Too many of our Hampshire County pastures are becoming more famous for their view than for the feed they furnish live stock. Perhaps this is as it should be in view of the fact that there is a New England wide movement to make this section a summer resort area. However, there will always be an opportunity for live stock and there are some men who will look to the improvement of their pastures to cheapen the cost of producing dairy products. Fortunately, too, there are, in practically every town in the county, men who have demonstration plots showing what acid phosphate will do.

The outstanding demonstration is on the farm of C. M. Thayer in Cummington.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLUB**AGENT APPOINTED****Has Been Club Member**

Miss Faina Thouin has been appointed assistant county club agent for the summer. She is a resident of Easthampton where she used to be a club member. In 1917 she was town garden champion. She has now completed a two year course at M. A. C.

Last summer she helped lead the Easthampton canning club. This winter she has lead a very successful sewing club in Amherst.

She will come to the county June 20th. She will do work particularly with the garden and canning club members.

Three years ago a quarter acre plot was laid off and Acid Phosphate at the rate of 400 lbs. per acre applied to quarter of it. One-half of the plot had Acid Phosphate and Lime and the other quarter had Lime alone at the rate of 1000 lbs. per acre. To-day this fertilized plot carries more feed than an acre of the surrounding pasture. The Acid phosphate plot and the one where acid phosphate and lime was applied are the best while lime alone has not shown much benefit.

It is interesting to note the differences in the herbage on the fertilized and unfertilized plots. On the latter the growth is mostly wild grasses which are not very palatable to live stock. On this part of the pasture there is some white clover but the plants are weak and one has to look closely to see them. On the acid phosphate plots the white clover is dominant and furnishes such good feed that the cattle keep it cropped down as closely as though a lawn mower had been run over it.

The same results have been noted on all other demonstrations of the county so the use of lime has been discontinued and acid phosphate alone is being used. Last year demonstrations were started with Fred Cole, Plainfield; Fred Thayer, Chesterfield; Ralph Cole, Huntington; and E. H. Alderman, Middlefield. All of these pastures should show results this year. In fact, Fred Thayer's pasture in Chesterfield showed striking results last year.

This year we have started demonstrations with Arthur Kingsley, Southampton; J. A. Burr, Huntington; D. M. Rosebrook, South Amherst; C. D. Lyman, Granby; J. G. Cook and E. P. West, Hadley; M. D. Griffin, Ware; and Myron Clapp in Westhampton. On the first three, white clover seed was sown on half the plot so as to see if there would be a benefit from seeding at the same time that the Acid Phosphate was applied.

All of these demonstrations are for your benefit. Follow them this summer as we are sure that they will interest you.

HOME MAKING

THE THREE COUNTY FAIR

"It's Your Fair"

Right now at the beginning of canning and preserving season is the time to think of the Three County Fair. The Woman's Department or Home Department as you may care to call it is your department. You can help to make it a success or failure this year just as you may care to by coöperating in whatever way you may be asked to or by refusing to help in any way.

We have all attended fairs where the Women's exhibit of home products was large and attractive. Such an exhibit means that the women of that community have given their interest and coöperation to this exhibit and helped to make it a success. This is the kind of an exhibit we want for the Three County Fair this Fall. Perhaps you have been an exhibitor at one time and failed to get the premium but why not try again. A committee of Hampshire County women at the request of the Fair Board are revising the Premium List for 1922. You may be interested in this list. Be sure you have a copy of it when it is ready for distribution. There is certainly enough variety in the premium list to interest every one.

We plan this year to make the Women's Department educational. After a woman has labored over her cake, jelly or bread or small piece of handicraft and taken it with joyful anticipation to the fair and had it returned with or without recognition, has she learned where-in was her success or why she failed? If an exhibitor is to learn anything she should have a copy of the score card by which her product was scored. This is the score card used for bread:

General appearance.....	20
Size (5)	
Shape (5)	
Crust (10)	
Color	
Character	
Depth	
Flavor.....	35
Odor	
Taste	
Lightness	15
Crumb.....	30
Character (20)	
Coarse—fine	
Tough—tender	
Moist—dry	
Elastic or not	
Color (5)	
Grain—Distribution of gas (5)	
Total	100

Score your bread by this card and see what kind of bread you are serving to your family. Bring a loaf of your bread to the Fair and see how well your bread compares with your neighbor's.

DO YOU ESTIMATE HOW MUCH

To Can or Do You Just Can?

Canning and preserving another winter's supply will soon be in progress again. Fruits and vegetables are easily and successfully canned in most every home and doesn't the family enjoy them? They add greatly to the variety of the menus during the months when fresh fruits and vegetables are not to be had. Then too, the commercially canned ones are expensive and do not taste so good as those "Mother" cans.

A canning budget for a family of five is given below.

Asparagus	10 qts.
Beets	10 qts.
Cauliflower	5 qts.
Corn	12 qts.
Lima beans	15 qts.
String beans	12 qts.
Peas	12 qts.
Greens	30 qts.
Spinach	
Swiss chard	
Dandelions	
Tomatoes	50 qts.
Mixed vegetables	
for soups	10 qts.
Fruits	150 qts.

Do you have a copy of "Home Canning" by Professor Chenoweth of Massachusetts Agriculture College? If not write this office requesting one.

EGGS ARE PLENTIFUL NOW

Preserve Them!

Eggs are more plentiful and cheaper now. Why not store them for use in the season of scarcity? If each person owning hens would preserve for home use only, one case—thirty dozen of eggs—when eggs are cheap and sell one case to a nearby consumer to preserve the high price of eggs would largely be solved.

The Water Glass Method is an easy and satisfactory method for storing them.

Water Glass Method (for 30 dozen eggs.

1. Secure two 5-gallon crocks (capacity 15 dozen eggs each).
2. Take 18 quarts of water that has been boiled and cooled.
3. Mix with water 2 quarts of sodium silicate and place equal amounts in the two crocks.
4. Select fresh, clean eggs.

Place as collected in the crocks keeping covered to a depth of at least 2 inches with water glass solution.

5. Keep in a cool, dry place. Eggs preserved in this way remain perfectly wholesome, maintain full food value and are perfectly edible for from six to nine months.

Mrs. Reed Resigns

Mrs. Ruth S. Reed, State Clothing Specialist, has placed her resignation effective June 30th. Mrs. Reed will be available for field work only until June 1.

CONFERENCE OF HOME

DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Three States to Hold a Joint Conference

Has it ever occurred to you when you are engaged in a project promoted by your county extension service that women in every state in the United States are engaging in similar projects? Eleven of the thirteen counties in the State of Massachusetts have a trained, paid worker called the Home Agent working among the women. These workers are supervised by the State Leader of Home Demonstration Work who has her office at Massachusetts Agricultural College. It has been deemed wise for the home agents of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut to hold a joint conference so that the home agents may exchange ideas and get a broader view point. The Home Management project will receive the major part of the discussion for the week. All of the agents from each of the three states have been requested to be present. The conference will be held the week of June 19th at Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.

CLEANING SILVER

"Without the Rub"

The following is an easy and satisfactory way of cleaning silver. This way is called the electrolytic method. It has been tried out by chemists and proven not to be harmful to the silver in any way.

Boil the silver until tarnish is removed, in an enamelware kettle containing a piece of aluminum and a solution made of 1 teaspoon of salt, 1 teaspoon of either washing or baking soda, and 1 quart of water. Aluminum kettles of any value for cooking should not be used, since the process corrodes them quickly. A piece of zinc is sometimes used in place of aluminum, but it becomes corroded and inactive in a much shorter time. This method gives a satin finish rather than the burnished appearance obtained by an abrasive silver polish. This electrolytic method, however, causes no loss of metal and requires less time. It may be desirable, therefore, to use the solution with aluminum as frequently as it is necessary to remove tarnish, and the abrasive polish occasionally to restore the burnished appearance.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

MISS MURDOCK MEETS

THE ROOM GIRLS

Report to Date Given

In the middle of April, Miss Murdock, Assistant State Club Leader, visited the Room Club of Worthington. At this time each girl reported just what she was doing in her room and how far she had got. Samples of all the work done to date were brought in.

The girls have made very attractive waste paper baskets from cardboard and wall paper. They put them together with ribbon to match their rooms. They have also made linen runners for their dressers, tables, etc. Many of the girls have made utility boxes and covered them with cretonne. At first they planned to make rag rugs but have decided to send the rags away to be woven. Curtains and draperies are now under way.

Before July first, the girls plan to have painted and papered their rooms and refinished their furniture.

All feel that this club has done exceedingly good work. They are working with the idea of not only fixing their own rooms but getting material to help other clubs organize to do their rooms. We feel this is real extension work.

"ONCE A CLUB—

ALWAYS A CLUB"

Only One Charter to a Club

Mr. Farley, State Club Leader, is often heard to say "Once a club—always a club". This does not mean that only the few members who may start to be club members in a club can ever be in the club. It means that once a community starts to do club work it will always keep it up.

In previous years each time a club organized it received a club charter. After the club was over if it finished 100% the club received a club banner. There are many communities in this county where there are five, six and seven charters and as many banners.

From now on a community will receive only one charter in a project. All the places where there is a home economics or handicraft club or poultry "banner club" it will be given a gold seal on which is written "1922 banner Club". This will be put on the charter. Each year the club members will try to win another seal to be put on the same charter.

We hope at the end of the year that every club in the county will have a seal on its charter.

MY EXPERIENCES IN

THE PIG CLUB

1921 Story

I joined the pig club because I had never grown a pig and wanted to learn something about a pig.

My pig was a barrow and one of a litter of six. I picked him out when he was two weeks old and made a mark on him with red paint. The paint did not stay on very well and the other pigs were sold, but I think I got the one I picked out. His sire was a purebred Chester White and his dam was mostly Chester White but had some Berkshire blood in her. My pig was all white and looked like a purebred Chester White.

I made a movable pen of one by six inch boards 12 ft. long, 10 ft. wide and 3 ft. high to start with but when he grew larger he would jump over the pen if not feed on time so I made it higher. I made a house 4 feet long and 3 feet wide.

June 1st I got my pig which was now seven weeks old and he weighed 39 pounds.

The first few days he was a little lonesome and did not eat very well but after a few days he was all right.

I fed him two quarts of skim milk and half a pound of middlings morning and night to start with. I thinned the milk with water. At noon I gave him garbage. As he grew larger I gave him more middlings and some skim milk, usually about four quarts a day. Middlings are a good feed for pigs as it keeps the pigs growing and in good condition. I didn't try to fat him until the 1st of October. The 1st of October I started feeding him corn on the cob and corn meal to fatten him.

I planted some rape for pasture in rows 30 inches apart. When the rape was a foot high I moved him out on to it. I moved the pig to a new place every few days. Rape is a good feed (1) because it provides cheap feed, with good pasture you can save one-third to one-half of your grain bill (2) because the pig is healthier and better contented so he grows faster.

I took my pig to the Northampton Fair. I won a first prize on him which was three dollars (\$3.00).

I weighed my pig every two or three weeks to see how much he gained. During the hot weather he did not gain as well as in cooler weather. The weights were as follows:

June 1 —39 lbs.	Aug. 14—116 lbs.
June 26—66 lbs.	Sept. 11—159 lbs.
July 10—85 lbs.	Oct. 3 —190 lbs.
July 24—90 lbs.	Dec. 1 —307 lbs.

POULTRY MEMBERS TOUR

Visit Kerr Hatchery and Hilltop Farm

April 8th saw the poultry club members from all sections of the county combine to make an all day tour. The clubs from the valley all started from Northampton. Others came in to Springfield and all met at Kerr Hatchery in West Springfield. There were about forty on the trip. They went all through the hatchery. Mr. Stober was splendid to the boys and girls. They were given the best of attention and a chance to see all the processes at the plant.

About eleven o'clock all boarded the machines and set out for Hilltop Farm at Suffield, Conn. There is a poultry plant of about three thousand birds here. The manager, Mr. Lambert, conducted the group all around the plant. He was very good about giving his views on various subjects and answering questions. The club members felt it was worth while to get his views as he is a man who has been in the poultry business and made good many years.

After lunch the club started home, all feeling a very worth-while day had been spent. It is hoped this may be made an annual affair.

CLOVER LEAVES

The North Amherst handicraft club took a very interesting trip to the Millers Falls Tool Mill. They were taken through the factory and saw the tools in the making. This took in steel and wooden tools.

The "Busy Seven" handicraft club boys of West Chesterfield have done a very commendable repair job. They have refinished all the desks and chairs in the school. They scraped, sand-papered and varnished all these.

At the meeting of the county club agents of the state held at Worcester, officers for the year were elected. Mr. Alger of Franklin County is president and Miss Erhard of Hampshire County secretary. Many resolutions regarding Eastern States were passed.

A goodly number of Hampshire County boys and girls have joined the calf club. They are all hoping to be able to exhibit at Eastern States.

The baby beef club members are planning to have a county judging team to compete with the other teams at the Baby Beef Day at Middleton, Conn., on June 10th.

This table shows a gain from June 1st to December 1st of 268 lbs, or nearly a pound and a half a day for 183 days. The last two months my pig gained two pounds a day.

Osborne, West Hadley.

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76 Pleasant St., Northampton, Mass.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

Rachel Randall (club member) has Berkshire pigs for sale. These are out of Eastern Belle 6th and Eastern Belle 7th, and sired by the first prize Berkshire boar at 1921 Eastern States.

Continued from page 1, column 1
crease over selected stock. We do not guarantee that certified seed will always do this as there is selected stock that may be as good as certified seed if you knew where to get it. Unfortunately, or otherwise, Hampshire County farmers got selected stock last year that was of decidedly inferior quality. This year some of the selected stock looks good and we have been fortunate in getting ten men who are planning to plant certified seed beside it. We believe we will obtain some results that will be worth while.

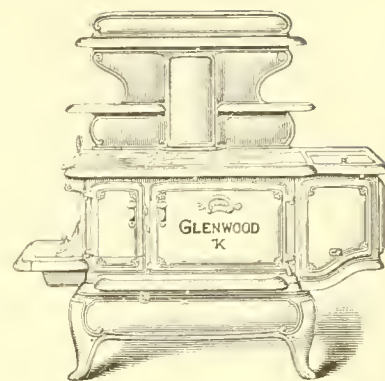
This year, just one dealer in the County handled certified seed. Others are watching the results this year. Most dealers have not handled certified seed for one or both of two reasons (1) That farmers will not pay the extra price for certified seed; (2) The profit from handling certified seed is not as great as it is from selected stock. In other words, it is up to the farmers to demand certified seed and then after it is ordered to take the potatoes and not cancel the order even if the price on table and selected stock does drop. It is poor economy to buy seed of unknown qualities when certified seed may be obtained.

This year every farmer who ordered certified seed coöperatively paid his deposit with the order and paid cash for the seed before the car arrived. There are a few who were disappointed by not ordering early enough but the majority ordered early and may have the satisfaction of knowing that while others may have bought a little cheaper, no one got any better seed.

Five full carloads of certified seed were shipped in to Amherst, Granby, Williamsburg and Easthampton. The farmers of Enfield purchased through the Hampden County Farmers' Exchange while the farmers of Greenwich bought direct from the grower in Maine. Other individual farmers have purchased Vermont certified seed.

There have been three cases in the County where unscrupulous dealers have sold selected stock as certified seed. Every barrel of certified seed has a blue tag stating that the potatoes in the sack have been inspected twice in the field and are certified to be practically free from disease by the Maine Department of Agriculture.

One seed dealer has shipped potatoes into the County which are certified by himself. This is equivalent to purchasing a blank book and "registering" your own stock and in this case was of just that value. This dealer has hurt his potato business in this county.



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Personal service.
May we serve you?

WM. G. BASSETT, President
F. X. KNEELAND, Vice-President
EDWARD L. SHAW, Vice-President
ELBERT L. ARNOLD, Cashier

Continued from page 1, column 2

orchard on a paying basis.

The first step in laying out the orchard was to establish a double line of stakes 45 feet apart the long way of the field. Then a double line was run the short way of the field at right angles to the first. Then by sighting in, the stake for each tree was set so the only measuring necessary was for the base lines.

After the orchard was staked off Prof. Van Meter demonstrated the use of the planting board to keep trees in line and also showed how the young trees should be pruned. All of the trees were pruned so that a central leader would be maintained for several years and only a few of the lateral branches were saved. These in all cases were a good distance apart. By keeping the central leader additional scaffold branches will be obtained at proper points. If all the scaffold branches were saved when the tree is set, the chances are that they would be so close together when the tree gets to be ten years old that some of them would split down and ruin the trunk. The above method will do away with this trouble and will save the necessity of bolting scaffold branches when the trees begin bearing.

It is planned to grow potatoes, beans and corn between the trees this year. Another year it is possible that strawberries and other small fruits may be added to increase the cash income. The trustees expect to make the farm self-supporting and all work being done is toward this end.

Continued from page 1, column 1

Visits to other nearby farms (if time permits).

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21

Automobile Tour and Field Day—Ladies Invited

South Hadley and Vicinity
11.00 A. M.—Meet at Square, South Hadley Center. Visit the farm of F. H. Metcalf, South Hadley. Basket Lunch. Visit the farm of E. T. Clark, Granby.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1923

Annual Meeting, Weldon Hotel,

Greenfield, Mass.

11.00 A. M.—Business Meeting and Election of Officers.

12.30 P. M.—Dinner.

1.30 P. M.—Address: Dr. A. W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture for the Commonwealth of Mass.

Attention was called to the sale of Holsteins to be held in Springfield, Tuesday, May 23, which is the first Quality Sale made by the New England Association. Mr. Blackmer has personally inspected every animal to be offered and states that it will be the best lot of Holsteins ever put up at auction in New England.

Prest-O-Lite

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You will be able to rely on your starter and lights, if you bring your battery to us regularly for free inspection, distilled water, etc. We recharge and repair all makes at right prices. When you need a new battery, drive around and let us show you why you should buy a Prest-O-Lite, built by the Oldest Service to Automobile Owners in America.

Official Prest-O-Lite Service Station.

HOTEL GARAGE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.



Do you know how to make a mechanical drawing? Do you know how to use tools and keep them sharp? Do you understand the wise use of fertilizers, the handling of fruits, the balancing of stock rations and the modern practices of stock breeding? Wouldn't you like to study the history of Agriculture and the different ways of making country life more enjoyable?

These are a few of the things studied by the boys in the Agricultural department of the

SMITH'S AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

Wouldn't you like to take a course in a Vocational School?

Come to Northampton, the City of Schools

Continued from page 1, column 3

gallons of water. This amount of solution just covers a barrel (165 lbs.) of potatoes if they are poured loose into the solution. The potatoes were not soaked in the sacks as the corrosive sublimate has a great affinity for organic matter and it would lose considerable strength if the sacks were dipped.

At every demonstration at least two barrels were used, both having holes bored on a stave near the bottom so that the liquid could be drawn off. One barrel was placed on a platform and the solution poured into it. Then the potatoes were poured into the solution and soaked for one-half hour. The liquid was then drawn off by pulling the plug in the upper barrel and allowed to run into the lower barrel. The soaked seed was then spread out one deep to dry off and to green and another barrel sack of potatoes put into the upper barrel and the solution poured over them. The solution may be used four times and should then be thrown away. In extremely bad cases of *Rhizoctonia* the seed may be soaked up to an hour and a half. The seed should not be sprouted much as the corrosive sublimate will kill the sprouts but new ones will come out. In handling corrosive sublimate no metal containers should be used as the poison eats them rapidly. Wooden pails were used.

The picture on the front page shows the county agent cutting seed potatoes before an interested group of farmers in Easthampton. It shows no special equipment is needed. In this case we took an old bench, nailed on two side boards, put a few blocks under one end so as to tilt the table up. Then a short pine board was found and a common paring knife driven through it. The board with the knife in it was then nailed to the bench and the cutter was ready. It took less than five minutes to rig up the outfit. A short board was nailed between the sides in front of the knife and then the seed potatoes were placed on the tilted table. Then the operator has only to reach in front of him to get the potatoes. The rest of the outfit consists of a seat and a basket to receive the cut seed.

In cutting, draw the potato over the knife cutting the tuber in halves. Then turn it half way around and cut off the stem end merely being sure there is at least one eye on the seed piece. The seed end may be quartered if the potatoes are large. The main idea in cutting seed potatoes is to get a good sized seed piece (1½ to 2 oz.) which has at least one eye. In New York state 150 experiments have shown that seed cut fine so that only 6 to 8 bushels were needed to plant an acre gave 100 bushels less than seed cut so that it took 16 to 18 bushels per acre. The increase of 100 bushels per acre was due solely to an investment of 10 bushels of

CORN FERTILIZATION

DEMONSTRATIONS

Acid Phosphate vs. Mixed Goods on Manured Land

Demonstrations have been established in many towns of the County to show that acid phosphate is a more economical and more efficient fertilizer to use for corn on manured land than the usual commercial "corn" fertilizer. Last year demonstrations were carried on in Middlefield, Ware and South Hadley. In the first two towns the results were so striking that the majority of the farmers were "sold" to the idea and have stopped using low grade commercial fertilizers and are using only straight acid phosphate with the manure.

The theory and facts of the case are that the manure carries all the nitrogen and potash that the corn crop needs. It does not carry enough phosphoric acid. Acid phosphate carries twice as much of the needed element and also cost 1/4 to 1/3 less than mixed goods. Application may be made at the same rate as mixed goods which usually means from two to four hundred lbs. per acre. If the corn planter has a fertilizer attachment the acid phosphate should be applied in the drill. If your planter has not the fertilizer attachment apply the acid phosphate the same as you usually apply mixed goods.

The following demonstrations have been signed up: *Amherst*, C. E. Stiles, R. S. Schoonmaker; *Cummington*, Leon Thayer; *Goshen*, Geo. Barrus; *Granby*, Ashley Randall, A. French, J. E. Major, W. Forward, Oscar St. Jean, C. D. Lyman; *Hadley*, J. G. Cook, E. P. West; *Huntington*, Merrill, Mellen, Ralph Cole, E. F. Tinker; *Plainfield*, Ralph Rice; *South Hadley*, Joe Long; *Westhampton*, Ralph Bridgman, A. D. Montague, Geo. Burt, G. W. Graves, Clifford Bartlett, Hugh Bridgeman; *Worthington*, Howard Johnson.

Look over the demonstration in your town. They are there for your benefit.

seed potatoes. It is, therefore, poor economy to cut seed pieces too small. After one has become proficient with the one edged knife both edges may be sharpened and a still further saving of time be effected. We know of one farmer in the County who has cut 25 bushels of seed potatoes in a half day by using this method. Can you beat it?

Those who attended these meetings were amply repaid for the time spent. If you were not there, plan to attend the next meeting held in your town. It will be worth your while.

Notice

Sample Farm Bureau harnesses can be seen at the farm of Josiah Parsons, Bridge St., Northampton.

Northampton

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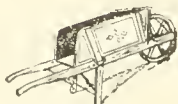
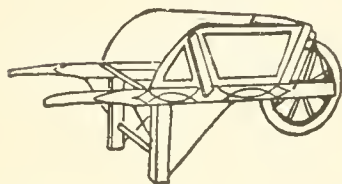
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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. VII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., JUNE, 1922

No. 6

ONION THRIP CONTROL

Texan Information Shows Good Results

Last year the Thrip reduced the onion crop of Hampshire County at least fifty per cent. Until recently no effective methods of control have been found. This past year experiments carried on in Texas have given great promise of success. The following letter from Fred W. Malley, County Agent, Laredo, Texas, is timely and should interest every onion grower of the county.

"For about three years I have been conducting demonstrations with the use of Nico Dust against thrips attacking Bermuda onions. It is not necessary to go into details with the previous history, except that our final tests this year have demonstrated the following points:

"1. You probably know that all of our seed in this district is sown at the rate of about 25 to 40 lbs per acre in seed beds. These seed beds are dusted thoroughly at least once or twice just before transplanting. This is done to make sure that the pest is checked as far as possible in the seed bed. For this dusting we have found what is called the 10% formula to be very effective. This means a 10% Black Leaf 40, with some powder, either Fullers Earth, or Hydrated Lime, in fact meaning really a 4% active free nicotine formula. This strength is absolutely efficient, having a very high killing effect, and having it immediately.

"2. It is usually found that the thrip infestations are first found in distinct spots of any given field. When these centers of infestation are discovered, we have found that it is possible to control the spread by using this same 10% formula on the infested spots. By doing this as quickly as the infestation is discovered, the killing effect is so great that the crop usually goes to maturity far enough, so that a later heavy infestation can not do much real injury which would greatly effect the yield of the crop. Up to this time in the growth of the crop the 10% formula can be used even though it is very expensive.

"3. Should the infestation spread to the field as a whole, the expense of the 10% formula would probably be too great, except that the prospective price of onions was very encouraging. For that reason a weaker formula is used which

Continued on page 6, column 1

USE NITRATE OF SODA

Valuable for Fruit and Hay

Too few farmers know the value of Nitrate of Soda and Sulphate of Ammonia as a top dressing. Many who will have to buy hay next spring could have avoided it if they had made a small investment this spring in either of the above chemicals. Last year in South Hadley two demonstrations showed that on a good sod, 150 lbs. of Nitrate and 300 lbs. of Acid Phosphate per acre doubled the hay crop. In another case the use of 200 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia apparently did the same thing although no weights were taken. There is another advantage from using these chemicals that is often overlooked. The increased root growth which results means more organic matter in the sod to be turned under and also means increased crops following hay.

This year there will be top dressing demonstrations in seven towns of the

Continued on page 5, column 2

FERTILIZERS REJUVENATED STARVED FRUIT TREES

The following summary of experiments in fertilizing apple orchards is given by C. E. Stockdale in *Circular 31* issued by the West Virginia Experimental Station:

"All the trees in the series of four experiments were given clean cultivation, and cover crops were grown."

"It can safely be said that nitrogen is the only element of plant food that has brought about results worth considering, and it was only in the old and starved orchards that the grains from nitrogen were sufficient to justify the use of this material. In some cases, however, phosphorus in combination with nitrogen gave some indications of benefit, but such indications were not sufficient to warrant a positive recommendation for its use."

"Acid phosphate is mainly of value in growing a sod mulch or cover crop in an orchard."

"Good results were indicated from the use of nitrogen and phosphorous on old-bearing trees in poor soil."

"It has long been claimed that the color of fruit could be improved by proper fertilization Color development is purely a question of light and sunshine."

ALFALFA DEMONSTRATIONS

Solving Hay Problem on Light Land

Alfalfa, while not naturally adapted to this section, has a distinct value as a forage crop in Hampshire County. Census figures state that there are 92 acres grown here. This indicates there are many who could use this crop who are not doing so. Experiences of local growers show that it can be grown successfully here.

Ed. Searle of Southampton has had alfalfa on his farm ever since he can remember. So thoroughly have his fields been inoculated that alfalfa will be grown in practically every field. He has found alfalfa to be a great factor in reducing the grain bill.

Clarence Gunn of Southampton has an alfalfa field which should interest every owner of plain land. On one side of the field is a sand pit while on the other is a fine growth of scrub pine, white birches and the familiar bunch grass common on dry land. In fact he states that if he could not grow alfalfa the land would simply serve to hold the world together. His method of seeding is different from that usually recommended but works well under dry plain land conditions. He plows a light coat of manure under in the spring, limes heavily, harrows thoroughly and sows alfalfa alone early in May. July and August are not the months to seed on this dry land as moisture conditions are far better in May. The corn crop following alfalfa is always a success. Wilfred Parsons of Southampton is growing alfalfa successfully on plain land of about the same type as Mr. Gunn's although it seems to be more retentive of moisture. His field was seeded early in July in corn and the stand is well worth seeing.

In South Hadley, E. H. A. Bagg has an alfalfa demonstration well worth seeing. On the ridge behind his house he has not had profitable hay crops in spite of fairly heavy manuring. Last July after cutting a small hay crop, the piece was manured lightly, plowed, limed heavily and seeded early in August with alfalfa. The last of May the crop was knee high and still growing. By using from an old alfalfa field as near a perfect inoculation was obtained as we have seen. On

Continued on page 7, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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Mrs. Edith D. French,

Home Demonstration Agent

Bena G. Erhard, County Club Agent

Mary C. O'Leary, Clerk

Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915, at the
Post Office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under
the Act of March 8, 1879.

"Notice of Entry"

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of post-
age provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3,
1917. Authorized October 31, 1917."

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ARE YOUR FRUIT TREES

TRUE TO NAME?

New Bulletin Shows How to Tell
Varieties

Not the least of the problems with which orchardists must contend is that of nursery rather than deliberate misstatement on the part of the seller of the planting stock. Massachusetts Experiment Station Bulletin No. 208, "Leaf Characters of Apple Varieties" just off the press, reports the results of seven years' work in attempting to establish a basis on which trees can be identified previous to fruiting. So successful has this work been that it has been to us the basis for a plan of nursery certification put into effect by the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association during the past year.

In recognizing varieties, especially in the nursery, one must depend largely upon the leaves; and it is the leaf characters by which one variety may be distinguished from another which are discussed in the bulletin. The author tells which leaves to select for study, which parts of the leaf are of greatest importance for purposes of identification, and the particular characters which are the distinguishing

TOBACCO ASSOCIATION NEWS

Massachusetts Growers Interested

Active work on the Connecticut Valley Tobacco Association began in Massachusetts by a meeting at Hatfield, June 6. Since that date preliminary educational meetings have also been held in Hadley, Whately, South Deerfield, Sunderland, Easthampton, Feeding Hills, Southwick and Westfield. In some of the tobacco towns the campaign for signing the contract is already well under way. Reports from Hatfield show that over eight hundred acres have been signed, in Whately one hundred and seventy-five acres were signed during the first six days of the campaign. Similar results have been secured in Sunderland and Hadley. At the present writing the campaign is not actively started in some of the remaining towns as the canvassers have not yet assigned the districts.

Mr. J. W. Alsop of Avon, Conn., who is campaign manager, feels sure that 75% of the combined acreage of stalk-cut tobacco will be secured on the association contract before August 1st. The results up to date in Massachusetts indicate that the tobacco growers in this section are so much interested in this proposition as their neighbors in Connecticut.

When Connecticut Valley Association is complete and organized it will be the first farmers' cooperative selling association of this sort in New England. It is based upon dominant control of the product as the organization cannot be completed unless it controls 75% of the tobacco acreage. It is also a five year proposition with plans and details arranged for adequate financing. This association should stabilize the tobacco market and reduce the speculative side of the business. It will be organized exactly on the same lines as were followed in the Burley Tobacco Growers' Association in Kentucky, which has 60,000 members.

Every tobacco grower will have an opportunity to join the association and sign the contract.

marks of certain varieties. Technical description of the leaves of twenty-six varieties of apples of more or less importance in Massachusetts are included, with photographs of characteristic leaves of each of the varieties.

It should be understood, however, that this method if of more value in telling what trees are not than determining what trees are. For example, if a tree is supposed to be a Baldwin or a McIntosh and is something else, it is fairly easy to show that it is untrue to name. But, with the possibility of an infinite number of varieties produced from seed, it is too much to hope that we will ever be able to state positively just what variety an unknown tree is.

POTATO DISEASE CONTROL

Thorough Spraying Eliminates Risks

Reports from seed dealers all over the county indicate that there has been a large increase in the amount of seed potatoes brought into the county this year. This may mean that the local acreage will be larger than last year or it may mean that farmers are appreciating the value of northern grown seed. Be that as it may, acreage is one thing, the crop next fall is another. Weather conditions and the amount of disease and insect injury make a far greater difference in yield than acreage variation. Weather conditions cannot be controlled although tillage methods help overcome some of them. There are, fortunately, methods of controlling blight and insect injury well within the means of every farmer.

For the man with a large acreage no better form of crop insurance can be obtained than investing in a traction power sprayer which sprays four rows at once with three nozzles to the row. After investing in such an outfit it should be used every ten days to two weeks from the time the potatoes are six inches high till the tops die. This will mean from 4 to 7 applications per year.

For the grower with two acres or less, there are several possibilities. The first, which is more uncommon, is to cooperate with the neighboring growers in the purchase of a real spray outfit. The second is to rig a barrel pump on a two wheeled rig and to equip a spray boom behind to spray three rows. The third and most promising development is the use of a hand duster. Of the latter there are several on the market which have been greatly improved in the past year.

The following men in the county are carrying on dusting tests this year:—Amherst, Clarence Hobart, A. F. Taylor, J. E. Hutchins, W. W. Smith, W. H. Atkins, D. M. Rosebrook; Easthampton, Bruno Zenner, R. A. Johnson; Enfield, M. H. Briggs; Granby, F. M. Graves, C. W. Ball; Hadley, H. J. Searle and Son; Huntington, R. E. Cole; Westhampton, H. M. Clapp, C. M. Norris, J. R. Clapp, A. T. Edwards, J. C. Hathaway, Ralph Bridgman; Ware, John Lubelezyk. There will probably be other demonstrations signed up before the first of July. Evidence as to the efficiency of dusting compared to spraying is conflicting but we feel safe in stating that a good job of dusting will be far superior to the ordinary run of spraying and also to no treatment.

The objects of spraying and dusting are the same and results depend upon the thoroughness with which the job is done. Both are preventive measures as there is no cure for blight. Control depends entirely on keeping the plants entirely covered during the growing season. Besides controlling blight Bordeaux sprays

Continued on page 7, column 2

HOME MAKING

WORTHINGTON GIRL'S CLUB

Refinish Furniture

"The Own Your Own Room" club of Worthington has been quite busy fixing over the bedrooms of the members. Choosing the paper, hangings for the windows and finishing the floor and wood work were some of the problems more or less easily solved. But some of the girls owned pieces of old furniture good in design but which showed it was old and did not exactly suit in this new room.

There are three characteristics which the piece of furniture to be finished must have in order that the time, patience and much "elbow grease" may be justified. These characteristics are good lines, good wood and good construction. The following directions may be used in obtaining a new finish on any piece of furniture:

1. Have any necessary repair work done.

2. Remove all unnecessary ornaments, as meaningless machine carving which is glued on. Remove by use of chisel.

3. Remove varnish or paint.

1. Scrape off using a knife blade, piece of glass, steel or sand paper. (For smooth surface only).

2. Soften varnish or paint with varnish remover. Scrape and wipe off.

4. Remove stains.

Use oxalic acid—1 teaspoonful to one pint of water. If persistently applied will remove ink stains. It sometimes bleaches the wood too much. The color may be brought back by the use of weak ammonia.

5. Smooth Surface.

(Wood must be dry before smoothing is done)

Sandpaper—Use over block of wood on flat surface.

Steel Wool—Handle with gloves so filings will not get in hands.

6. Stain.

Omit if natural color is desired.

7. Filler.

8. Surface Finish.

Wax.

a. Wax may be applied directly after stain.

b. Coat of shellac plus (a).

c. Oil—well rubbed in then wax.

Varnish.

Apply one or two coats of shellac,

HOW HIGH IS YOUR KITCHEN TABLE?

Is it the Right Height for You?

The women in Westhampton have been studying their individual kitchens this past winter. A series of four meetings were held. The meetings were held at intervals of once a month. At the first meeting each woman was asked to draw a floor plan of her kitchen. The second meeting as many of these floor plans as was possible were discussed individually and the proposed changes noted. There was a discussion of finish for kitchen walls and methods of cleaning them, at this meeting. At the third meeting more of the floor plans were discussed individually and finishes for kitchen floors and methods of cleaning them discussed. At the fourth meeting more of the floor plans were discussed. There was also an exhibit of kitchen utensils. Some of them were brought because of good points and others because of poor points.

While the regular meetings ended April 5th each woman had a definite plan as to what she would work for toward making her kitchen more easily cleaned and less energy consuming as a work shop.

The following is a list of some of the proposed changes:

Name	Proposed Change
Mrs. Frank Fousha	1. Window over sink. 2. Oiled floor.
Mrs. Bridgman	1. Table for center of kitchen. 2. Raise table. 3. Floor—crack filled and finished.
Mrs. Henry Parsons	1. Table higher and with castors and moved to front of sink.
Frances Loud	1. Table and couch changed. 2. Castors on table. 3. Floor finished—crack filler used. 4. Table raised.
Mrs. George Burt	1. Walls painted. 2. Shelf in pantry.
Eleanor Hathaway	1. Table for stove and pantry. 2. Floor finished.
Effie B. Edwards	1. Table made higher or a higher table moved to kitchen.
Mrs. Carrie P. Gagnon	1. Sink opened. 2. Floor oiled.
Mrs. Dana Pelton	1. Hot water in kitchen. 2. Table with castors. 3. Floor—refinished. 4. Window in door to shed. 5. Position of oil stove changed.
Mrs. Grace Williams	1. A wheel table for kitchen.
Mrs. H. M. Clapp	1. Cupboard over table. 2. Oil floor.
Mrs. Marion Fiske	1. Table at sink higher. 2. Floor to be changed and linoleum for kitchen.

rub each down with firm sandpaper until perfectly smooth, then apply a coat of varnish. After the varnish is thoroughly dry a "rubbed finish" may be obtained. Oil.

Not a common finish. Seldom used except for old mahogany and walnut.

PAINTED FURNITURE

Whether the wood is clean or whether the varnish is left on, use a flat no-gloss house paint for the first coat. If a dark surface is to be covered by a light paint, two coats of flat paint will probably be needed. When the flat paint is thoroughly dry, apply a coat of enamel paint.

Further information will be given upon request.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

MANY BANNER CLUBS

Final Exhibits

Practically all the clubs in the county have had their final exhibits. There were many banner clubs but a few fell by the wayside. There were all types of programs arranged for the exhibits. We wish space might permit to give full details of all. As it is, we are giving only a word about a few of them.

At South Amherst, a play was given by the little sisters of the club members. These girlies were dressed in aprons made for them by the older girls. The handicraft club there gave a very clever Alphabet illustrated by articles made by the club.

East Amherst and Chesterfield each gave the table setting play. It was well done at both places.

At Goshen and East Amherst there were girls in the handicraft clubs. Mr. Howe reports these to be the only ones in the State.

Helen Olds of Middlefield did two sets of third year sewing work—one for Middlefield, her home town, and one for Huntington where she is attending school and a member of the organized club.

The Westhampton girls gave a play. All the girls were dressed in club uniforms they had made. They certainly looked attractive.

The four sewing clubs and two handicraft clubs of North Amherst and the three sewing clubs and poultry club of Amherst Center combined to hold a big exhibit at the Memorial Hall, M. A. C. This and Hatfield where the six sewing and three handicraft clubs of the town combined were the two largest exhibits in the county.

Ware had an exhibit at each of the rural schools. This is a banner town. Miss Harwood of 7 says the reason they were able to handle fourteen boys was because the older boys took charge of the work of the younger boys. That's real extension work.

West Chesterfield and South Worthington combined at West Chesterfield to exhibit. The two clubs in Chesterfield combined at the center. In both these places a community supper was arranged in connection with the exhibit.

South Hadley Center made perhaps the most attractive aprons, and the older club members of Granby have the most attractive story covers in the county.

Lena Bialetski of the North Hatfield club moved to Montague but she finished her work and was present at the exhibit.

Hadley had three different exhibits, one at the Center, one at Russellville and one at Hockanum.

Bondsville and Washington Districts of

STICK AND WIN

Finally County Champion

Here is the story of the 1921 calf champion. This club member has been in the calf club a number of years. In 1920 he was second in the county. In 1921 he won championship. Isn't it always the boy who stays with the game who comes out on top?

CALF CLUB

Last winter a calf was born and I decided to raise it and enter the calf club the following spring.

It was a nice Holstein heifer calf and her name is Green Ridge Maid. She is a purebred.

I taught her to drink quite quickly and she grew rapidly in the spring. I enrolled as a calf member June 1st. Miss Erhard sent me the feed sheet and I have kept the records up to date.

I joined the calf club to learn more about raising calves.

In the summer Miss Erhard and Mr. Howe came up and took a few pictures of my brother's and sister's and our calves.

I took my calf to the Cummington Fair and entered the H. D. Clark Prize and I took the blue ribbon. I have enjoyed being in the calf club and hope to be in it next year.

Ward H. Harlow.

Belchertown were both greatly honored by having Miss Gertrude Warren, National Club Leader from Washington, D. C., present at their exhibits. They were both creditable exhibits, too.

At Blue Meadow an 8 year old girl said a very cute poem regarding the feelings of such a small lady who is waiting to be old enough to join club work. There were also very clever cheers and songs given here.

Huntington, Plainfield and Pelham all had well rounded out exhibits with bread, sewing and handicraft work.

The Cushman girls made pretty Chevy Chase dresses.

Enfield's exhibit was combined with Children's Night at the Grange.

Cummington and Williamsburg exhibits are scheduled in June. As soon as they are through the county champions will be awarded and announced in the July issue.

Following is a list of the prize winners in each club. Each first prize winner automatically becomes a candidate for county champion. The name of the community is given—the first, second or third written stands for year of work.

CLOVER LEAVES

June 10th was baby beef day at the farm of Mr. S. E. Russell of Middletown, Conn. The judging contest was won by Berkshire County.

June 26th Franklin and Hampshire calf club members are combining to have a calf club day at M. A. C. Mr. Cooper, the Holstein Friesian National calf club man will be present.

The Worthington Room girls are now refinishing their furniture. There is an article on the Home Making Page as to the methods used. Mrs. French, the Home Demonstration Agent, is helping the girls in this part of their work.

Food

- East Amherst
First—1. Marion Pitsinger
Second—1. Helen Barlow
Huntington
First—1. Ruth Besaw
Pelham
First—1. Dorothy Martin
Hadley
First—1. Victoria Kozera
Plainfield
First—1. Marion Stetson

Handicraft

- South Amherst
First—1. George Lombard
Second—1. Ignis Mosakewicz
East Amherst
First—1. William Joy
Second—1. Frank Mow
Russellville
First—1. Zigmund Muskewski
Huntington
First—1. Nelson Jolly
Cushman
First—1. Fritz Carlson
Hockanum
First—1. Roger Burton
Chesterfield Center
First—1. Joseph Pash
North Amherst (Older)
First—1. George Westcott
No. Amherst (Younger)
First—1. Joseph Burnske
Middlefield
First—1. Merton Cottrell
B. M.
Second—1. Frederick Holcomb
Hadley
First—1. William Chmura
Granby (Older)
First—1. Joseph Bernier
(Younger)
First—1. Henry Randall
Bondsville
First—1. Hubert Howe
West Chesterfield
First—1. David Healy

Continued in July issue

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FOOD PRESERVATION WORK SCHEDULED

Easthampton, Westhampton and
Norwich Bridge

June 29 and 30, Professor Cole of M. A. C. will give a demonstration on food preservation in each of the above towns.

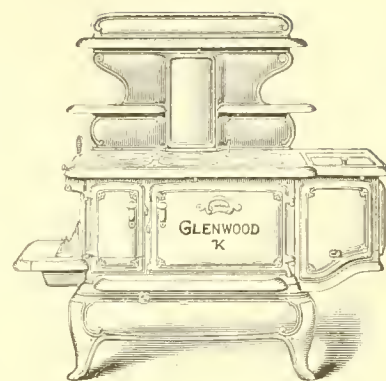
At a community meeting in Easthampton held January 25th the women asked for a demonstration on the better methods of making jelly, fruit butter, etc. The demonstration will be given at seven-thirty, Thursday, June 29th.

A group of women in Norwich Bridge have been studying "Food for the Family" this past winter. The Food Budget was a phase of this study so it was only a natural trend for the women to want help on food preservation. The demonstration will be given at two o'clock, June 29th. The story is the same in Westhampton where a group of the women have been studying "Food for the Family". The demonstration will be given at two o'clock, June 30. If your town is not having a demonstration this spring and you are interested in this phase of home-making plan to attend one of these demonstrations.

Continued from page 1, column 2
county which should be of value to all farmers who are not top-dressing their good mowings. The following demonstrations have been arranged: *Amherst*, C. E. Stiles, W. H. Atkins; *Chesterfield*, U. F. LeDuc, Chas. Munson; *Cummington*, G. R. Tedford, Leon Thayer, D. R. Wells, Dr. Streeter; *Huntington*, A. Baker, W. C. Tice, W. E. Gamble; *Middlefield*, Ralph Bell, E. H. Alderman, Wesley Olds; *Plainfield*, H. S. Packard; *Westhampton*, A. D. Montague, A. T. Edwards, J. C. Hathaway; *Goshen*, Arthur Field, Geo. Barrus.

Another important use of nitrate is on apple trees in sod. Too often these orchards are starved to death from lack of nitrogen and under the system used this can be the only result. Taking off a crop of hay and also an apple crop without returning something to the soil results sooner or later in getting only a small crop from both sources and finally results in practically no crops at all. Nitrate at the rate of 5 to 15 lbs. per tree applied early in the spring will show immediate results in tree growth, increased size of fruit and also increased growth of grasses. Last year this was strikingly demonstrated on the farm of A. S. Cooley in Plainfield. Fred Cole of the same town obtained fine results from using manure.

This year the use of nitrate in sod orchards will be demonstrated in the following towns: *Chesterfield*, U. F. LeDuc; *Belchertown*, Clayton Green, H. F. Putnam; *Cummington*, Frank Sears; *Granby*, Philias Sansouci; *Huntington*, W. E. Gamble; *Plainfield*, A. S. Cooley; *Westhampton*, A. T. Edwards.



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Continued from page 1, column 1

has a very killing effect on the immature stages, especially the larval stages, but does not have so great a killing effect on the adults. For this general field condition we have found the $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 3% free nicotine, or which is usually classed as 6% or 7% Black Leaf 40, formula, entirely satisfactory. However, this merely controls the rapid multiplication of the pest, and does not entirely eliminate it as the stronger formula does on the seed beds, or original infestation centers.

"4. We have used both powder guns of the Niagara Sprayer Company, as well as the California Companies, and the Leggett Power guns, as well as the high power machines which are used in dusting cotton. By any method it seems that at least 15 lbs. per acre must be used of the dust, and it is easy to figure what the cost will be when the nico dust products range in prices anywhere from 20¢ to 40¢ per lb. depending upon the strength used.

"5. It is very important to consider climatic conditions as the time of dusting. Days calm, when the dust will hold close to the earth and gradually settle as a cloud around the plants, together with clear bright sun, constitute an ideal condition for efficiency. Under those circumstances the killing effect of the weaker formulas is oftentimes as great as secured by the stronger formulas. However, if the weather should be cloudy, or damp, or considerable wind blowing to immediately catch the cloud of nico dust and dissipate it through the air, or keep it moving over the surface of the ground, you cannot get the greatest efficiency. In fact it is not advisable to apply it under those conditions unless an emergency exists. The more wind, the more moisture in the atmosphere, and the less sunshine, the stronger the formula will need to be in order to secure as high a killing effect, as 1% weaker formula give, with dry arid conditions and hot sun and an almost perfect calm.

"6. It is very important that the grower should study the life history so that he is able to recognize the larval stage, the pupal stage, and the adult stage. Of course after the first or second generation, the generations are interlocking. For that reason it is important that the dusting should be done when the bulk of the brood is in the larval, or certainly the pupal stage. The period from the egg to the adult should be understood in the locality where the work is done, and as a matter of fact the second dusting may as well take place the third or fourth day after, because those which are killed are killed within a very few minutes after the application. However, if the infestation is not serious enough to materially effect the growth of the crop, it might be as well to wait a week or so between applications.



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Continued from page 1, column 3

one part of the field alfalfa and timothy was sown. This was to obtain information as to the advantages of sowing alfalfa with some other grass.

In Granby, E. Thornton Clark has a demonstration which is of value to many men who own plain land. The field opposite the house has been in rye a number of years. Last year after the rye was harvested a strip of three acres was manured and plowed. A heavy application of lime was made to the piece and harrowed in. The field was then divided into three equal plots. Plot I was seeded with 10 lbs. Red Clover, 10 lbs. Alfalfa and 10 lbs. Orchard Grass. Plot II was seeded with 10 lbs. Red Clover, 10 lbs. Orchard Grass and 10 lbs. Biennial White Sweet Clover. Plot III was the same as II except that Winter Vetch was used instead of sweet clover.

This demonstration shows the four leading legumes in action. The alfalfa plot came through in fine shape while the sweet clover and vetch showed considerable winter killing. It is hoped that farmers in this section will follow this demonstration not only this year but for several years. Its success should mean a change from the common corn, rye, and golden rod rotation which is altogether too common in the section.

In all the experiences mentioned above these are factors in common which have made for success. Briefly stated these are:

I. Lime, liberal application, at least one ton of agricultural lime or 2 tons of limestone per acre.

II. The variety to use is Grimm and that only.

III. Thorough inoculation. The best way is called the soil and glue method. Take a small quantity of soil from a field known to be inoculated, dry it in the

shade and screen it through an ordinary window screen. Dissolve a handful of flake glue in a quart of water. Moisten the seed with the glue solution (less than a pint will be needed for a bushel of seed) and immediately stir in enough of the inoculating soil to dry it and to coat every seed with soil.

IV. Time and method of seeding. Twenty pounds or more of seed per acre when sown alone or 10 to 15 lbs. per acre when combined with other seeds. When seeded in corn sow early in July. At any rate, sow before August as late seedings are more apt to winter kill.

V. Harvesting. Prof. Abbott states, "The right time for harvesting alfalfa is when the new shoots are well started on the majority of plants but are not grown out enough to be cut off by the mowing machine." It is a wise precaution to set the cutter bar well up from the ground.

Continued from page 2, column 3

and dusts have other distinct benefits. One which is often overlooked is increase in foliage growth which alone will more than pay for the time and materials used in spraying. Thorough spraying also will decrease the amount of flea beetle injury. Many seasons this small black beetle which makes small round holes in the potato foliage will reduce the yield over 25%. Spraying with Bordeaux repels this insect and results in better crops. Potato "bugs" may easily be controlled by using 1½ to 2½ lbs. of dry arsenate of lead or 3 to 5 lbs. of paste to every 50 gallons of spray.

Farmers who use potatoes as a cash crop cannot afford to take the risks of potato production. Those who will succeed must eliminate all possible risks. Directions for making Bordeaux may be obtained from the County Agent.

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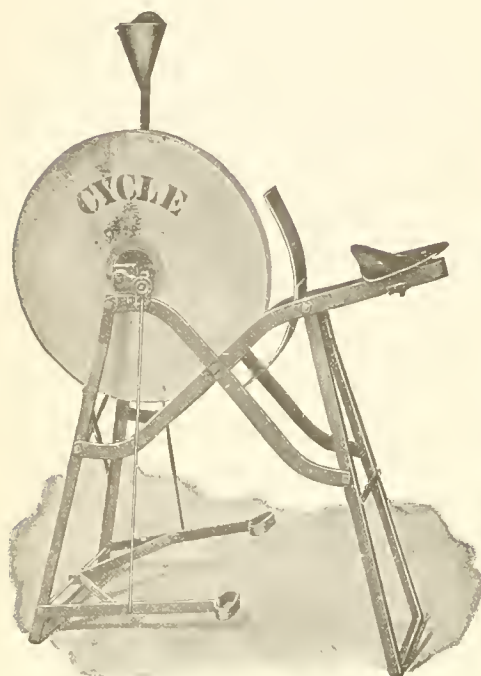
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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. VII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., JULY, 1922

No. 7

FIELD DAYS AND PICNICS

Attractive Program in August

August is the month for field days and picnics. This year the Farm Bureau, Pomona Granges and the local Holstein Club are holding meetings which should interest every farm family of the county.

The Market Gardeners' Field Day at Lexington will be held Wednesday, August 2. Experimental work of value to every gardener is being carried on. Everyone should see the Manure economy test; Asparagus test of Washington, Mary Washington, Argenteuil and Palmetto; Seed production; Effect of Hubam as a green manure crop; Squash vine borer control; Greenhouse tomato varieties; Carrot blight control. The following demonstrations will be given during the day:—Vegetable tying by machinery; a test of costs of tying by hand using different kinds of tying materials; selecting plants for seed production; dusting for insect and disease control; plowing under green manure crops.

Continued on page 6, column 1

FARMERS' WEEK

Program of Interest to the Whole Family

The fourth annual Summer Farmers' Week at the Massachusetts Agricultural College announces for July 25 to 28, probably offers more interest to the small farmer, the general farmer, and the farm woman than any previous Farmers' Week.

"An afternoon in the flower garden" on the 27th is arranged to fit into the women's program, but it is also open to florists and other visitors who wish to inspect the perennial gardens at the college. The Home Vegetable Garden discussion on Thursday morning is also scheduled with the farm home side of the program, and is made distinct from the Market Garden sessions on Friday morning. Two hours on lawn making and lawn maintenance will be offered as a demonstration by the college grounds department the afternoon of the 26th.

Beekeeping, a subject which makes its appearance on the Farmers' Week calendar for the first time, is made a full day's program, and conflicts with no major farm subject. The farm shop meeting will consider gasoline engines, and the

Continued on page 7, column 1



INTEREST + CO-OPERATION = SUCCESS

FORAGE CROP TRIP

Ware Farmers Visit Demonstrations

Thirty-five Ware farmers attended the first Twilight Field Trip held by the Extension Service this year. The object of the trip was to bring to the attention of the farmers of Ware the demonstration work which is being carried on with forage crops by M. D. Griffin and Frederick Goodale.

Starting at 6.30, Mr. Griffin's demonstration plots were visited. In the pasture a fertilizing demonstration was started three years ago in June. There plots were laid off and fertilized at the following rate per acre:—Plot I—300 lbs. Acid Phosphate plus 700 lbs. ground limestone. Plot II—300 lbs. Acid Phosphate. Plot III—A heavy application of wood ashes. On the dry knolls no benefit could be seen on any of the plots but where there was a fair moisture supply all three plots showed an increase in the amount of white clover. On all three plots the white clover was growing through the moss. On the unfertilized section the clover plants were few and far between. The way the fertilized plots were fed down showed that the cows knew a good thing when they saw it. On this demonstration the lime does not seem to have paid. This spring Mr. Griffin has started a new plot using acid phosphate at the rate of 800 lbs. per acre as he believes that a

Continued on page 2, column 1

BIG RESULTS SHOWN

Worthington Room Girls

For the last eight months nine Worthington girls have had a "room club project". This is a new project in Massachusetts. The group in Worthington has been not only "doing over" their own rooms but have been trying to get statistics and work out a program of work for other clubs of the same nature to work on.

Miss Alice Bartlett has been the local leader.

The girls have made waste paper baskets, rugs, curtains, draperies, linens, covered boxes, refinished furniture, papered walls and painted ceilings, floors and wood work. Some girls have done all the things, others only a few. The girls have worked with the material at hand putting in work and thought rather than money.

On July 1st the rooms were finished and the final inspection made. Mr. Farley, State Club Leader, Miss Lucile Reynolds of M. A. C., Mrs. Mary Sullivan and the county agent from the Hampshire County Extension Service were guests of the club. The rooms were visited in the following order: Doris Mason has worked out a scheme of blue and yellow. Her sister, Winifred, has a very pretty room of blue relieved with pink. Miss Bartlett's room is in gray and yellow

Continued on page 4, column 3

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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Roland A. Payne, County Agent
Mrs. Edith D. French,

Home Demonstration Agent

Bena G. Erhard, County Club Agent
Mary C. O'Leary, ClerkOffice First National Bank Building
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Post Office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under
the Act of March 8, 1879.

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Charles W. Wade, Hatfield

Continued from page 1, column 2

heavier application will give better results.

Then his clover field was visited which had an application of acid phosphate and muriate of potash. On this field as near a perfect stand of clover was obtained as we have seen this year. On an adjoining lot which was growing mostly Timothy and Red Top part had been top dressed with nitrate of soda at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre while the remainder received no fertilizer. Where the nitrate had been three times as much hay as on the fertilized part. Not only was the timothy taller but there was far more bottom to it.

At Mr. Goodale's a field where alfalfa was sown with grass and clover was visited. Here it was pointed out that insufficient lime caused the poor stand of alfalfa. Ground Limestone at the rate of one ton per acre had been applied before seeding. At the end of the piece a double dose was applied. Where one ton per acre was applied the alfalfa was scattering and poor red top was the dominating grass. Where the two tons of limestone per acre was applied the clover and alfalfa predominated.

Attention was called to a fertilizer test just started this spring to compare the

Continued on page 6, column 1

GRADING OF FRUIT

AND VEGETABLES

Standards and Definitions Benefit Both
Producer and User

The unwisdom of the shipment of culls of any kind to market as an abstract question has never been denied. But in practice, either through ignorance or cupidity, unfit merchandise has been and still is shipped, often long distances, to go into the discard. Culls are far more costly at their destination than they were at the starting point. It has been a common practice in the eastern part of the United States to "face" a barrel of apples. This means having fine, perfect specimens at the head end so that when opened up they present an attractive appearance. This is perfectly proper if the apples below the facing are of the same general quality. But until legislation stepped in, it was too frequently the case that the center of the barrel was made up of inferior stuff. Florida and Pacific citrus fruits used to be of uncertain quality, and the apples of Idaho and Washington used to be packed in the same way that too much eastern fruit now is. But these districts found that the cost of this undesirable fruit, while somewhat increasing city prices for the better goods, fell most heavily upon the shippers. This led to coöperation, to standardization, and to laws regulating shipments from this territory. Today when a shipment of eastern apples reaches England every tenth barrel is opened and its contents poured out and its price determined, not by the careful "facings" but by the run of the fruit in the middle of the barrel. Even if half of the fruit is first class the other inferior half determines the price the package brings. This means loss, sometimes total, on the part of the shipper.

But the consumer is hit and hit hard by this same practice. The city housewife views with suspicion every basket of berries and distrusts what may lie concealed by the perfect berries at the top. She hesitates from a sad experience before placing an order for even those good appearing fruits and it is a brave or unwise woman who dares to place an order for fruits and vegetables by telephone, and when she does it she manifests confidence, not in the shipper but in her local dealer.

The citrus fruit growers and the apple districts of the west have solved this difficulty by the establishment of grading laws and the imposition of heavy penalties upon those who do not conform thereto. Slow and conservative as we in the east are, dissatisfaction with our methods are growing alike in the minds of the consumer and the producer. Some of the more progressive of the producers have adopted standards and grades for their own goods with the result that their

brands have occasioned a demand above the ruling market price. One Massachusetts grower of asparagus states that in 1921 he received \$1,500 more for his asparagus because of its grade and pack. That helps a few producers and the consumers of the more wealthy type. But to help all producers and all consumers uniformity of pack under clearly defined grades is essential. Thus the consumer who wants the best can get it and those who can afford something not quite so good can purchase it and neither has to take a mixture of all kinds in order to obtain the desired quality.

The adoption of standard grades forms an intelligent trade basis for grower, middleman and consumer, and reduces to the minimum the cost of handling produce from the farm to the home. It eliminates the cost of transportation of worthless stuff. It makes possible some utilization of culls by feeding or otherwise at the farm. When all fruits and vegetables are graded and inspected orders may be placed by telephone with the assurance of receiving the grades ordered. Trading by well established clearly defined grades not only increases confidence in the products offered in our local markets but opens up export possibilities.

The Division of Markets of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture is the agency in this state that is working for the establishment of grades and the standardization of agricultural products. Country wide interest is being manifested in the grading and inspection of fruit and vegetables. Even since July last grades have been established for a long list of fruits and vegetables in the states of Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North and South Carolina and Oregon. Up to the beginning of this year the standard grading of farm products in Massachusetts had not progressed beyond the grading of apples. The General Court have considered the grading of tobacco, onions, asparagus, potatoes and some other commodities. The results in the way of legislation thus far is an Act giving the Commissioner of Agriculture of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture the authority to investigate marketing the grading tobacco. A proposed measure authorizing him to fix the grades and standards for onions and to employ inspectors to carry the provisions in effect seems likely to be enacted.

The Division Markets in the New England and other eastern states are endeavoring to work out in coöperation with the Federal Government uniform definitions, grades, and standards, so that fruits and vegetables entering into commerce in the different states may be uniform. The work is new but as it is along the lines of efficiency and economy, and is designed to meet a keenly felt need, comparatively rapid progress is being made.

HOME MAKING

FARMERS' WEEK PROGRAM

July 25-28, 1922

Farmers' Week at the Massachusetts Agricultural College means four days of college discussions on the farm house, an opportunity to visit your State College and at the same time meet other home makers.

The following is the program as arranged:

Tuesday, 25—Home Furnishing

- 10.00 A. M. Choosing the Background.
Mrs. Grace R. Wilmott,
consulting decorator
- 11.00 A. M. Flower Arrangement in the Home.
Prof. C. L. Thayer,
M. A. C.
- 2.00 P. M. Textiles in the Home.
Miss Agnes Craig,
Springfield Schools
- 3.00 P. M. Social Hour.

Wednesday, 26—Nutrition and Home Management

- 10.00 A. M. Round Table on Food For the Family.
- 11.00 A. M. Nutrition Work in France.
Miss Frances Stern,
Boston Dispensary
- 2.00 P. M. Round Table of Home Management, by farm women.
- 3.00 P. M. Home Management Problems
Miss Craig.

Thursday, 27—Preservation and Nutrition

- 10.00 A. M. Round Table on Food for the Family.
- 11.00 A. M. What the War taught us about Nutrition.
Miss Stern.
- 1.30 P. M. An Hour in the Flower Garden.
Prof. Thayer
- 2.30 P. M. Preservation Problems.
Prof. W. W. Chenoweth,
M. A. C.

Friday, 28—Home Management and Furnishing

- 10.00 A. M. Round Table on Home Management.
- 11.00 A. M. The Living Room.
Miss Marion Tucker,
Unv. of Michigan
- 2.00 P. M. Pictures for the Home.
Miss Tucker

The program seems unusually good and has features of vital interest to every home maker.

Rooms for overnight can be reserved at reasonable rates. Write the Extension Service, M. A. C., Amherst.

THIRTY- EIGHT HATS MADE

Week of May 7th

The week of May 7th Miss Sarah Farley of Torrington, Conn., taught a group of women at Norwich Bridge, Southampton and Williamsburg to make hats. Two days were spent with each group, two days intervening between the first and second day. In this way each worker got a good start on her hat the first day, knew what work was to be done on it at home and finished it the second day. Thirty-eight hats were made or trimmed. With one exception the cost of the materials was well under five dollars and the store price of any one was easily ten dollars.

Miss Farley scored high with the women. On the whole every one seemed well pleased with her hat.

This article was to have been in the June Monthly but was omitted because of lack of space.

DRESS FORM EPIDEMIC

Nine Towns Reporting

Of the twenty-three towns in Hampshire County, fourteen have had a dress form demonstration.

The making of the form has been demonstrated by the home agent, then the women organized themselves in groups for making the forms for each other. It was found that a form was more easily and quickly made when four women were working. Reports to date from nine towns show one hundred ninety forms have been made.

SIX STATES REPRESENTED AT HOME-MAKING CONFERENCE

In the May issue of the Monthly announcement was made of a conference of Home Demonstration Agents to be held at Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Connecticut, June 19-23.

There were lectures on water supply and sewage disposal, heating and lighting. Perhaps you will wonder why home agents should be concerned with such subjects but certainly each has to do with the business of home making so why shouldn't a woman at least have an intelligent understanding of them.

Then there were exhibits of various washing machines and other household appliances. It certainly was an eye-opener for the good and bad points of these appliances.

State and County Workers were present from New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts. The conference was most worth while. This conference was unique in being the first of its kind ever held.

NEW IDEAS IN JELLY-MAKING

"Because Mother Did It" not Always a Good Practice

There was a good attendance at each of the jelly making and canning demonstrations given by Professor W. R. Cole of M. A. C. The demonstrations were as follows: Norwich Bridge, June 29, Westhampton June 30, and Easthampton July 1.

One of the "most different" practices used by Professor Cole was taking two and in the case of currants three extractions of juice from the fruit in jelly making. Most of the women present had been taking only one extraction. By taking only one extraction it can with no fear of exaggeration be estimated that half as much material for jelly making has been wasted as was ever used. The proportion of sugar to juice used was a smaller amount than ordinarily used.

The making of jam was also demonstrated. Since the proof of the pudding is in the eating, the jam was sampled by each woman present. All voted it *good* jam. At each of the meetings there was some discussion on canning fruits and vegetables.

Do You Want Your Daughter to Marry a Farmer?

This question was asked in the January number of the Farmer's Wife. For the sixty-eight best answers to this question the Farmer's Wife offered the following cash prizes:

For the First Prize Letter	\$200
For the Second Prize Letter	\$100
For the Third Prize Letter	\$50
For the Next Five Best Letters, each	\$10
For the Next Ten Best Letters, each	\$5
For the Next Fifty Best Letters, each	\$1

Before the first of March over seven thousand farm women had answered them in the affirmative. Some of the reasons in the affirmative are as follows:

One woman says, "I might not enjoy farm life so much if my husband treated me as though I could not understand finances and figures. But my husband and I are partners in everything."

Another woman writes, "After thirty years of married life on the farm I want my daughter to marry a farmer. In the ideal country home family ties are warmer and closer and there are more common interests."

Eight of the letters are given in the June 1922 Farmer's Wife. Read these letters. You will find them most interesting.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

HAMPSHIRE-FRANKLIN DAY

Calf Club Members Meet

June 26 the calf club members of Hampshire and Franklin counties combined to hold a field day at the M. A. C. Farm. The meeting started at 10.30 A. M. Mr. Montague, the farm manager, conducted the boys and girls around the barns. Then a judging contest was held. The club members judged four classes of calves, three in a class. Many of the boys and girls were judging for the first time. On the whole they did very good work.

After a picnic lunch the meeting continued in Grinnell Arena. Professor Fawcett of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Extension Service talked on proper feeding. Mr. Cooper, the national Holstein Calf Club Man, gave a demonstration and talk on getting calves ready for the show.

Mr. Howe, State Calf Club Leader, showed a calf shipping crate one of the club members had made and explained the requirements of a good crate.

Mr. Putnam, Franklin County Agent, who has for four years followed the shows told the boys and girls what to do and how to do it at the shows.

Mr. Farley, State Club Leader, talked a few minutes on what constitutes a good calf club member. The meeting adjourned at three o'clock.

There were sixteen Hampshire County club members and seven adults, leader and parents, present. There was a goodly number of Franklin county people there. All felt the day had been both interesting and instructive. The club members are now looking forward to seeing each other at the fairs in the fall.

CHAMPIONSHIPS AWARDED

Hadley, Amherst and Bondsville Win

Mr. Farley, Miss Murdock and Mr. Howe of the State Club Department helped to pick Hampshire County champions. The competition in garment and handicraft was particularly keen.

The food winners are: Champion, Victoria Korzera of Hadley, second Ruth Beesaw of Huntington, third (honorable mention) Dorothy Martin of Pelham.

The garment winners are Bronka Dusza of Bondsville, Ruth Larned of Amherst and Mae Holcomb of Belchertown. The winner is a third year girl. She won over the second prize girl because she had done more work and had also taught the first year girls of the club how to darn.

The handicraft champion is George Westcott of No. Amherst. There was a tie for second place between Hector King of Ware and Joseph Benis of Granby. Third place went to Kenneth Hooker, Pelham.

FIRST IN THEIR CLUB

The following is the rest of the list started last month of the club first prize winners:

Garment Club

South Amherst, First year work—Eva Alfieri; Russellville, first year work—Helen Kobyera; Huntington, second year work—Eve Savage; third year work—Helen Olds; Cushman, first year work—Delah Adamites; Granby older first year girls—Florence Belliveau; younger first year girls—Thelman Turgeon; Williamsburg, first year work—Pelham, Packardville first year work—Florence Goodrich; West Pelham, first year work—Evelyn Kimball; East Pelham, first year work—Violet Cadrett; Plainfield, first year work—Katharine Allen; Hockanum, first year work—Catharine Johnson; Amherst, older first year girls—Helen Butterworth; Amherst—Middle-aged first year girls—Estelle Watts; Amherst younger first year girls—Louise Joy; North Amherst older first year girls—Annie Kulohoskie; North Amherst middle first year girls—Mary Ursia; North Amherst Thrifty Workers, first year girls—Dorothy Sherman; third year girls—Ruth Larned; Hatfield Center "Star" first year—Nellie Tobacco; Hatfield Center "T. E. W." first year—Beatrice Boyer; Hatfield Center "Banner" first year—Helen Wickles; Bradstreet first year—Frances Konteith; West Hatfield first year—Susan Bousko; North Hatfield first year—Irene Slattery; Enfield, first year—Alma Perry; Lithia, first year—Beth Bissell; Washington Section (Belchertown) first year—Catharine Cavanaugh, Blue Meadow (Belchertown) first year—Doris Holcomb; second year—Mae Holcomb; Bondsville, first year—Sophia Dusza; second year—Violet Dusza; third year—Bronka Dusza; Ware Town, first year—Sophia Kozik; Ware 3, first year—Conciglia Lemone; Ware 5, first year—Dorothy Parker.

Handicraft Club

Hadley, first year—William Chmura; Granby older first year boys—Joseph Benis; younger first year boys—Henry Randall; Bondsville, first year—Hubert Howe; West Chesterfield, first year—David Healey; Ware 7, first year—Jerry Donnigan; second year—Leo Collette; third year—Ernest King; Worthington, first year—Harry Jejon; Lithia, first year—Helmar Lundberg; second year—Robert Beals; Pelham (East) unable to exhibit; Pelham (West), first year—Theodore Geraniar; Packardville, first year—Kenneth Hoker; Plainfield, first year—Fredrick Tirrell; Bradstreet, first

CLOVER LEAVES

All the calf club members in the county have been visited. Purebreds, Holstein and young heifers seem to predominate. There are a few grades, no scrubs, few Jerseys and Guernseys, no Ayrshires, and one heifer in the county.

A county secretary's book has been issued. Each club in the county has a copy of this. The club department is interested to see who will send back the best looking at the end of the year.

Canning demonstrations have been given in seven different communities by the club agent. In towns where there are older club members, these girls are giving the demonstrations.

At a meeting of county club agents held in Worcester the matter of a local leader's manual was taken up. The book will be ready for distribution in the fall.

Mr. Farley, State Club Leader, was the graduation speaker at Middlefield and Williamsburg.

Championship camp is July 21st to July 28th. There will be Hampshire County club members there, three of these state champions.

Continued from page 1, column 3

toned down with blue. Elizabeth Cole has a pretty blue and white room, warmed with a bit of yellow, all of which makes a pretty background for a beautiful set of old fashioned furniture that has been oiled and waxed. Elizabeth Porter's room is done in buff and blue. Reinette Bernier has a big room done in yellow to set off a pretty set of old stenciled furniture. One of the most interesting things in the room is a very attractive dressing table made from an old melodian. Her sister did her room in rose. The girls were not so situated that they could refinish their rooms, so they made as many of the things as possible and studied the main principals with the club.

The club has paid all the expenses of their rooms by running suppers and other entertainments. A complete cost account is being prepared taking in all cost of all the rooms. The club has been very successful and we feel it has done exceptionally good work. Much of the credit is due Miss Bartlett who has worked untiringly with the girls. It is hoped that next fall more of these clubs may start in other communities. This is distinctly an "older" girl project.

year—Searnes Belden; North Hatfield, first year—Sammy Omasta, West Hatfield, first year—John Chandler; Ware 5, first year—Walter Peabody; Cummington.

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NOW IS THE TIME

TO THIN APPLES

One Good Apple is Better Than Two
Poor Ones

Thinning as a practice is spreading steadily as more fruit growers come to realize the effect of removing a part of the fruit from overlaid trees. As the premium for really first class apples increases, thinning must take its place with pruning and spraying as an orchard practice which dare not be neglected.

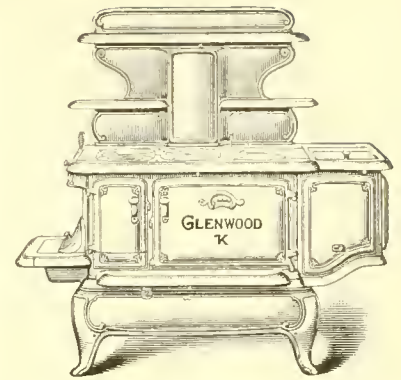
All of our common varieties of apples sometimes set more fruits than they can carry through to a proper maturity. Some varieties overbear more frequently than others; McIntosh usually sets a moderate crop, while Wealthy habitually sets so many apples that Wealthy growers have become pioneers in thinning. Baldwin is being thinned, on occasion by an increasing number of growers. There are a few things that will do more to raise the quality of the crop.

When there are two apples on a fruit spur it is usually good practice to remove one of them. First remove those apples that plainly would be culls at harvest time. It is better to throw them away now than next fall after they have drawn all summer on the resources of the tree. Further thinning requires some judgement, but is safe to assume that the inexperienced grower will not overdo it. Experimental results tend to prove that a distance of 8 inches or so between apples brings the greatest returns at harvest time. That is a little more drastic than most of the thinning now practiced. Most growers are content if the apples are so spaced that they will be well separated when mature.

Thinning should not be done until the "June drop" is over but after that the sooner the better although it pays to do it even if it cannot be done until a few weeks before harvest. When thinning is done about the first of July a pair of thinning shears will save many fruit spurs for the apples cling tightly to the tree. After the operator becomes accustomed to the shears the work goes on more rapidly and easily than thinning by hand.

This is a busy season but when apples need thinning there are few orchard operations that will pay better returns. Increased profits will very often show a return of several dollars per hour for the time spent. Try it this week on a few trees by way of experiment. Thin them as hard as your conscience will let you, then watch the remaining apples grow.

R A Van Meter.



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Continued from page 2, column 1

value of muriate of Potash, acid phosphate and lime for the clover crop. The whole field was manured alike. The plots have each of the fertilizers alone and in various combination. It is expected that next year there will be some striking differences in the plots. Prof. Abbott stated the object of the plots and said that what was being shown was individual steps in a system of soil fertility; namely, (1) Conservation of manure; (2) Use of acid phosphate to supplement manure on the corn crop and to improve pastures; (3) The use of Nitrate on the hay crop; (4) Use of lime where necessary; (5) Use of mixed fertilizers on the cash crop.

The trip closed with a demonstration of dusting potatoes showing how the duster should be used to get maximum efficiency in covering the plants. The machine looked so good to Mr. Goodale that he started right off to dust his squashes and cucumbers. Without comparing the efficiency of dust vs spray it was brought out that few farmers in Ware sprayed their potatoes and that dusting seemed to offer a solution of potato blight and bug control. It was planned to hold a similar trip to visit potato demonstrations in August.

Continued from page 1, column 1

It is well worth any market gardener's time to spend the day at Lexington.

The Farm Bureau is holding a Tobacco Field Day Saturday, August 5 at the farm of G. Fred Pelissier in Hadley. An interesting program is being arranged, details of which will be announced later.

Saturday, August 12 the Hampshire-Franklin Holstein-Friesian Club is holding a Field Day at Northfield Seminary, Northfield, Mass. This meeting will be interesting to all farmers who are interested in Holsteins as the Northfield herd is one of the best in the state. The club urges all members and friends to come and bring their families.

The Hampshire County Pomona Grange is combining with the Williamsburg Grange in holding a picnic in Williamsburg. A definite date has not been set but is expected that it will be held the first part of August. It is hoped that Vice-president Coolidge can be obtained as principal speaker.

Local organizations around Cummington are uniting to hold one of the best picnics ever at the Cummington Fair Grounds, Tuesday, August 15. With the Hillside Pomona Grange, Cummington Creamery, Western Hampshire Farmers' Exchange and the local Farm Bureaus coöperating this field day should draw out every farm family in the section. A full program of sports for the boys and girls, races of various sorts and a ball game, there should be something doing every minute.



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Continued from page 1, column 1

necessary equipment of the efficient farm shop.

In the agricultural group programs, marketing is given a major place, particularly in the fruit, market garden, tobacco and onion meetings.

Each of the specialized farm industries of first importance in the state is the subject of a group of meetings making separate programs within the "Week". The fruit sessions run from noon of the 25th through the 26th, with field meetings in the orchard, a trip to South Amherst's orchards, a talk on direct marketing by Dr. S. W. Fletcher of Pennsylvania, and an afternoon on farm fruit manufacture and storage as features of the two days.

The college farm departments are arranging a balanced program which will consider both the animal industry and the raising of the necessary feed and cash crops, and which will give an opportunity for field meetings on the college farm the afternoon of the 26th, and a livestock show the latter half of the afternoon of the 27th. The college farm will present fields showing suggested dairy farm rotations, the effects of the top dressing mowings, and a comparison of thick versus thin planting of silage. The farm has a demonstration short dairy rotation with a promising stand of alfalfa, and a potato rotation for a dairy farm.

The poultry convention last three days, beginning the 26th, and includes significant meetings on flock certification and disease control. Unprecedented interest in poultry raising this past year indicates a large attendance of new poultrymen at these meetings. The market gardeners, onion growers, tobacco farmers and livestock breeders have compact programs of half a day or less, on Friday, the 28th, onions and tobacco sharing the afternoon.

On the woman's side, household management is the dominating interest, and is presented every day in one form or another. A symposium on household management by farm women scheduled for Wednesday and Friday afternoons when women who have been undertaking new methods of increasing home making efficiency will discuss their experiences. Home furnishing meal planning, flowers in the home, kitchen equipment and practices, and water systems for the farm, are among the principal subjects on the farm home program.

The week's schedule in brief follows:

Beekeepers Day, Tuesday.

The Farm Shop, Tuesday morning.

Fruit Growers Days, Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday.

General Dairy Days, Tuesday afternoon, Wednesday and Thursday.

Poultry Convention, Wednesday noon to Friday night.

Market Garden Program, Friday morning.

Tobacco and Onions, Friday afternoon.

Livestock Session, Friday morning.

Lawn School, Wednesday afternoon.

Farm Home Program, each day.

FAIR DATES

Aug. 30-31 Middlefield.

Sept. 2-6 Worcester.

Sept. 8-9 Ware.

Sept. 12-14 Greenfield.

Sept. 17-23 Eastern States.

Sept. 26-27 Cummington

Oct. 3-5 Northampton.

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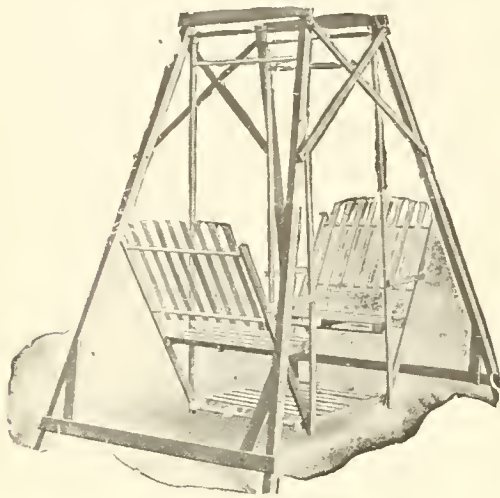
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Agricultural
College

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. VII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., AUGUST, 1922

No. 8

PROGRESS REPORT OF FARM DEMONSTRATIONS

The number of men who are carrying on demonstrations has increased greatly over previous years. It is also interesting to note that practically every man who has signed up to carry on a demonstration is coming through with it unless there is a good reason why it was impossible to do so. While it is early to get results on many demonstrations it is of interest to note their progress.

Hay Top-dressing

On practically every demonstration where nitrate of soda with or without acid phosphate was used the increase in the hay crop seems to be about double that on the unfertilized area. Where nitrate was used alone and in quantities over 100 lbs. per acre on strong land there seems to be considerable lodging but this is not as noticeable where the nitrate was combined with acid phosphate. In fact practically every man who used nitrate this year is sold to the idea.

Potato Greening

Results have been very conflicting to date. Some fields where the seed was greened came up a trifle earlier than the ungreened seed. In many cases this difference was not noticeable after a few weeks. In many cases the greened seed came more uneven than the ungreened. This may have been due to lack of turning the seed so that every sprout had an equal amount of sun. Certified against home seed or selected stock shows considerable variation. In some places all kinds look equally good while in others there is already quite a difference.

Acid Phosphate vs. Mixed Goods on Corn

In these demonstrations where the comparison was made on manured land there is no apparent difference although even 4-8-4 and 4-8-7 goods have been used against the acid phosphate. The corn on the majority of demonstrations seen was about 6 inches tall.

Scab Control

Until the recent cloud bursts the plots sprayed with Bordeaux and those where lime sulphur was used were practically free from scab. The latter part of June the scab showed a little on some of the lower branches of McIntosh and Greenings.

COMMUNITY MARKETS

Improved from Previous Years

The Community Markets in Holyoke and Northampton, supported mainly by Hampshire County Farmers, are doing a fine business this year. The number of farmers using the markets has increased over last year yet there seems to be a still greater increase in the number of purchasers. Prices have been fair to both producers and consumers and as long as this condition exists the popularity of these markets is bound to increase.

One of the interesting developments last year was the putting of both markets on a self sustaining basis. At the beginning both markets were subsidized as a war measure. As time went on farmers felt that they were paying for something they were not getting, due to the fact that they received no report of income and expense. The subsidizing parties felt that the farmers were not paying enough for the benefits received. So the parting of the ways came and the markets had to be self-supporting. This has been a fine thing for both markets as is shown by small, yet healthy bank balances and also by the increase in the number of teams patronizing the markets.

Both markets are carrying more advertising than formerly. These ads show more thought than many in the past and bring to the attention of consumers the fact that fresh farm products may be purchased to advantage at the markets. In all cases, the local press has given fine support to markets.

It seems that in spite of a very unfavorable season the producers are putting a greater variety of products on their tables than in many years past. While a few producers specialize on fruits, the majority have both fruits and vegetables. In both markets the sale of homemade jams, jellies and canned products has greatly increased and it is interesting to note the increasing demand for products of this kind. By using a small neat package one woman is building up a fine business at the market for these products. In fact the demand seems to be exceeding the supply.

One of the most interesting developments has been the raising of the quality of the products offered for sale. Apples this year are, as a rule, far better than

Continued on page 6, column 1

WILLIAMSBURG POULTRYMEN MEET

Monahan Outlines Fall Program

A very successful poultry meeting was held at Clayton Rhoades' farm in Williamsburg August 7. In spite of showery weather a good sized crowd was present. Mrs. Rhoades pointed out the successive steps in the building of the plant. At first small coops with attached yards were used for hens with chickens. Last year one 8 x 12 brooder house was built and this year five more were added. Very good success has been attained by using the coal burning brooder stove although some hens are still being used.

The plant for the laying hens consists of two houses 18 x 24 and one 18 x 48 giving room for about 500 birds. These houses have cement foundations and floors and are built according to the Massachusetts Agricultural College plans. At present there are about 1200 chickens on the farm and from these 500 pullets will be put in the laying houses.

After inspecting the plant all gathered on the spacious porch to hear Prof. Wm. C. Monahan, Extension Poultry Specialist at M. A. C. speak on "Fall Poultry Management". The following points were brought out:

Pullets when moved from the range to the laying house are considerably set back. It is, therefore, advisable to have them in the winter quarters at least by the time they are 24 weeks old. In this way they take a vacation on their own time rather than at the expense of egg production. Provided that houses are right, the pullets should be kept in all the time. In housing pullets those in one pen should be approximately the same age and size. If birds of different ages are put together it is impossible to manage them so as to get maximum production.

Early hatched pullets often moult in September and egg production drops off and in severe cases nearly stops. There are several causes for this. Pullets are not mature when they begin to lay. The days begin to shorten and the fast period from evening to morning lengthens. Pullets that have already started to lay continue to do so at the expense of their body weight. After a short time this causes a partial moult starting in the hackle and in bad cases may be noted in the wings. To overcome this moult the

Continued on page 2, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

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Continued from page 1, column 3

pullets should gain constantly in weight. The moult can be avoided by the use of artificial lights. When lights are used the pullets consume more scratch feed and in this way will increase in weight till they reach the height of production which usually is in March.

Even with lights the poultryman should watch the weight of his birds and also the production. Early hatched pullets which reach 50% production the last of November are near the danger point. For best results these pullets should reach 35% production by Thanksgiving, 45% in December and should never get above 50%. If they do, it is best to increase the amount of scratch feed thus cutting down production. If this is not done there is danger of a heavy spring moult when eggs are needed for hatching.

Green feed is important when the pullets are put into the houses. Epsom salts should be given in small amounts occasionally. Milk also should be given in some form. It makes little difference whether it be skim, semi-solid, or powdered. When 3 gallons of sour skim milk is given every day to a flock of 100 pullets the beef scraps should be entirely removed from the dry mesh. As a tonic, only small amounts of milk are needed daily.

Continued on page 6, column 2

ADVERTISING FARM PRODUCTS

Some Methods of Local Producers

Advertising of farm products is nothing new yet many farmers and co-operative associations could increase their business by doing more of it. There are varieties of efficient ways of doing this but the following local experience may be helpful to those who have not considered this means of increasing a local market.

Too often farm products are placed on the market without a distinctive mark. For example, outside of marking on a crate of strawberries there usually is no mark to distinguish one box of berries from another. This year one grower has been marking every quart of strawberries which leaves his farm. A strip of heavy paper about an inch wide is attached to one side of the basket. After the box is filled this strip is folded over the top and is long enough to tuck in the other side. On this strip is printed "Products of Lone Oak Farm, H. I. Bean and Sons, Florence". The purchaser of this box of berries is at once inspired with confidence in the package as the grower has pride enough in it to give it a distinctive mark. When the consumer buys strawberries the next time he is going to ask for Bean's Berries rather than just strawberries. The same principle is used by producers in marketing asparagus, apples, peaches, pears, eggs and many other products. It can be used on small and large packages and if the goods are as represented it pays. In this way it is possible for either an individual or an association to build up trade for their products. It is a fact that one sale does not make a success but it is the continued business with a person or firm which counts.

The farmer or group of farmers supplying the local market could establish a direct trade by using the telephone directory for a list of prospective customers. Then by sending these people a printed or duplicated letter stating that certain products could be obtained in a desired quantity and at a fair price, direct contact could be made with the consumer. Other farmers and organizations that sell wholesale, advertise in local papers that a certain product of theirs can be obtained at certain stores.

The local paper which reaches your prospective customer should not be overlooked. The experience of the Northampton and the Holyoke Community markets showed that it pays to advertise. Last year a slogan was adopted of Fresh Farm Produce at Fair Prices. Then a simple statement such as "Can Tomatoes Now" or "Sweet Corn does not improve with age, buy it fresh from the farm" was added, followed by a list of products offered for sale on a particular date. While regular customers may come any-

Continued on page 6, column 1

DO YOU NEED A LARGER BARN?

Let the College Plan it for You

With the gradual reduction in the cost of labor and materials during the past two or three years, building activities, both in the towns and in the country, are slowly reviving. Although the need for newer and better farm buildings in Massachusetts, as a result of the introduction of newer processes and more modern agricultural practices, has been felt, for some time past only is it becoming possible to realize them. The number of inquiries received at the Agricultural College for information and assistance in planning new buildings indicates that a revival in the erection of farm buildings is fairly started. The college desires to be of the greatest possible service to Massachusetts farmers who expect to spend money for building improvements.

To this end the Department of Rural Engineering of the Agricultural College is prepared to furnish the services of a farm building expert to farmers having building problems upon which advice is desired. Such service will be made available, either through correspondence or by personal visits, so far as demands can be met. In cases where extensive building operations are under consideration, and where adequate service cannot be rendered through correspondence, the college representatives will visit the farm and discuss the problems with the owner for the purpose of working out a reasonable and economical plan.

After a visit of this sort a preliminary plan will be drawn up to scale and sent, with suggestions in regard to materials and structural methods, to the owner or builder entirely without cost. If these plans are approved, and the owner desires to go further with the project, complete working plans showing all essential details of construction, specifications and bill of materials can be provided at the cost of producing them. This expense will be based on the time necessary for a paid draftsman to complete the drawings plus the materials used in making the blue prints, and in most cases will vary between the limits of \$5 and \$25. Plans of this sort are prepared under the direct supervision of the college specialist, who will keep in touch with the owner at all times during the progress of the work in order that all his wishes may be carried out in detail. *These drawings need not be accepted and paid for only after complete agreement between owner and college specialist on all the details of design, essentially as between architect and client.*

Upon acceptance of the drawings the owner will agree to construct the buildings as designed, and submit to inspection of the work from time to time by the college specialist. This should not

Continued on page 5, column 2

HOME MAKING

WILL YOU EXHIBIT AT THE FAIR?

With the beginning of canning season every forward thinking woman begins to plan for the exhibit she will take to the fair. The whole scientific world proves to us that there is no such thing as luck. Even in the world of invention men do not wait for inspiration to make discoveries but when there is need for something new they begin at once to "figure" how it can be supplied. The matter of prize-taking at our state and county fairs is no matter of luck but of good planning and hard work and determination not to be beaten. Now while the canning is in process is the time for every woman to make up her mind what and where she will exhibit. The exhibit is the trying-out field, the place where every man and woman and increasing numbers of boys and girls have a chance not only to show but to prove what can be done to bring up the whole standard of production. Just as every man is proud of fine vegetables and fruit and splendid specimens of live stock which he has grown and helped to produce, so every woman is proud of those attractive jars of canned products, well shaped loaves of bread, and well made garments, producing which she has spent countless hours.

Fairs, whether state, county or community, offer us women the best opportunity for comparing our own ways of living and own possessions with those of other women. And the woman who really gets the full value of the fair is the one who exhibits; for her the inspiration lasts through the year.

The score card can tell a great deal. At one fair a woman, who failed to take any premium on her bread, asked, "Where is my score card? Never mind the bread, I don't care for that but I want to see how it scored, so I can do better next year." That is the secret of the winner. She profits by each year's experience.

There is much work connected with the making of an exhibit. Plans are under way for the exhibit of home products at the local and county fairs this year. The Three-county Fair at Northampton is our real county fair. It comes October 3, 4 and 5. Will you exhibit?

Is It True?

It ain't the guns or armament,
Nor the tunes the band can play,
But the close co-operation
That makes us win the day,
It ain't the individual, nor
The army as a whole,
But the everlasting team work
Of every bloomin' soul.

—Kipling.

POINTS OF INTEREST

Three-county Fair Premium List

The Premium List of the Three-County Fair has been revised. The premiums are more attractive than formerly. Some of the newer attractions are:

Canned vegetables	\$3 00	\$2 00	\$1 00
Not less than 6 nor more than 12 kinds			
Canned fruits	3 00	2 00	1 00
Not less than 6 nor more than 12 kinds			
Jelly	2 00	1 00	50
6 varieties			
Score card for collections			
Attractiveness			20
containers	10		
arrangements	10		
Conditions			20
Choice of products			20
Condition			20
Pack			40
			100
Canned vegetables	75	50	25
1 jar each			
Every kind listed			
Score card for vegetables			
Appearance			15
Condition of vegetables			35
At time of canning	15		
The finished product	20		
Pack			40
Uniformity	10		
Proportion of liquid and solids	15		
Solidity	15		
Container			10
			100
Canned fruits	75	50	25
1 jar each			
kind listed			
Score Card for fruit			
Appearance			20
Conditon of fruit			30
Pack			40
Uniformity	10		
Proportion of solids and liquid			
Solids	15		
Containers			10
			100

Bread

White	\$2 00	\$1 50	\$1 00
Entire Wheat	1 00	75	50
Most every kind is listed. The score card for bread was given in the May "Monthly".			
The usual list of embroidery, crochet, knitting and tatting is given. But a list for "practical garments" has been added. This list should be well received.			

ANTS ABUNDANT THIS YEAR

Methods of Control

Ants, both red and black seem unusually abundant this year. The following methods have proved successful for controlling and eliminating them.

1. Kerosene.

Ordinary ants may be prevented from reaching tables by setting the legs of the tables in cups containing a little water with kerosene oil on the surface. The film of oil is an effective barrier until the oil evaporates when it must be removed. This is most effective for small red and black ants. It avails little with the ants since they soon manage to cross the oil on a causeway formed from the dead bodies of their sacrificed comrades.

2. Poisoned Sirup.

The most efficient control for ants where it can be used with safety is a weakened sirup which the workers will carry to the nest, feed to the young, and gradually kill all the individuals thus exterminating the colony. Dissolve 1 lb. of sugar in a quart of water and add 125 grains of arsenate of soda. The mixture should be boiled and strained and if convenient a small amount of honey added to make it more attractive to the ants. The mixture may be fed most advantageously by sponges soaked in it and where the ants will find easy access to them.

Note: This sirup should be handled carefully and marked "poison".

Continued from column 2

Practical House Dress	3 00	2 50	2 00
Practical Apron	1 00	75	50
Simple afternoon dress	3 00	2 50	2 00
Collection of practical aprons	2 00	1 50	1 00
Single pieces of underwear	1 00	75	50
Collection of 3 undergarments	2 00	1 50	1 00
Handmade waist	1 50	1 00	50
Child's Dress	200	1 50	1 00
Collection of Child's underwear	1 50	1 00	50
Layette—not less than than 5 pieces	4 00	3 00	2 00

Score Card for Practical Garments

Taste	10
Style	10
Suitability	10
Wearing quality	10
Ease of construction	10
Ease of laundering	50
	100

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

CLUB CAMP

Best Ever

Camp week at Amherst has come and gone again. This year all felt was the best camp ever held.

Hampshire County gathered for lunch July 21 at the Hampshire County Extension Service rooms. Here is a picture of those from the county. As they stand in this picture they are as follows: First row left to right, Rachel Randall, 1920 Pig Champion; Victoria Kozera, Hadley—1922 Food Champion; Bronka Dusza, Bondsville—1922 Sewing Champion; Orele Scott, Windsor. She was the 1921 Canning Champion of Berkshire County. She now lives in Cummington, is a Hampshire County third year canning club member, president and local leader of the club. Christine Thatcher, Plainfield, 1922 Garden Champion. Second Row—Merton Cottrell, Middlefield, 1921 State Sheep Champion; Alice Randall, Belchertown, 1920 Canning Champion; Ward Harlow, Cummington, 1921 Calf Champion; Ernest King, Ware, 1922 State Handicraft Champion; Helen Olds, Middlefield, 1921 Canning Champion. Top Row—Elmer Olds, Middlefield, 1921 State Calf Champion, Alfred Morey, Cummington, 1921 Potato Champion; George Westcott, Amherst 1922, Handicraft Champion; Osborne West, Hadley, 1921 County Pig and County Corn Champion and State Corn Champion; Irving Clapp, Westhampton, 1922 Poultry Champion.

After lunch the champions were all taken to Amherst.

The boys' camp was at the Drill Hall and the girls' camp at North Dormitory.

Every morning there were trips to various parts of the campus. There were talks by various professors. Each evening there was a special get-together for a good time. Saturday afternoon the whole camp went to Mt Sugarloaf. Monday there was a track meet; Tuesday a trip to Orient Springs. The boys and girls were able to attend much of the Farmers' Week program. All the campers agreed this was a fine and very worth while week. Each one is trying again to win the trip next year. But next year's winners are still in the making! Every club member in the county has an equal chance. The camping trip goes to the champion of each project.

A Personal Note

Dear Canning Club Members: It is now time to start thinking about exhibits. We want canning club girls and boys to be well in evidence at the fairs.

—From Your County Club Agent.



CHAMPIONS FROM THE COUNTY

FALL IS FAIR TIME

Start Planning Now

Fair time is almost with us again. Now is the time to plan for the various fairs. Following are the dates that interest Hampshire County Club members:

Middlefield	Aug. 30-31
Worcester	Sept. 2-6
Chesterfield Grange	Sept 6
Ware	Sept. 8-9
Greenfield	Sept 12-14
Eastern States	Sept. 16-23
Cummington	Sept 26-27
Williamsburg Grange	Sept 30
Northampton	Oct. 3-5

All of these fair associations back boys' and girls' work by giving them a good premium list. It is up to the boys and girls to back the fair by giving them a good exhibit. Every good club member should exhibit. First of all support your local fair. Then all should do their best to make Northampton Fair the best county fair in the State. Get a premium list now. Decide what you are going to exhibit and start now to get it ready.

If you are exhibiting live stock, start now to get it in condition. Practice leading your calves so you may show them well.

If you are exhibiting vegetables or canning, remember quality and uniformity are what count.

In any case exhibit what the premium list calls for—no more or less. Show your stuff in its best conditions.

When you get to the fair, go into the judging contests. Start now learning how to judge. Practically all organized clubs are having judging contests now to practice. If you are not a member of a club, practice judging your own cows, your own canning and vegetables.

WHAT MAKES A GOOD FLOAT ?

The biggest feature of boys' and girls' day at the County Fair is the Club Pageant. All good club members should now be planning what their float is to be. At two o'clock October 3rd, the Club Pageant starts.

Communities doing club work are *allowed* to enter a float. We hope EVERY community doing club work *will* enter a float. The only rule is that the float must represent the club work your community is doing. Here are a few rules to follow:

1. Represent the work you are doing.
2. Make your float simple but attractive.
3. Don't try to get too many things on
4. Tell a story so people will know what you are doing.
5. Be original.
6. Have name of your town or community on the right hand side of your float.

Think this over. Plan on it at your August meeting. Get your float ready in September. Be on hand October 3.

Corrections

The two following corrections are made to articles appearing in the July issue of the paper:—

1. In the article regarding the final exhibit of the room club of Worthington, the Extension Service was represented by Mrs. Mary Sullivan and the county club agent, not by the County Agent.

2. In the article regarding calves in the county, as listed in Clover Leaves, there is one *bred* heifer in the county. The article reads one heifer, naturally the big majority of calves are heifers.

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Continued from page 2, column 3

he construed, however, as entailing any binding obligation on the part of the owner to complete all of the construction if circumstances should intervene which would make it impossible or impracticable. It would be expected, however that is if the buildings are constructed at all, the plans furnished by the college will be followed so that the finished buildings will have a certain demonstration value.

Up to the present time two detailed sets of building plans have been prepared, one of which, for Mr. C. E. Nuckley of Westborough, Worcester County, has been carried through to completion. The other in Southampton, Hampshire County, will be built this coming spring. At the present time three other sets of plans are being prepared for buildings to be erected during the coming season. In addition to these, numerous letters of advice have been sent out, and blue prints of smaller buildings, and septic tanks for county sewage disposal, have been distributed. The service is well started and is justifying itself.—JAMES L. STRAHAN, *Assistant Professor of Rural Engineering.*

WESTHAMPTON WINS

Clapp, Poultry Champion

After all the records and accounts of all the poultry members in the County has been carefully tabulated and gone over, Mr. Nodine, State Poultry Club leader, awarded the championship. Irving Clapp of Westhampton, and his Rhode Island Reds won. Clapp is a member of the Smith School Poultry club. He buys over 200 birds, but had a pen of 10 entered in the poultry club. He got an average of 115 eggs per bird and made a profit of \$3.47 per bird.

Clapp is now running a disease control demonstration for the County Agent. He is also getting figures on caponizing work, as his club had a demonstration at his plant in June.

Joseph Champion of Amherst won second place in the county. Chas. Scott of Belchertown did mighty good work and is therefore given honorable mention.

There are many new spring enrollments in the poultry club, so there should be many more and better poultry clubs in the county next year.

Honorable mention is hereby made of the Hadley Poultry Club which is a banner winner, so has a gold seal for its charter for 1922.

Poultry Ideas Briefly Stated

It's the hen that's always cacklin'

That's doin' most o' the work.

The one that preens her feathers

Is pretty sure to shirk,

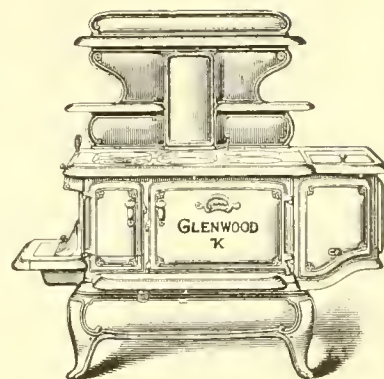
If a flock is busy layin',

The farmer's bein' paid;

But the workers delay their moultin'

An' can't go out on parade.

Aunt Aggie from Oklahoma.



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F. N. KNEELAND, Vice-President

EDWARD L. SHAW, Vice-President

ELBERT L. ARNOLD, Cashier

Continued from page 2, column 2

way, advertising draws the attention of prospective customers to the goods for sale.

This also applies to those having roadside stands. Many people may pass the stand anyway. Others with a thrifty turn of mind might plan to drive your way if they knew what was offered. Too often roadside stands have changed fully as much as city dealers for produce of the same quality and have not performed the same service. If roadside stands are to be profitable there must be some incentive to draw people to them such as quality or price. Both of these points should be advertised and then lived up to.

Continued from page 1, column 2

those offered last year. The same is true of vegetables. Last year varieties which had sold well previously began to go slowly. It did not take the farmers long to find out that some in the market had a superior variety of string beans or of sweet corn. This year most of these unprofitable varieties have been eliminated and better varieties are taking their place.

It is certain that with fair prices, good attendance of producers, adequate advertising, and better quality of fruits and vegetables that the Community Markets have a favorable season ahead of them.

Continued from page 2, column 1

With year old hens, rigid culling should be carried on at short intervals from August till October. Practically all the hens that stop laying in this period will lay only a few eggs in November and then take a rest until spring. If the flock has been rigidly culled, only the best hens will remain in October and these should be kept for breeders. At this same time these should stop laying. If egg production continues they should be stopped either by being moved from the house to another or by being given more yard room.

Starting early in January electric lights will greatly help the egg production of the old hens in February and March. This is a great help in hatching early chickens as eggs cannot profitably be kept over 14 days. The use of lights does not injure the hatchability of eggs as many suppose.

Several Mass. Women Have Share in Home Making Program

The round-table discussion on "Food for the Family" and "Home Management" were most interesting features of Farmers' Week. Women from different counties who have been members of these groups gave the report. These women told just what had been accomplished in the work and of what value each group felt it had been. Mrs. Arthur L. Moore of Huntington reported on the nutrition work at Norwich Bridge.



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PARENTS.

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WRITE FOR A CATALOGUE OR VISIT THE SCHOOL

H. N. LOOMIS, Director,

Northampton, Mass.

MARKET GARDEN NOTES**H. F. Thompson, Professor of Vegetable Gardening**

It is difficult to grow good head lettuce in the summer time. It takes a combination of the right soil, right treatment, right kind of lettuce and good seed, together with some suitable weather conditions. There is no reason to believe that Central New York has a climate much different from Eastern Massachusetts. However, the lettuce is grown on much soil which, with their cool, moist nights, provide the right condition for lettuce.

The variety tests at the Market Garden Field Station indicates that some strains of Big Boston do fairly well, but there is a tendency to tip burn which to date has been difficult to overcome. The varieties of Iceburg and Californian Cream Butter both show good heading qualities as indicated by the varieties that were at a marketable stage at the time of our Field Day.

Quite a startling illustration of the value of large asparagus roots can be seen at the Market Garden Field Station where roots varying from a spread of 16 to 36 inches are planted side by side. The largest roots at present have a top growth nearly six feet high, with some new stems showing which are three-eighths of an inch in diameter. Of the small roots a considerable percentage have not yet shown much life, while most of the growth is not more than 12 to 14 inches high. With roots 24 to 26 inches across there is a growth of 2 to 4 feet, measuring up to the best commercial plantations.

History repeats itself very frequently. Last year we wrote about the variation in seed quality as indicated by crops. This last spring we talked and wrote a lot about seed quality as we know it should be shown. At the Field Day there was a small exhibit of carrots taken "field run", which showed very considerable variation, some being very poor, and others very good. Most any man can find these on his own farm. Why don't we take steps to get the seed right? Most all kinds of seed will retain life several years. It will pay to test it ahead. Why don't we do it?

There has been a better market for most products this summer than was anticipated. We believe people are eating more and more vegetables. We want to stimulate that consumption. Let us do all in our power to see that they get these vegetables when they are in good shape to eat. Inferior packing at the farm often damages sales. We have noticed that the finest grade stuff that goes into the market moves very quickly to the consumer. The low grade stuff has to wait for a customer. The lower the grade the poorer it gets before it is eaten. The higher the

grade the better the care that is taken of it. The people who have the best to eat are inclined to eat the most because it is the best. It will be well to bear these facts in mind at all times.

In some parts of Massachusetts the white grub has been a most serious pest this year. In Bristol County areas of land have been so badly infested that the hay crop has been a failure, and that such crops as lettuce, sweet corn and potatoes have been almost altogether spoiled. The fall is coming when the best remedy known can be applied, that is very late shallow plowing, not over six or seven inches deep. This will turn up a good many of the pupae of this pest where the frost will act on them and kill quite a large proportion. It is fair to believe that parasites will do much to destroy the unusual number, but man should do all possible to help. The same thing is true with reference to cut worms. As a rule the eggs of the white grubs and the cut worms are laid mostly on weedy or sod land.

Celery blight is again prevalent. Weather conditions have been favorable for its rapid development. Thorough spraying with good Bordeaux will control it. The Extension Service can supply a bulletin on celery spraying for blight control. If you do not have it you can get a copy at the Market Garden Station.

It has already been noted in these columns that the market gardener contained his planting season from the day the frost is out of the ground in the spring, until into the fall. Celery is often set on rich land as late as August 20. Lettuce is seeded as late as August 10. The planting of fall spinach frequently begins about the 10th or 15th of August, and continues until the 15th of September. The seeding of rye for a green manure crop may take place as late as the middle of October. Surely there is something going on all the time. This is one of the advantages of the vegetable growing business.

The Market Garden Field Station is very handy to the main road from Lexington to Bedford and Lowell. We have comparatively few visitors. We would be glad to have a dozen or twenty-five a day. If vegetable growers would only get the habit of dropping in we believe that they could learn things of value, not because we know how to do work better than do they, but because we are at different kinds of work to benefit the commercial vegetable grower.

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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. VII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., SEPTEMBER, 1922

No. 9

FARM TOURS

Many Demonstrations Visited

Four field inspection trips held in August brought farm demonstrations to the attention of the farmers of Granby, Easthampton, Westhampton and Chesterfield. While the attendance was not large on any trip, the interest was keen. This is shown by the picture above, taken at J. R. Clapp's potato field in Westhampton. The crowd did not know the picture was being taken until the shutter clicked. Then the County Agent received a bawling out for not giving every one a chance to look pretty.

Twilight trips were held in Granby and Easthampton. In Granby, it was clearly shown that it is a gamble to plant anything but certified seed potatoes. Mr. Galusha's field well illustrated this as selected stock, which looked as good as the certified seed, gave a poor stand of plants and a lot of disease. Acid phosphate compared with 4—8—7 for corn on manured land demonstrations were visited. At Galusha's there seemed to be no difference while at W. F. Forward's the mixed goods looked a little the best. It was shown that potato blight could be controlled by dusting. C. N. Rust left a check plot undusted while the rest of the field had 5 applications up to August 16. The undusted plot showed 50% late blight while the rest of the field showed less than 5%.

At E. Thornton Clark's a legume demonstration was visited. In August 1921 three plots of an acre each were laid off. All had been plowed, manured, limed and fertilized alike. All received 10 lbs. of Red Clover and 10 lbs. Orchard grass per acre. Then 10 lbs. Alfalfa was sown on Plot I; 10 lbs. Biennial White Sweet Clover on Plot II; and Winter Vetch on Plot III. The first crop yielded as follows: Plot I—3 tons; Plot II—3½ tons; Plot III—2 tons. At the time of the trip the Alfalfa showed about 1 ton per acre; Plot II had no white clover left and would yield only a light crop. Plot III would yield about 1500 lbs. of fine clover. This demonstration showed that the seeding of 10 lbs. Red Clover, 10 lbs. Orchard grass and 10 lbs. Alfalfa per acre was the best mixture and also that alfalfa could be grown profitably.

Continued on page 7, column 2



FIELD DAYS AND PICNICS

Farm Organizations Busy During August

There have been many field days of interest to farmers during August and fortunately not one of them had to be held in the rain. While some days were not as pleasant as one could wish, not one of the many field days and picnics had to be cancelled on account of the weather.

The Market Gardeners' Field Day held at Lexington was attended by market gardeners from all over the state. About six men from this county took the trip and all felt it well worth while. Another year more men should plan to take in this day and see what the field station is doing.

Coming early in August the Farm Bureau Picnic in Hadley had only a small attendance but all made a regular family picnic of it. Secretary Russell of the Farm Bureau told of the activities of the organization in the state. Dr. Anderson spoke on the control of Tobacco Wildfire. In the afternoon the whole party took an enjoyable auto trip through the Valley.

The Hampshire County Pomona Grange held a very successful picnic at F. A. Shumway's Farm in Williamsburg.

Sports were enjoyed by the younger people in the morning. The Williamsburg Grange won the silver cup offered by the State Grange for the town having the most entries in the sports. At noon all enjoyed a basket lunch. The crowd was so large that the free ice cream gave out

Continued on page 5, column 2

DISEASE CONTROL MEETING

Successful Greenwich Demonstration Visited

Early in August a successful poultry meeting was held at Henry Lego's poultry plant in Greenwich Village. Besides having a good group from Greenwich, practically every town in the neighborhood was represented. All spent a profitable afternoon inspecting the plant and listening to Prof. W. C. Monahan, Extension Specialist of M. A. C.

Mr. Lego conducted the group around the plant, pointing out improvements which have been made. Starting several years ago with but limited capital, Mr. Lego has built up the plant so that it is one of the largest in the county. One interesting improvement is the remodeling of the laying houses. The original houses were 12×48 with a shed roof. These were unsatisfactory so this year the houses are being deepened 8 feet making a house 20×48. The front of the old houses was between 8 and 9 feet high and from this the new rafters slant forward and the new front is a little over five feet high. The remodeled house looks very similar to that recommended by the Agricultural College.

For the last few years Mr. Lego noticed that the pullets put in one of the houses seemed to go light and lose the use of their legs. This trouble increased so that this year, after the hatching season,

Continued on page 6, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

STAFF

Roland A. Payne, County Agent

Mrs. Edith D. French,

Home Demonstration Agent

Bena G. Erhard, County Club Agent

Mary C. O'Leary, Clerk

Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915, at the
Post Office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under
the Act of March 8, 1879.

"Notice of Entry"

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of post-
age provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3,
1917. Authorized October 31, 1917."

Price, 50 cents a year

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APPLY EARLY FOR FEDERAL
FARM LOANS

We are advised by the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Mass., to urge those who contemplate needing first mortgage loans this next winter or early spring to apply early. The reason is that no appraisals of farm property are made on ground covered by snow. It is not satisfactory either to the Bank or to the individual concerned to examine a farm under such conditions. Applications where the money is wanted in early spring, therefore, should be made in September or early October so that an appraisal of the property can be made.

These loans are made on the long time easy payment plan. The interest rate is 5½% and cannot be increased after the loan is made. Another feature is that each borrower is a stock holder and participates in the net earnings of the Bank all of which are returned to the farmers. The Bank pays a 6% dividend on these shares and has distributed in the last two years over one hundred thousand dollars to the farmers who have loans through this institution.

Application for these loans in this county should be made to the local representative or write direct to the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Mass.

POTATO CROP PROSPECTS

EXCEED NORMAL DEMAND

According to the August estimates of acreage and crop condition, present indications are for a large crop of potatoes. Acreage is estimated at 4,228,000 acres or 5% above the average for the 5 years 1916-1920. The August crop condition is estimated at 84.3% compared with a 10-year average for August of 81.3%. This indicates a bumper crop, the August estimate being for a production of about 440,000,000 bushels, which would be approximately 18% above the 5-year average.

The crop condition may, of course, be expected to deteriorate somewhat between now and October, since that is what happened with each of the crops from 1900 to 1920. From 1900 to 1920 the average loss in condition from August to October was 8.8%, and allowance has been made for such a loss in forecasting a production of 440,000,000 bushels. Allowing for the average deterioration the crop condition for October would be 84.3% minus 8.8%, or 75.5%. Since the average October crop condition for the past 10 years has been 73.7%, it can be seen that if this year follows the general rule, the crop condition in October will still be above the 10-year average.

Per Capita Consumption Small

The August estimate of 440,000,000 bushels equals a per capita production of approximately 4 bushels on the basis of the present population of approximately 109,000,000. During the past 22 years there has been a per capita production of 4 bushels or more in six years only.

A study of prices in these years shows that with but one exception the price in the New York market the following March was considerably lower than that in October.

However, conditions may be more favorable during the rest of the season than the October crop condition will not be 8.8% below that of August. If such conditions should prevail this year, the production would probably be in excess of the present estimate.

On the other hand, unfavorable conditions may develop which will so seriously affect crop conditions as to reduce considerably the chances of a large crop. In 1916, the crop condition instead of declining only 8.8% from August to October, dropped off 18.2%. In 1916, although the acreage was only 4% below the 5-year average, the production was 21% below, while 1908, with an acreage 8% larger than the 5-year average, had a final production 2% below the 5-year average.

Quality May Be Affected

Unfavorable conditions may also very seriously affect the keeping quality of the potatoes so that a larger share than

MRS. FRENCH RESIGNS

Leaves Many Friends in the County

It is with a feeling of deep regret that the resignation of Mrs. Edith French is accepted. She has been Home demonstration agent in the county since last November and during the time she has been here has done mighty fine work and made many friends.

The work carried on by Mrs. French has been along many lines. In many towns the women have been making dress forms. It has just been learned that 58 forms have been made in the town of Ware, as a result of the demonstration given by Mrs. French. There have been many in proportion made in the other towns. In some communities there has been clothing work carried on. A number of towns did millinery work with a worker secured by Mrs. French. Other groups have been studying the food habits of the family, while still others have been keeping and studying household accounts. Mrs. French has worked with some women on planning more efficient kitchens. During the past spring preservation schools were held in many towns. She has also been interested in the school back in Williamsburg. Throughout all this work the women of the county have found a valuable worker in Mrs. French.

She will be at home in Amherst during the coming winter. The new agent has not as yet been appointed.

normal would have to be sold off as soon as possible. If this should happen a crop larger than average may be followed by much higher prices in the spring. This is practically what did happen in the crop year 1907-8. The October crop condition that year was 77%, as compared with a 10-year average of 74%, and the production was 323,000,000 bushels, or 6% above the 5-year average. With a crop of normal keeping quality this would have meant a fairly good supply of potatoes all through the winter, and, judging from other years, prices in March would have been lower than those in October, or but very little higher. However, because of blight and other conditions seriously affecting the keeping quality of potatoes, the market reports indicate that very few of the potatoes in the fall of 1907 were in good condition and that they were sold off rapidly. In the following spring, markets were in good condition, with supplies scarce and prices high.

Blight got in its work again in 1915. That year, the October crop condition was practically equal to the 10-year average crop condition and with an acreage 3% above the 5-year average a large production of potatoes was indicated. Normally, this would have meant lower prices in the spring of 1916 than in the fall of 1915, whereas prices actually rose materially.

HOME MAKING

IT'S PICKLING TIME!

Doesn't that spicy smell in the kitchen during pickling time make your hungry? Of course it is work to can, make pickles, etc., but the reward is that feeling of satisfaction which comes to the home canner who has a well-stocked larder for the winter's use. And won't they taste good this winter!

Here are some suggestions.

Pepper Hash

- 1 doz. green peppers.
- 1 doz. red peppers.
- 15 large white onions.

Remove seeds from peppers, peel the onions under water. Grind onions and peppers very fine. Pour boiling water over them, mix well and allow to stand a few minutes. Drain well and scald in weak vinegar. Drain well (a potato ricer is very conveniently used for squeezing out all the liquid). Add 1 pint vinegar, 2 teacups sugar, 2 tablespoons of salt and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of cayenne pepper or 2 or 3 hot peppers to the ground peppers and onions. Mix well and cook until heated thoroughly. Seal while hot.

Chili Sauce

- 18 ripe tomatoes.
- 2 green peppers.
- 1 onion.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. allspice.
- 1 c. vinegar.
- 1 c. brown sugar.
- 1 Tb. salt.
- 1 tsp. cinnamon.

Pour boiling water over the tomatoes and allow to stand long enough to loosen the skins. Remove the skins and cut into quarters. Chop or grind the onions and peppers very fine. Add the remaining ingredients and boil slowly until of the consistency desired. Put in jars or bottles and seal while hot.

Corn Salad

- 12 ears sweet corn.
- 12 onions.
- 3 green peppers.
- 1 head cabbage.
- 3 pints vinegar.
- 3 c. sugar.
- 1 Tb. ground mustard.
- 1 Tb. celery seed.
- 1 Tb. white mustard seed.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. tumeric.
- Salt to taste.

Select tender corn. Cook long enough to set the milk. Cut tips of grain off and cut again not too close to cob. Scrape cob well to remove remainder of pulp. Cut cabbage fine. Salt slightly and allow to stand one hour. Put in bag or potato ricer and drain dry. Mix all ingredients together and cook 20 minutes. Pack in jars, process and seal while hot. For pickles process, a 12 ounce jar—15 minutes.

WILL YOU EXHIBIT AT THE FAIR

(Continued from last month)

With the revised Three-County Fair premium list offering good premiums on both collections and single entries of home preserved products, it seems the women's exhibit should be large this year. If an exhibit were placed from every town in the County there would be a good large showing of what our women are doing. Realizing that in the towns more distant from Northampton, the transportation of the exhibit to the fair is often a problem, it seems this obstacle might be overcome by arranging with some one person from each town who is planning to attend to bring in the exhibit. Assuming that some one woman had a very good jar of canned fruit or vegetable and her neighbor a good jar, another neighbor a good jar and so on, a splendid exhibit from that town could easily be made. If each town did this in food and garments, there would be a splendid showing of what the women are doing. And wouldn't we be proud and wouldn't the fair—your fair mean more to you?

Grape Juice

Choose fully ripened fruit. Steam the grapes, weigh the berries and wash thoroughly. Add water equal to one-tenth the weight of the berries (the juice will handle better and be almost as good if this amount of water is doubled) and heat to 180°F. Stir frequently to secure uniform heating throughout. Do not permit boiling. Cook until pulps are tender. Remove from fire before berries are broken up. Strain through a single layer of cheese cloth to remove seeds and pulps. If pulps are to be discarded, apply pressure to secure all the juice possible. If butter is to be made from pulps, do not apply pressure but take only the free run juice. The juice should be restrained through four layers of cheese cloth. Pour the juice into bottles or suitable size fruit jars, have bottles open, place rubber and lid on jar and partially seal. Set in a vessel of water having water come almost to top of juice container. Heat the water to 165°F and keep at approximately this temperature for 45 minutes. Seal the jars and apply good corks that have been dipped in boiling paraffin to the bottles, pushing them in well. Store in cool place until needed. There should be very little sediment in these bottles. If sugar is desired, add to suit the taste or sweeten the juice when serving.

By cooking below the boiling point, one avoids cooked flavor and by pasteurizing the juice at a temperature lower than the cooking temperature avoids heavy precipitate in the bottles.

TIMELY VEGETABLE RECIPES

Peppers stuffed with corn and tomato sauce**PEPPERS.**

Remove the seeds. Parboil and then boil until tender.

CORN.

Cook on the cob until the milk is set. Cut from cob and season well with butter, salt and pepper. Stuff the peppers and place in the oven for 30 minutes.

TOMATO SAUCE.

Remove the core from the tomato, cut into small pieces, add one medium onion cut fine and cook until tender. Pour into a potato ricer and squeeze out all the juice, discarding the remaining seeds and skin. For each cup of tomato juice to be used, make a paste of 2 Tb. butter and two tablespoons flour, add salt and pepper to taste. Add the tomato juice and cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Pour over and around the stuffed peppers and serve at once.

Fried Egg Plant

Peel the egg plant, cut into $\frac{1}{2}$ inch slices crosswise. Place on a platter, sprinkle with salt. Allow to stand for three hours well weighted so the water may be extracted. Pour off the extracted water, coat with flour or dip into beaten egg or both and fry a good brown on both sides in any kind of hot fat desired.

Candied Sweet Potatoes

Cook the potatoes until tender. Peel and cut lengthwise into halves or thirds, depending on size of potato. In a frying pan over a slow fire, place 1 cup brown sugar and 6 Tb. butter. Mix the melted butter through the sugar well, place the potatoes in the pan, allow to brown on both sides. Serve while hot.

STATE CLOTHING SPECIALIST

APPOINTED

Miss Marian L. Tucker of Monson, Mass. has been appointed Extension Specialist in Clothing. Miss Tucker is exceptionally well prepared for her work. She has studied at Smith College and is a graduate from Teachers' College, Columbia. She has taught at Ohio State University, has done extension work in Iowa, and comes to us from the resident faculty of Michigan Agricultural College. Miss Tucker will begin work in September.

"Worry fills more graves than want."

"Thrifty is good management of the business of living."

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

EASTHAMPTON GARDEN WINNERS

The local garden prizes for Easthampton were awarded at the exhibit, September 9. The Village Improvement Society of that town offers 16 prizes for the "best cared for gardens" of the town. All summer the gardeners have been meeting and visiting the gardens under the direction of Miss Thouin. On August 18 the club agent went to the various gardens and judged them. The prizes were awarded in the following order:—

First—Theodore Meschicovsky

Second—George Walz

William Meschicovsky

Herbert Purrington

Amelia Voight

Henry Sheldon

Third—Alice Stasz

Clifford Johnson

Robert Johnson

Zoe Clark

Grace Knox

Philip Ferris

Ralph Hatch

Edmund Gosytla

George Knox

Genevieve Prondoski

Sept. 9th was the local garden and canning exhibits. This was held in the town hall. Mr. W. R. Loring of Hadley and Miss Erhard were the judges. The exhibits were larger than in previous years. The high quality of the products was very noticeable. The flower exhibit was excellent.

The canning club had a 100% exhibit with every girl in the club represented. The prizes were won as follows: first year work, Amelia Voigt, first; Edna Thouin, 2nd; and Hazel Neidel and Hilda Smith tied for 3rd; second year, Margaret Page first and Irene Page 2nd; third year Amy Obrempt first. Prizes of canning equipment were given by Mr. D. A. Forbes and Mr. E. B. Clapp, two men who are doing a good deal to boost the club work of the town.

GARDEN PICNICS

After a Summer of Work

Nearly 40 garden club and canning club members were present at the Easthampton picnic. Graham's Grove was an ideal place where a various number of games were played. Prizes were awarded to the fastest runner and walker, also to the highest jumper. Base ball, with the assistance of Arthur Thouin, was played by the boys. Lunches were eaten under the trees and orangeade was served free of charge, having been given by one of the garden clubs and the canning club.

At the Northampton picnic held near Laurel Park about 30 garden club members attended. Prizes were awarded for

COUNTY FAIR

Boys' and Girls' Day—October 3

All eyes are again turned toward the County fair to be at Northampton, October 3, 4 and 5. But the 3rd is the day of the fair for boys and girls. This is Boys' and Girls' day, and it is up to the boys and girls of the county to justify the fair association's faith in them by making it bigger and better than ever before.

First of all, all who can, should exhibit. There are good classes in canning, vegetable, manual training, sewing and cooking. There will also be town exhibits to which all will want to contribute. In the livestock class there are many special prizes given by the breed associations. There should be good competition for these. The poultry classes are practically the same as last year.

Secondly, all boys and girls want to take part in the events of Boys' and Girls' day. All club members should enter the judging contests. There will be preserves and food judging for the girls and livestock, poultry, and corn and potatoes for the boys.

For the boys and girls not doing club work and who do not care to judge, there will be sports on the track from 10-12, in charge of Mr. Ross of the Northampton Y. M. C. A.

In the afternoon the first of the program will be the Club Pageant. Every club member in the county should in some way be helping on a float. Besides the individual prizes given, there will be the cup which, after being won a second time, becomes the property of a club or community. At present the cup is held by Belchertown.

Next will be a drill by the Girl Scouts and some stunts by the Boy Scouts. Following will be the greased pig, and the peg races as last year and an onion topping and corn husking contest. These contests are all limited, so those entering first will be allowed to compete.

The final thing will be the track meet between high schools of the county. The individual winners will receive medals and the winning school a shield.

Premium lists and programs of the day may be had by writing the club agent at Northampton.

Let us resolve as Hampshire County club members to make this the best county fair in Massachusetts. We can if we all get together and work for it.

Lunches were eaten under the pine trees having plenty of ice cream and soda available. Games were played.

CLOVER LEAVES

Of all the calf club members in the county who attended the calf club day at the College in June, Earle Martin of Pelham has profited most. At least we judge this because he has most fully followed the advice given there. The result is he has a calf in the best condition of any one in the county.

Miss Murdock attended the Cummington canning club and was very pleased with it. This club has no adult local leader. Orele Scott, age 12, third year club member and club president is the local leader.

Miss Murdock also attended a joint meeting of the clubs of Pelham. Many of the mothers were present at this meeting. Besides the regular club meeting, a canning judging contest was held.

The canning demonstration team of Bondsville, though it did not win in the state contest, is very good. It is hoped they will give their demonstration at the annual meeting in November.

The Good Will Camp at Greenwich has had some very good club members. There are 12 garden club girls who have very good looking projects.

At Worcester Fair

The club members from the county sent a few exhibits to the New England Fair, and likewise brought home a few prizes. In the calf club exhibit Alice Randall of Belchertown won fifth place. In poultry, Osborne West and Roger West, both of Hadley each won two firsts. In the canning club work the Plainfield club won first with a 24 jar collection of vegetables and South Amherst got fifth in a collection of fruit. The hall exhibits in the boys and girls department were very good.

Ware Fair

The boys and girls vegetable exhibits at this fair were much greater than last year. The quality was very good, and the exhibitors showed an understanding of the show game. The canning exhibit was not as good as last year. The handicraft work, especially that shown by the No. 7 club members was excellent. The only poultry shown at the fair at all was a few exhibits from boys and girls.

Hampshire County Club Song

(Tune: The Long Long Trail)

There's a place in Massachusetts
To which we're loyal and true.
So, dear old Hampshire County,
Here's a song for you.
Here's a pledge that we'll endeavor
To make our club work the best
So that in our good old Bay State
Your name will lead the rest.

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Continued from page 1, column 2

early so an additional supply had to be obtained. Senator Griswold spoke on the possibility of repealing the Day light Saving Law another year while Mr. Forgrave of Springfield made a strong appeal for voters to vote "yes" on the article concerning prohibition enforcement this fall. A hotly contested ball game was won by the Williamsburg team.

Members and friends of the Hampshire Franklin Holstein-Friesian Club met at Northfield Seminary for their mid-summer picnic Saturday, August 12. A good delegation of Holstein breeders from this county attended and enjoyed a fine time inspecting the Northfield Seminary herd of over 170 pure bred animals.

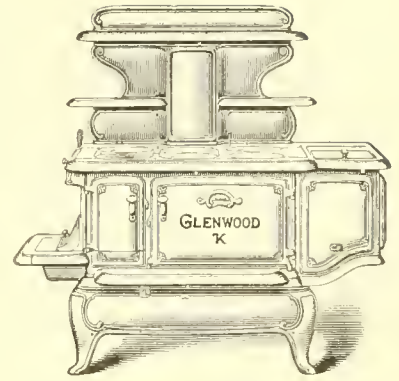
The agricultural organizations of Cummington and vicinity united for a field day at the Cummington Fair Grounds, Tuesday, August 15. In spite of the rush to finish haying a good crowd gathered to enjoy the day. In the morning sports for all were run off. Cummington Grange won the silver cup offered by the State Grange for the largest number of entries in the sports. Prof. H. F. Judkins gave a fine talk on what the individual could do to keep up the quality of the Cummington Creamery butter. Mr. Forgrave asked every voter to see that Article 4 of the referendum, regarding prohibition enforcement, was marked "yes". State Secretary Russell spoke on the work which the Farm Bureau is doing. Prof. Wing of Cornell told about his trip to New Zealand and Australia.

Middlefield had practically everyone in the town at their annual field day. Representative Lyman of Easthampton told about recent good roads legislation and how it would benefit Middlefield and towns similarly situated. Mr. Henry Pease told of the work the Middlefield improvement association was doing and what it had accomplished.

About 75 Jersey Breeders and their families attended the annual field meeting of the Franklin County Jersey Breeders' Association held at E. C. Harlow's in North Amherst. An hour before lunch was spent in looking over the herd which Mr. Harlow has got together in 15 years. After lunch Mr. Harlow led out his cow, Gamboga Edla, winner of the club cup last year for the highest fat producing Jersey. Her record last year was 807 lbs. of fat. Mr. Harlow told how, starting with a run down farm, two old horses and four heifers he had in 15 years built up the splendid herd he now has. He was followed by a number of other breeders who gave their experiences.

The party then adjourned to Prof. Farley's where his daughter Elizabeth showed them her herd. The College herd was then visited. The meeting was very successful and enthusiastic.

The picnic held by the Swift River
Continued on page 6, column 1



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Continued from page 1, column 3

the entire flock of hens was sold thus giving a chance to remodel the houses and to thoroughly disinfect them. The brooder houses have cement floors so they cannot be moved. This year the yard for chickens was shifted to a new piece of ground behind the houses and practically no disease has been found. The old run has been plowed up and a fine piece of oats grown on it. The plan is to use the present range another season and then to shift back to the old yard or to build portable brooder houses that can be shifted to new land.

In one of the houses Mr. Lego demonstrated his method of disinfecting the houses. A barrel pump is used with a Bordeau nozzle. The pump gives good pressure thus making possible the reaching of every crack and corner. The Bordeau nozzle is more satisfactory than the disc type for this work as it does not clog so easily and is more readily cleaned if it does clog. On the floors is used a solution of corrosive sublimate—2 oz. to 15 gallons of water, to kill germs and eggs. Then two coats are given the house itself. The first is with a disinfectant and the second a whitening coat. By growing clean healthy pullets on clean ground each year and putting them in clean quarters, Mr. Lego feels that one of the big problems of the plant will be solved.

Several people brought ailing hens to the meeting and these were dissected by Prof. Monahan. By far the greater part of the trouble was caused by worm infection. This brought out the necessity for carrying out the disease control program of clean ground, clean houses and clean stock.

In one of the remodelled houses, Mr. Lego had placed one lot of Barred Rock Pullets and in this house Prof. Monahan stressed the necessity for disease control methods. He pointed out the importance of putting pullets of one age in the same house. To do this it means that on one day 6 eggs must be set for every pullet that is to be put into the house in the fall. For that particular house about 1400 eggs should be set at once to obtain pullets of the same degree of maturity. The cleanliness of the house, the arrangement of mash hoppers, water and all the fixtures gave a fine demonstration of the points brought out by Prof. Monahan.

Continued from page 5, column 2

Pomona Grange and the Farm Bureau at Hillside Agricultural School drew a good crowd. In the morning Superintendent Zappey conducted an inspection trip around the farm. After lunch Evan Richardson of Millis addressed the group. Later in the afternoon sports were run for all present and a stock judging contest was staged.

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HOTEL GARAGE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.



Stock judging team. First at M. A. C. High School Day, May 6, 1922. Ten other schools competing.

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- (2) **DAIRYING:** The balancing of rations. The testing of milk and its products. Advanced registry work. The breeding of cattle. The construction of farm buildings.
- (3) **FRUIT GROWING:** The pruning of trees. The mixing and application of spray materials. The operation and repairs of spray machinery. The packing of fruit.

Work in the agricultural department begins September 25th and ends early in May enabling students to take full advantage of practical training on the farm. All other departments open September 5th.

For further information write for catalogue or visit the school

H. N. LOOMIS, Director

Northampton, Mass.

THREE COUNTY FAIR!

Northampton, Mass.

OCTOBER 3, 4, 5

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Good Exhibits

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Continued from page 1, column 1

At Bruno Zenner's in Easthampton, the second Twilight meeting was held. Here it was demonstrated that a bad Rhizoctonia infection on seed potatoes could be cleaned up by the corrosive sublimate method. The seed before treatment was the worst we have ever seen, yet the resulting crop after disinfection is practically free from the disease. On another field there was a comparison between disinfected and untreated certified seed. Even with certified seed it paid well to disinfect as was shown by a far better stand on the disinfected plot.

At Westhampton and Chesterfield, afternoon trips were held. At the former it was clearly shown that when potatoes are faithfully dusted, late blight can be controlled. Ralph Bridgman and J. R. Clapp each left undusted plots in their field. In both cases the undusted plots showed 50% or more late blight while the dusted parts showed less than 10%. Ralph Bridgman's field showed too that it pays to green seed as a better stand was obtained where the seed was greened than where it was not. That Acid phosphate was as good as mixed goods for corn on manured land was shown by Ralph Bridgman, Burt Bros and J. R. Clapp. Mr. Hathaway weighed up the products of his hay top dressing demonstration. Where 100 lbs. of Nitrate of soda and 100 lbs. of Acid phosphate per acre were put on, the hay crop was increased 1320 lbs. over the unfertilized plot. Acid phosphate at the rate of 800 lbs. per acre has greatly increased the amount of clover in H. M. Clapp's pasture.

On the Chesterfield trip, potato, corn and pasture demonstrations were visited. At William Baker's potato field, certified seed looked superior to that one year from Maine and far superior to local seed. Disinfection also paid on this field as the untreated seed gave a very uneven stand. At H. E. Sutherland's, certified seed did not make the top growth that seed grown locally one year did. The latter, however, showed a higher percentage of mosaic. That it pays to use acid phosphate on good pastures was clearly brought out at Fred Thayer's. Here one part of the pasture received 400 lbs. per acre of acid phosphate in May 1921. While the unfertilized part showed some clover, the feed has been fully doubled on the fertilized section. The cows appreciate the fact by cropping the fertilized plot far closer than the other. Albert Damon showed that acid phosphate equals mixed goods on corn where the land is manured. The certified seed showed best while local seed was the poorest. At Chas. Munson's it was demonstrated that late blight could be controlled by using Bordeaux Mixture applied with a knapsack sprayer.

Northampton

❖ National Bank ❖

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C. H. PIERCE, Vice-President
EDWIN K. ABBOTT, Cashier
J. MALCOLM WARREN, Ass't. Cashier

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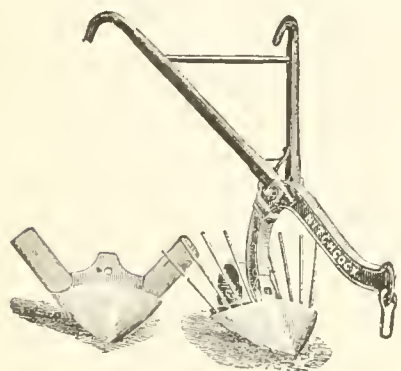
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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. VII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., OCTOBER, 1922

No. 10

MELLOR FARM

One of the most interesting field days of the year was held at the Mellor Farm in Cummington on September 15. Over a hundred people were present to inspect the farm and Jersey herd. The morning was spent in looking over the barns and farm. Mr. Mellor explained his plans for development of the farm and showed what has already been accomplished. After the basket lunch, Prof. Salisbury of the Massachusetts Agricultural College gave a fine talk on Dairying, stressing the importance of breeding, feeding and giving animals a chance to make records. Ward and William Harlow, calf club members, gave an interesting demonstration of producing clean milk on the farm.

The school children were let out early so as to participate in a stock judging contest. Prof. Salisbury arranged two classes. The first was of four mature cows and the second of heifers. After the boys and girls had judged the classes he stated how he placed them and why. Alfred Morey won first prize, a registered bull calf, given by Mr. Mellor, while the second prize of ten dollars was divided between Fred Deplissey and Robert Thayer.

While the judging contest was for the boys and girls we believe that the adults got full as much out of it as the young people.

While the judges were correcting papers, sports were enjoyed by the boys and girls. Mr. Mellor is planning to make this field day an annual affair.

THE FAIR SEASON

Success Depends on Local Interest

Everyone believes that the fair has an important place in the life of the community. It gives everyone a chance to meet the others and also to see what others have been doing. In fact, the fair should be representative of the community it serves. Unfortunately most fairs fall far short of the ideal but let us not say they have no good in them.

It seems that this year every fair has had too few entries in the hall exhibits. Fruits and vegetables have not as a rule been as numerous as usual, due undoubtedly to the unfavorable season. But the

Continued on page 2, column 3

SAVE NOVEMBER 15

Extension Service Plans Large Annual Meeting

We want every farm family of Hampshire County represented at the annual meeting of the Extension Service which will be held in Odd Fellows Hall, Center Street, Northampton, Wednesday, November 15, 1922. Consider this a personal invitation to attend what we hope will be the best annual meeting we have ever held. The morning session will begin promptly at 10.30 A. M. and will be given over to reports by the County Agent, Home Demonstration Agent, County Club Leader, and reports by project leaders that are bound to interest you. At noon we are planning a dinner from materials raised or made by Club Members. Plans already in operation indicate that it will be far ahead of last year, which is going some.

In the afternoon speakers who have a vital message for farm families will be heard. These will be short, snappy and to the point. In fact arrangements are being made so that you and your family will have an enjoyable as well as a profitable time. You can help us too by coming and bringing your neighbors.

SEPTEMBER FIELD DAYS

The Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association held a very successful meeting at Wright A. Root's Park Hill Farm early in September. Fruit growers from all over the State were present to enjoy the day. In the morning an inspection trip was conducted about the farm, showing a fine set of fruit on the old trees and also looking over the young orchards. At noon a basket lunch was enjoyed by all, followed by talks by leading growers from various sections of the State. Considerable interest was shown in the export market for Wealthys as explained by Mr. Miller of Boston. After the speaking all adjourned to Mr. Root's Broad Brook Orchard where an apple picking contest was staged. The local team composed of W. H. Atkins of Amherst, S. Ellis Clark of Williamsburg and G. R. Tedford of Cummington took second prize. All felt that the day had been profitably spent.

VISIT TO AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Potato Methods Studied

When one speaks of potatoes he thinks of Aroostook County. Being decidedly interested in potatoes the County Agent's attention was focused on Aroostook early in July when a notice of a two days potato trip, planned for the last of July, was received. The family at once planned a camping trip through New Hampshire and Maine, finishing up with the Farm Bureau tour of Aroostook's potato fields entered for certification. After we started, the potato trip was postponed so we decided to see the county by ourselves.

Before reaching Aroostook County we passed through a heavily wooded section where abandoned farms seemed to be the rule. Just before reaching Houlton things changed and large open fields were the rule. From there on through Presque Isle and Fort Fairfield the open fields were large and wooded area small. Several things seem to be typical. The main thing seems to be that everyone is growing potatoes, not in small patches, but in quantity. Fields of five acres are uncommon while fields of 25 acres and over the rule. One farm visited had 175 acres of potatoes in three adjoining fields.

The next fact to register was that a common rotation system of only three crops is used. Oats the first year, seeded to grass and clover; second year hay, the rowen crop being turned under for potatoes; third and fourth year potatoes. In consequence, the oat and hay crops look far better than those in this county. Run out hay fields are not common under this system.

The typical set of farm buildings seems to be a very small, plain house; a large well built potato storage and a hay barn. Apparently all possible expense and thought has been cut to the minimum in building the houses. In fact they suffer severely in comparison with Hampshire County homes. The potato storages are, as a rule, rather attractive. The main part is a cellar. Above ground most of them have Dutch roofs. The barns are large to take care of the large oat and hay crops and to house the horses as cows are not common. In fact the average potato grower would rather do anything than milk cows.

Another point of interest is the size and

Continued on page 6, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

**Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture****STAFF****Roland A. Payne, County Agent****Home Demonstration Agent****Bena G. Erhard, County Club Agent****Mary C. O'Leary, Clerk****Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.**

Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915, at the
Post Office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under
the Act of March 8, 1879.

"Notice of Entry"

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of post-
age provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3,
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Price, 50 cents a year**Officers of the Trustees**

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John A. Sullivan, Northampton
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DO YOU NEED A**POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK?**

A poultry account book is being printed by the Mass. Agricultural College which should interest many of the poultrymen of this County. It is very simple, having the principal receipts and expenses classified. In the back of the book is a page for taking the inventory and a page for summarizing the year's business. There is also a page for listing the total eggs produced by months for those farms where daily egg records are kept.

The idea of the Poultry Account Book project is that every poultryman who obtains a book agrees to mail to the County Extension Office at the end of the month his monthly egg production, the number of hens kept, and expenses for grain. In return the State and County averages will be mailed to him in order that he may compare his records with the other coöperators in the county and in the state. This project, with the coöperation of the county, can be of great value to the Extension Service in obtaining cost figures on poultry.

We would like to have you start by November 1st. If you want one of the books, write to the County agent, 59 Main St., Northampton, Mass.

ORCHARD FERTILIZER EXPERIMENT**Bulletin Gives Results of Years of Work**

The oldest orchard fertilizer experiment in America, perhaps in the world, is interpreted by Dr. J. K. Shaw, pomologist of the Massachusetts Experiment Station, in Bulletin 209 of that Station. It has been a combined test of fertilizer treatments, soil management methods and varietal differences under various forms of management.

The experiment was started in 1889 by the late Dr. Charles A. Goessmann, "the father of agricultural chemistry in America", who was then director of the Massachusetts Station. It was continued under Dr. William P. Brooks and in more recent years under Dr. Shaw.

Growth records and yields under various treatments, relation of growth to yield, and of yield and fertilizers to

Continued on page 3, column 1

ONION GRADING MEETINGS

A series of meetings to explain the Onion Grading Law was held in the County September 19. Mr. Robert Bier of the U. S. D. A. was present to explain the law and how it may be useful to the onion growers. He stated that the law was not compulsory but that it could be used by all who wished to. Under the law there are really only two quality grades, (1) U. S. Grade No. I which are sound onions, free from splits, scullions, rot and skinned onions; (2) U. S. Grade II which can contain anything looking like an onion. There are four size grades (1) U. S. Grade I, onions 1½ inches in diameter and above; (2) U. S. Grade No. I Medium, at lot of onions where 25% are between 1½ and 1¾ inches the other 75% being larger; (3) U. S. Grade No. 1 large, a lot of onions 90% of which are 2½ inches or over in diameter; (4) U. S. Grade Boilers which are from ¾ to 1½ inches in diameter.

Most growers were surprised when they found that only one screen, the one they have been using, was needed. Most lots of onions grown in the valley could be packed according to these grades by being careful in screening. The law allows 5% defects in the onions but growers that are not careful do not grade as closely as this and in consequence Connecticut Valley Onions are quoted 50 to 75 cents per hundred below those from other sections.

Meetings were held at A. L. Hardendorff's, North Amherst; E. W. Hibbard's, North Hadley; Frank Zalot's, Hadley; and at the Hatfield Town Hall. It was clearly brought out that to comply with the law all that was necessary was to pack only good unions which is no more than what is supposed to have been done, but has not. Inspections on carlots may be had by addressing the Onion Inspector, Hotel Lathrop, South Deerfield, Mass.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE: Purebred Guernsey bull calf. F. C. Miller, Haydenville, Mass.

FOR SALE: Registered Guernsey bull calf—May Rose breeding. W. Leonard Tice, Huntington, Mass.

Continued from page 1, column 1

same was true last year and the year before. In many sections farmers do not take as much pride, it would seem, in farm crops as in their live stock, yet farm surveys have shown that cash crops are as important as good dairy cows. At Cummington this year there was keen competition in the potato class and a very creditable showing was made. Potatoes are grown in every town and in fact are one of the important cash crops of the county. Other fairs might do well to build up this class.

One class which seems generally to be scorned is that of collection of vegetables. Every farm should have a garden. Yet when the fair season comes on, this class very seldom has more than one or two entries whereas it should be filled. If we have not the gardens it is high time we started. Much could be gained from such a class in comparing varieties and in weeding out poor kinds for those that are superior. Much can be gained, too, in artistic arrangement. It may be that too small premiums are offered and that more can be obtained from single plate entries. If so, this should be changed as an artistically arranged collection of vegetables adds far more to the fair than the same number of vegetables on plates.

In all premium lists there is plenty of room for improvements. It would seem to be advantageous to cut down the number of classes and try to get real live competition in a few rather than to try to have so many classes with only one or two entries in each. It usually takes nerve in a board of directors to do this as there are people who have been bringing the same article to the fair year after year getting prizes on it. In short, current production rather than antiques should be favored.

Grange Fairs over the country are becoming more popular. In these there is usually a simple premium list with but few classes. In most cases all classes are well filled and competition is keen. The Granby Grange held a fair at which I am told the potato class rivaled that at some of the large fairs. At Williamsburg there was keen competition in the milk class.

The success of a fair depends largely on the local interest it arouses. If your fair is not a success do not simply state that it is not good but get busy and exhibit yourself. You can also do good work in getting others to exhibit.

HOME MAKING

SCHOOL DAYS MEAN

SCHOOL LUNCH AGAIN

School days with us again mean five lunches to be packed every week. But that school lunch is just a little different from the lunch to be packed for the adult members of the family. For that lunch must take the place of the noon meal at home which it is safe to say is warm and often more nourishing. An occasional cold lunch is a matter of small concern but a cold lunch every school day of each year for the number of years the child is in school is a matter of no small concern. Teachers and parents are co-operating to install equipment for a hot lunch at the noon hour, or at least one hot dish to supplement the cold lunch carried from home.

It has long since been proven that a well chosen lunch supplemented with a hot dish—any one of a number of milk soups, scalloped dishes, cocoa or other nourishing hot dishes—which may be easily prepared at school are of definite benefit to the school child. Did we but know the facts many a delicate child of those "good old times" was injured for life because the cold lunch was either indigestible or not nourishing. Whatever slows down the growth of the body also interferes with the operations of the mind. Health and proper development are the inherent right of every boy and girl. Is your boy or girl receiving his or her inherent right?

Coöperation is the first prerequisite of a hot lunch at school—and that coöperation must include the parents, the teachers, and the school children. It is the exceptionable teacher who will not lend her influence and efforts toward organizing a hot lunch if she knows the parents and pupils want the hot lunch. Ask your teacher or teachers about the hot lunch, talk with your neighbor about it, and see what interest and real action you can arouse. Your child will be benefited by having the better school lunch—a hot lunch.

Continued from page 2, column 2

quality are all reported. Added historic interest, at least in New England, is lent to the report by the inclusion of Roxbury Russet, one time favorite New England apple, with Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Gravenstein, in the varieties for test. In total yield, through all the years, and in the sum of all the plot treatments, Roxbury Russet yielded only slightly less than Baldwin and far more than Gravenstein. The Greening led all the way. A very striking result of the long test under differing treatments is the picture of the Russetts trees leading all the others on those plots where the very worst kind of treatment was given. It supports the

Suggestions for the Children's
Lunch Basket

1. Sandwiches with sliced tender meat for filling, baked apple, cookies or a few lumps of sugar.
 2. Slices of meat loaf; sandwiches, stewed fruit, small frosted cakes.
 3. Crisp rolls, hollowed out and filled with chopped hard cooked eggs seasoned and mixed with salad dressing, orange or apple or a mixture of sliced fruits, plain cake.
 4. Cottage cheese sandwiches, celery, jelly sandwiches, fruit cookies.
 5. Raisin bread, sandwiches, apple, maple sugar.
 6. Celery sandwiches, jelly sandwiches, cup custard, fruit.
- Add to each of the above suggestions a bottle of milk.

"HANDY HELPS" IN PACKING THE LUNCH

1. The container.
Well ventilated to prevent a staly odor when opening the lunch. If a tin bucket is used perforate the top or sides by small nail holes.
2. Use wax paper. Wrap each part of the lunch separately so flavor will not intermingle.
3. Include in the lunch box an individual drinking cup. Many cold, and other contagious diseases are spared the child by so doing.
4. Place the lunch in the container carefully—heavier articles and those to be eaten last should be put in first so all the lunch will not have to be taken from the container in order to get that part desired first.

contention of old fashioned orchardists that a Russet will stand more abuse than any other apple, which perhaps accounts for its popularity—or for the extinction of its rivals. But Russets led only where there was no fertilizer and no cultivation. But under conditions of modern orchard management, it yielded to both Baldwin and Greening.

Except for the rather interesting study in varietal differences, attention must center upon the effects of the fertilizer treatments during their four distinct periods in the growth of the orchard. The fertilizer treatment remained constant; the management changed. For four years the orchard was intercropped. Then for eight years it was in sod, and the hay was harvested twice each summer. For the next cycle of eight years it was in sod mulch, the hay left on after cutting. For the final ten years it has been strip cultivation.

During all the time down to 1916, consistent applications of ten tons of manure were fed to one plot; one ton of ashes to another; nothing at all to the third; 600 pounds of bone and 200 pounds of muriate

AMERICA'S GREATEST

LIVING WOMEN

Who Are They?

Who are the twelve greatest living American women? Women who have achieved unquestionable successes attributable to their own efforts, rather than to wealth, or position, or chance? This question, recently set in motion by the National League of Women Voters, has caused considerable stir. The idea was originated by Senorita Mandujano, a South American woman who came to the United States as a delegate to the recent Pan-American Conference. This South American woman was greatly impressed with the achievements of the women of the United States and asked for a list of about twelve of the "greatest". Mrs. Maud Wood Park, President of the National League of Women Voters, readily consented to furnish the list and at first it seemed an easy task but when it came to the actual selection of the twelve, Mrs. Park called upon the public to suggest names. The idea appealed to women leaders everywhere and lists were sent in from all over the country. The names filed in the League's list include: Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Miss Jane Adams, Miss Ida Tarbell, Miss Agnes Repplier, Mrs. Margaret Deland, Mrs. Edith Wharton, Mrs. Mary Roberts Rhinehart, Miss Julia Lathrop, Mrs. Helen Gardner, Miss Maud Adams, Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, Mrs. Anna Ernberg, Miss Alice Paul, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Miss Alice Robertson, Miss Jeannette Rankin, Dr. Alice Hamilton of Harvard, Miss Abby Marshall, Miss Anita Loos, M. Carey Thomas, Miss Anna A. Gordon and a hundred more.

Since women are more and more coming into prominence it behooves us to know who our most prominent women are. How many of these can you tell who they are and what they are doing? If you can't place them, look them up at your own library.

NOTICE

Just as the paper goes to print we are able to announce that the new Home Agent has been appointed. Miss Mildred Boice, of Conway, Mass., who is now the agent in Washington County, Vt., will join the Hampshire County staff on Dec. 1st.

of potash to the fourth; and the same weight of bone with 400 pounds of sulfate of potash and magnesia to the fifth plot. The various responses in the different cycles make reasonably clear that soil management as well as plant food applications have material influence on yield and growth.

Continued on page 7, column 1

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

BOYS' AND GIRLS' DAY A SUCCESS

Bigger and Better than 1921

Boys' and Girls' Day at Northampton Fair has come and gone again. All parts of the county joined to make it a bigger and more successful day than ever before.

The exhibit in all the boys' and girls' departments were larger than ever known in the history of the fair, according to all reports. It was interesting to note that in the hall exhibits of the 284 prizes given, 157 went to club members. Seventeen of these were from outside the county and one hundred and forty in the county. Of the two hundred eighty-four awarded, forty-two were given in drawing, penmanship and such things in which club members would not compete. This would go to show that Hampshire County club members are supporting the county fair and doing excellent work.

The high quality of the vegetables was noticed by everybody. There was an exceptionally fine onion display with keener competition than in the adult show. There was the biggest exhibit of canned goods ever known in the boys' and girls' department. The 24-jar club exhibits caused much comment. The prizes in the class went to 1st South Amherst, 2nd Cumington, 3rd Pelham, 4th Plainfield, and 5th Easthampton.

In the poultry department there were exhibited one hundred and forty birds, ten pair of pigeons, and thirty rabbits. Club members also showed in the adult show. Mr. Nodine, state poultry club specialist, remarked on the marked improvement in the birds shown.

In the livestock department there were eight pigs, and thirteen calves shown. Four of the calves were shown in the open classes. Earl Martin won second with his bull calf and first with his heifer. Ralph Payson won second with his bull; and Osborne West won first place and junior champion of the show with his heifer. Besides the money given by the fair association there were prizes and ribbons given by the breed associations to calf club members.

Boys' and Girls' Day was blessed with a fine though warm day. The morning was spent in judging contests for all those interested. These were won as follows:

FOOD

- 1—Mable Mather, Hadley.
- 2—Florence Edmond, Hadley.
- 3—Victoria Kozera, Hadley.

PRESERVES

- 1—Mary Gwozdzi, Hadley.
- 2—Katharine Zygmunt, Hadley.
- 3—Helen Szafer, Hadley.

Continued on page 5, column 2

BUSY WEEK AT SPRINGFIELD

Win \$311 in Prizes

Hampshire County was well represented at Eastern States. Club members were showing in many classes, and in all totalled 39 prizes—\$311.00.

Baby Beef

With the 7 steers exhibited we won 1 second, 2 thirds, 1 fourth, a fifth and sixth. The grand championship this year went to Wesley Garrigus of Storrs, Conn. It so happened that this boy and Willard Belden of Bradstreet each showed their steers in the open class of Hereford. Then Belden got first and Garrigus second. This makes \$170 prize money.

At the beef auction the lowest price on steers from the county was 13¢ which was 2¢ above Chicago market that day. The highest was 20¢.

Dairy Calf

In the Massachusetts Dairy Calf exhibit the following club members from the county were showing: Osborne West and Ward Harlow with Holsteins; Earle Martin, a Guernsey; and Elmer Olds, a Jersey. They won a third, 2 sixths and a seventh, making \$55.00.

Poultry

Six club members from Hadley, Amherst and Westhampton showed poultry in the Mass. Poultry classes and won 8 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 4 fourths, and 2 fifths. This netted them \$60.00.

Pig

Rachel Randall of Belchertown exhibited a sow pig, a boar and a litter class. She got \$26.00 in prizes.

Room Club

The Worthington Room Club was asked to exhibit a room at Camp Vail. They packed an actual room that they had done and shipped it down. It was set up there as nearly as possible just as it appears at home. This was said to be the finest exhibit of its kind ever set up at this Exposition.

CUMMINGTON FAIR

The boys' and girls' exhibits were very good. There was keen competition in the canning exhibit, due to many canning club members.

Mr. A. F. MacDougall who judged livestock said the class of club calves was one of the hardest classes to judge at the fair.

Isabelle Streeter won first in the pig club class.

CLOVER LEAVES

We noticed at the Three County Fair that William Chmura of Hadley, a corn and pig club member, was running true to form. He won the corn judging contest, he caught a greased pig and husked the most corn.

A goodly number of Hampshire County club members went to Greenfield fair and entered the judging contests. When the results were announced, out of the possible 20 prize winning places in the contests, Hampshire County won 15.

The Westhampton Canning Club had its final exhibit in connection with a Church Supper. There was a very close competition.

The Pelham Canning Club exhibited at Old Home Day. There was a very creditable showing.

A PROFITABLE FAIR SEASON

It pays to be a good club member and keep on the job. We suspect that Osborne West of Hadley, better known to other club members as "Suds", has had a more profitable fair season than if he were running a hot-dog stand. He is a club member in the following projects: Poultry, Corn and Calf. Following is the way his account book looks since September 1:

WORCESTER FAIR

Livestock judging—2nd	\$30 00
Showing Poultry—2 firsts	4 00

GREENFIELD FAIR

Poultry Judging—1st	\$3 00
Vegetable Judging—1st	3 00
Potato Judging—1st	3 00
Corn Judging—3rd	1 00

EASTERN STATES

Showing Calf	\$15 00
Showing Poultry	18 50

CUMMINGTON FAIR

Livestock Judging (Member of team)	2 66
---------------------------------------	------

NORTHAMPTON FAIR

Showing corn	\$1 50
Showing apples	50
Showing mangels	50
Showing squash	50
Showing poultry	1 75
Showing poultry (open class)	3 75
Showing calf	10 50
Showing calf (open class)	18 00
Judging poultry—1st	4 00

Total	\$121 16
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Continued from page 4, column 1

POULTRY

- 1—Osborne West, Hadley.
- 2—Myrtle Denny, Northampton.
- 3—Roger West, Hadley.

CORN AND POTATOES

- 1—William Chmura, Hadley.
- 2—William Hafey, Smith-Agricultural School.
- 3—Edward Emond, Hadley.

LIVESTOCK

- 1—Elmer Olds, Middlefield.
- 2—Wayne Phillips, Ashfield.
- 3—Roger Willis.

The ribbons offered by the National Holstein Association to the best judge of Holsteins in the contest was won by Wayne Phillips.

The younger boys and girls not interested in judging were busy with sports on the track. Mr. Fobes of the Y. M. C. A. had charge of these.

The afternoon program started with a band concert from 1.30 to 2.00 o'clock. At just 2.00 o'clock the club pageant went by the grandstand. Alberta Bardwell riding her pretty black horse "Bobbie" marshalled the praade. Following her came a group of girl-scout club girls carrying an outspread flag. Next were some Northampton garden club members carrying club signs. Then came the competitive floats. There were sixteen in all. The judges were State Club Leaders Farley, Miss Dorothy Murdock, and Miss Vera Smith, Home Agent of Franklin County. They certainly had a job on their hands. All the floats were mighty good. The prizes were finally awarded as follows:

1st—Pelham, which had a marching body of its twenty-three club members, representing all the projects it carries on.

2nd—East Amherst bread club.

3rd—Chesterfield handicraft and sewing clubs. This float was noticeable because it was drawn by four horses.

4th—North Amherst handicraft club.

5th—Smith School Poultry Club.

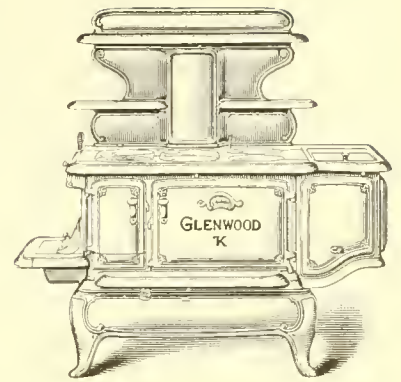
6th—Bay State Garden Club.

The other ten floats were entered by the Easthampton Garden Club, Northampton Garden Club, Westhampton Sewing Club in which all the girls wore the club uniforms they had made, Hatfield Canning Club, Huntington Canning Club, Worthington Room Club, Belchertown Canning Club, Blue Meadow Canning and Garden Club, North Hatfield Sewing and Handicraft Club, and Cummington Canning and Agricultural Club.

After the floats came all the calf club member with their calves. This part of the procession was headed by Anna Graves on her horse.

Coming on the end of the pageant were the Northampton girl scouts who gave a demonstration while the floats went

Continued on page 7, column 1



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Continued from page 1, column 3

quality of the horses. As a rule the Aroostook farmers have fine teams. Large horses are the rule and most of them are well fed and cared for. The average quality and size of their horses is far ahead of that of this county.

Many of the potato fields this year show poor stands and also mixtures of varieties and a large amount of diseased plants. Years of planting cull potatoes and not being careful about selecting disease free plants has brought about this condition. We believe that many farmers who will buy selected stock next spring will be greatly disappointed in results.

The certified seed growers are trying hard to produce good seed potatoes. They are constantly looking around for strains superior to their own. Much of the best seed has been imported from New Brunswick. Growers themselves are becoming expert in detecting diseased plants and are pulling these out as soon as detected. It has been shown that the aphid is the main source of spreading plant diseases such as Mosaic, Curly Dwarf, and Leaf Roll. It makes it hard for some men to produce seed if their neighbor's fields are badly infected with these diseases. Spraying is common in the section and it was a common sight to see three and four large spray outfits at work in the same field, each machine doing a real spray job on four rows of potatoes at once. Every potato grower in the section believes thoroughly in spraying and the last of July they were all hard at it.

Personally we believe that the men who buy selected seed next year will be making a mistake unless they know what the potatoes looked like while growing. The consensus of opinion of those attending the trip was by all means to get certified seed this year as diseased fields are more common than usual. We visited the party from whom the most of the certified seed used in this county came from. They have 275 acres entered for certification. We spent one day at the farm looking over the fields and believe that they have some of the best potatoes in the section. On July 26 the fields were in full bloom and showed fine color and growth. The matter of grading was gone over at length and we believe they understand what we expect in the way of seed.

Taken altogether we had a pleasant as well as a mighty profitable trip. Another year we hope that some of our Hampshire County farmers will find time to take the trip.

PLOWING

Many successful potato growers are plowing their potato land in the fall. This has two main advantages (1) It lessens the work to be done in the spring; (2) It kills many grubs. The last is important as the grubs winter over in the top 6 inches of soil.



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HOTEL GARAGE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.



Stock judging team. First at M. A. C. High School Day, May 6, 1922. Ten other schools competing.

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- (3) **TREE GROWING:** The pruning of trees. The mixing and application of spray materials. The operation and repairs of spray machinery. The packing of fruit.

Work in the agricultural department begins September 25th and ends early in May enabling students to take full advantage of practical training on the farm. All other departments open September 5th.

For further information write for catalogue or visit the school

H. N. LOOMIS, Director

Northampton, Mass.

Continued from page 5, column 2

around the track. The floats then came back to receive their prize ribbons. After the awarding of float prizes the Boy Scouts put on a very creditable drill and stunts.

Next came the Greased Pig Race. There were two pigs, eight boys to a pig. Both races were mighty lively and greatly appreciated by the crowd. The pigs were won by William Chmura of Hadley and Bernard O'Donnell of Bay State.

Then came the corn husking and onion topping contest. The former was won by William Chmura of Hadley, who husked sixty ears in five minutes. The corn for the contest was supplied by Mr. Josiah Parsons of Northampton. John Desaya of Amherst won the onion topping contest by topping one hundred and seventy-nine in five minutes. The onions were supplied by Mr. Oscar Belden of Hatfield.

The rest of the afternoon was given over to the High School Track Meet. This was in charge of Mr. L. L. Derby, the track coach at M. A. C., and Mr. Erickson the instructor at the city Y. M. C. A. Ware High School won the Meet.

Much credit is due to the state constabulary for the splendid way they kept the track clear throughout the afternoon's program.

Continued from page 3, column 3

As to growth, the bigger the tree, the more fruit it had; and the fertilized trees all grew larger than the unfertilized, the manured trees largest of all. Dr. Shaw concludes, as so many pomologists have, that the nitrogen factor was the key to the fertilizer responses. His manured plot showed consistently larger yields and correspondingly greater growth. The two bone and potash plots followed, ashes coming ahead of untreated trees. He suggests that the small amounts of nitro-

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COUNTY NOTES

Recently I visited the eastern part of the State and met a produce dealer I have known for years. He stated that he was buying Indiana onions because there was no waste to them. Also that if the Connecticut Valley farmers wanted to stay in business they should not continue shipping rotten onions. He is only one dealer, yet there are hundreds like him. If we want their business we must do a better job putting up onions. There are good onions being shipped from the County but too many poor ones get into the bags and they hurt the reputation of the whole section.

Ellis Clark of Williamsburg had all his poultry tested for White Diarrhea without having a single reactor. It is time some of the rest of our good poultrymen who sell hatching eggs and day old chicks got in line and had their flock tested. The cost of this work per hen is small yet the advertising value of the fact that you have a clean flock is great. Application for test should be sent to the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

Manager Almon Howes of the Western Hampshire Farmer's Exchange stated that members of his organization have signed contracts for 350 Tons of the 24% open formula Eastern States Dairy Ration. This surely is some showing for the section and also shows that farmers can coöperate. While the exchange has only been in existence about two years it has done a lot of business and has saved real money for the members. Last spring a large fertilizer order was handled and certified seed potatoes were brought in. The Exchange has been of real service to the farmers of the section.

gen in the bone would have sufficed at least in part to account for the fertilizer stimulus secured from the potash plots. And lime in the ashes could have released nitrogen from the organic matter of the soil. Ashes and lime and potash may have stimulated nitrogen through stimulating the growth of clover.

Under cultivation the unfertilized plot leaped ahead, gaining rapidly even on the manured plot, as the humus nitrogen of the sod was made available. But the residual effect of the manure told after all treatment was stopped in 1916. Trees in cultivation gave better growth and higher production than those in sod. In sod the sulphate of potash and magnesia gave better results than muriate of potash; but with strip cultivation this difference seemed to disappear. The quality of the manured apples was inferior to that of the apples grown under potash and bone treatment, but the difference since strip culture has been used is considerably less marked than it was when the orchard was in sod. On ashes, the best color has produced, and on manure the largest size.

Northampton

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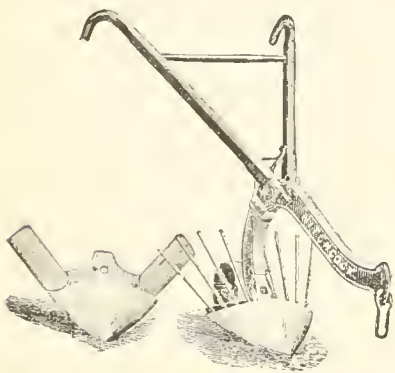
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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. VII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., NOVEMBER, 1922

No. 11

DISEASE CONTROL

Many Poultrymen Find Program Profitable

This year several poultry schools and meetings were held to stress the need of disease prevention and eradication. From these, several poultry disease control demonstrations were signed up. These demonstrations began with brooding and continued till the pullets were housed. The purpose was to raise to maturity, a flock of chickens free from infectious disease and to demonstrate a method whereby old plants could be reclaimed for profitable service and the success of many uninfected plants be made to endure. Only the poultryman who has put unthrifty pullets into the laying house can really appreciate what this means.

The procedure was simple: (1) Using for brooding, clean ground on which poultry had not run and on which poultry manure had not been spread. (2) Thoroughly disinfecting brooder houses. (3) Using care not to carry infection from adult birds on feet or otherwise. (4) Thorough cleansing and disinfection of laying houses before putting pullets in. (5) Confining pullets to houses until yards have been cropped at least one full season.

One of the oldest demonstrations has been carried on for several years by W. A. Munson of Huntington. As is common, he had been brooding chickens on the same ground for years without trouble and then it came. One fall an infected flock was put into the houses and the income just about met expenses. Then he started rearing his chickens on new ground with entirely satisfactory results. He has three plots of ground for brooding and uses but one each year. This spring at a poultry school in Huntington he stated that he would have been out of the poultry business now if he had not adopted the disease control program.

Edward Schmidt of Belchertown had a similar experience. Worms were the specific infection. Many of his neighbors to this day believe that he simply had a poor lot of baby chicks. He is using new range each year with fine results and further he believes thoroughly that it pays. This year he put a fine healthy lot of pullets in the laying houses.

G. E. Scott, a neighbor of Mr. Schmidt's

Continued on page 3, column 1

COMMUNITY MEETINGS

Every year the Extension Service holds or tries to hold a community meeting in your town. The purpose of this meeting is two fold; first, to hear reports of project leaders and demonstrators regarding work which has been carried on; second, to plan work and demonstrations which are of importance to the community for the coming season. It is therefore plain that to get full value from the Extension Service you should at least attend this meeting. There may have been demonstrations carried on which have a bearing on your own problem, and hearing what others have done may help you. It may be that the problem which confronts you has not been worked on this past year. Perhaps we could help you on it if we knew but if you do not make your wants known we have no way of knowing just what to do.

You have probably heard the old song which goes like this: "There are women who don't gossip! But they're dead."

The same idea holds with farmers and home makers who have no problems. We have been of real value to some people in your town. Why can't we help you too? When you receive a notice of the next community meeting in your town, plan to be there and if you have not anything to report, add your bit by stating your problem. We desire to be of real service to you but to do so must have your cooperation. You can start it by coming yourself and by getting your neighbors to come too.

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS MEET

Last Field Meeting of the Season a Success

Over sixty Holstein breeders of Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Counties enjoyed the last field meeting of the year for the Hampshire-Franklin Holstein-Friesian Club held Saturday, October 21. In the morning the men at Mr. Metcalf's Bonnilea Farm in South Hadley. The forenoon was spent in inspecting the herd which has some of the highest priced Holsteins in the county. Many of these cows have made big records. The pedigree and records of each cow were posted so that all could see.

At noon the group gathered on the bank of the Connecticut for lunch. During

Continued on page 2, column 1

TOP DRESSING MOWINGS

Nitrate of Soda Pays Well on Hay Crop

The use of Nitrate of Soda on the hay crop as one step in a soil fertility program was stressed by Prof. J. B. Abbott of M. A. C. at Extension Schools held in the County this past year. As a result eleven demonstrations were signed up. In the majority of cases 100 lbs. of nitrate of soda and 200 lbs. of acid phosphate per acre were used on good mowings. The results in all cases have justified the recommendations and here are the results.

Arthur Field of Goshen has been in the habit of buying 8 to 10 tons of standing hay from neighboring farms. This year by using nitrate on the home farm he was able to get more than enough hay on his own farm. While no weights were taken he believes that there was an increase of 80 per cent on the top-dressed areas over check plots.

C. E. Stiles of South Amherst stated that his fertilized areas yielded double the unfertilized portions of the same fields.

Dr. Streeter of Cummington stated that he got greater returns for every dollar invested in Nitrate of Soda than from any other fertilizer. He is planning to increase the amount used another year.

W. H. Atkins of South Amherst used a mixture of 200 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 300 lbs. Acid Phosphate and 100 lbs. Muriate of Potash, putting on about 500 lbs. per acre. Plots of 2 square rods on the fertilized and on the unfertilized plots were harvested. The fertilized plot gave 44½ lbs. of dry hay while the unfertilized plot gave 17 lbs. This is an increase of 2200 lbs. of dry hay per acre.

In Cummington three demonstrations were carried on and weights of equal areas on the fertilized and unfertilized plots taken. In all cases 100 lbs. of Nitrate of Soda and 200 lbs. of Acid Phosphate were used with the following results: D. R. Wells—fertilized, 4480 lbs. per acre; not fertilized 2880 lbs., a gain of 1600 lbs. of hay per acre. C. M. Thayer—fertilized, 8000 lbs.; unfertilized, 5120 lbs., a gain of 2880 lbs. per acre for fertilizer. G. R. Tedford—fertilized, 3200 lbs.; unfertilized, 1920 lbs., a gain of 1280 lbs. per acre.

Geo. Barrus of Goshen carried on a demonstration using 100 lbs. of Nitrate of Soda and 400 lbs. Acid Phosphate per

Continued on page 6, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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Continued from page 1, column 2

the lunch hour the Farr Alpaca band gave a fine concert which was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

At two o'clock the club met at E. Thornton Clark's farm in Granby. After inspecting the herd, a stock judging contest of two classes was held. The first class of three cows was placed by Prof. C. L. Blackman, Field Secretary of the New England Association and Prof. T. E. Elder of Mount Herman, President of the local Club. The winners of this class were: First, J. H. Cady of Westfield; second Gus Lombella of Westfield; third, Rev. C. H. Smith of Granby. The second contest was won by E. L. Bartlett of Montague with Roy Lambron of Westfield second and C. B. Toward of Haydenville third. Prof. Blackman explained the type of animals the breeders should strive for and told why the animals were placed.

President Elder welcomed the Hampshire County breeders to the meeting and expressed the hope that it would be their wish to join with the local two county association and form a three county organization. Everyone felt that the field day meeting was one of the best held this year. The annual meeting of the club is scheduled for Northampton, Saturday, January 6. It is hoped that all the men in this county interested in Holstein will attend.

POTATO BLIGHT CAN

BE CONTROLLED

Results of This Year's Demonstrations

Potato blight has caused the loss of thousands of dollars to farmers of Hampshire County this year. Experiments have proven that blight can be controlled by *thorough spraying* with home made Bordeaux Mixture. There are farmers who will swear that they have sprayed and yet their fields delighted. True but they did not do a thorough job. In years like this spraying three times or less was no better than simply using poison for bugs.

Fortunately there are those who have done a real job and have obtained results. By this we do not mean that they kept the tops green up to the middle of October nor do we mean that they had absolutely no rotten potatoes. We do mean that they kept the tops green long enough to get a real crop of potatoes and they had comparatively little rot, which all will admit are getting results this year.

As regards blight control the potato growers of the country may be roughly divided into two classes; those who raise 3 acres of potatoes or over, and those who raise less than three acres. The first group can afford to own and operate a real spray outfit. By this we mean a traction power horse-drawn sprayer capable of maintaining over 100 lbs. pressure spraying four rows at a time. Many with 2 or 3 nozzles to the row and horse drawn machines will not do this but there are machines that will and some farmers in the county own and operate them. The second group have three options: (1) Co-operate with others in the same class and own a real sprayer; (2) Rig up barrel pump on two wheeled gig and have a spray boom behind; (3) Use hand dusting machines.

We have particularly noticed three men of the first class in the county who have done a real spray job. They are: G. R. Tedford of Cummington, William Baker of Chesterfield and Earl Ingham of Granby. Tedford used an Arlington X L engine driven sprayer which is mounted on a two-wheeled gig and has a spray boom behind spraying four rows at once. He sprayed every 10 to 14 days through the season and while blight showed on the tops the last of September he harvested over 250 bushels of potatoes per acre and had practically no rot.

Baker used one of the popular makes of traction sprayers and was fortunate in getting his five sprays on at the right time. In fact, he did so good a job that the tops were green the 21st of September and gave him considerable trouble in digging. His crop of four acres averaged over 250 bushels per acre with but very little rot.

Ingham used a traction sprayer with

a single action pump and has one nozzle to the row. Even with this outfit he was able to keep blight well in check by spraying every ten day and as a result obtained a crop of about 200 bushels to the acre on plain ground. The average crop for the town was less than half of this amount. There was practically no rot in the field.

Franklin Sears and Ward Streeter, both of Cummington have had fine results from spraying. In fact, Mr. Sears sold his potatoes for \$1.25 a bushel in 10 bushel lots, delivered, when other growers who had rot in their fields were unable to get a dollar a bushel. All the men who had rot in their fields were unable to spray *thoroughly*.

Among the men who have less than three acres there are many who got results. Burt Brothers of Westhampton have a home rigged sprayer which is simply a barrel pump mounted on a two-wheeled gig with a spray boom behind. With this outfit they controlled blight on their two acre fields and on one piece harvested 253 bushels of potatoes to the acre. These were sold at the Northampton Community Market at \$1.15 per bushel for their firsts and the demand far exceeded the supply. Using a spray outfit of this kind means hard work but it can be done.

It has always been a problem how to control blight on small potato pieces. We believe that hand dusting machines would solve this problem. They present the easiest way of protecting the tops and the machines are not expensive. The greatest drawback is the fact that material costs far more than liquid spray. Eighteen demonstrations were signed up this spring with plots which were to be left undusted. Sander's Dust composed of dehydrated Copper Sulphate and Hydrate Lime was used. Unfortunately twelve of these went wrong by August 6 when both the dusted and the undusted plots blighted. Fortunately the other six came through in good shape.

Ralph Cole of Huntington planted about an acre of potatoes May 30. He dusted the field July 8, 15, 25 and August 5, 15 and 22. It took just 15½ hours to do the job for the season. July dusting took 2 hours each while in August it took 2½, 3 and 4 hours respectively to do the job. He used 200 lbs. of dusting costing \$18.00. One hundred ninety feet of row was harvested on both the undusted and dusted parts. The results were: Cobblers Dust, 173 lbs. firsts, 73 lbs. seconds; Not Dust, 145 lbs. firsts, 51 lbs. seconds. This means a gain of 35.5 bushels of number one potatoes per acre due to dusting. Green Mountains Dust, 126 lbs. firsts, 20 lbs. seconds; Not Dust, 63 lbs. firsts, 14 lbs. seconds, a gain of 80 bushels per acre of firsts due to dusting.

Continued on page 6, column 1

Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation News

VOL. II. No. 11.

BOSTON, MASS.

NOVEMBER 1922

WHARTON NEW PRESIDENT

Former Vice President Unanimously Chosen to Head State Federation.

One of the outstanding farmers of the state became President of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation when the Executive Committee at their meeting in Worcester, November 3rd, picked William P. Wharton of Groton to fill out the unexpired term of former President Hinckley.

Farm Bureau men all over the state know Mr. Wharton as a man of sound, independent judgment and unimpeachable character. He has a wide acquaintance in all walks of life. He is a most successful farmer, yet he can see well beyond the stone walls that mark the boundaries of his own farm.

The Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation is to be congratulated that a man of Mr. Wharton's ability is willing to shoulder the responsibilities of the presidency.

3,700,000 Bales Pooled

F. R. Shanks, of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, states that 3,700,000 bales of cotton are now under contract for co-operative marketing in nine southern states and that this will be increased to considerably more than 4,000,000 bales in 1923.

CO-OPS SAVE \$10,000 WEEKLY

Co-operative creameries in Minnesota are saving \$10,000 every seven days by shipping their products at car-lot freight rates through the Minnesota Co-Operative Creameries Association, Inc., direct to their New York sales office. Seventy cars of co-operative creamery butter are moving to the eastern market every week under the association marketing plan. These cars carry more than 2,000,000 pounds of butter.

Your Farm Bureau is worth a good deal more to you than the \$5 it costs.

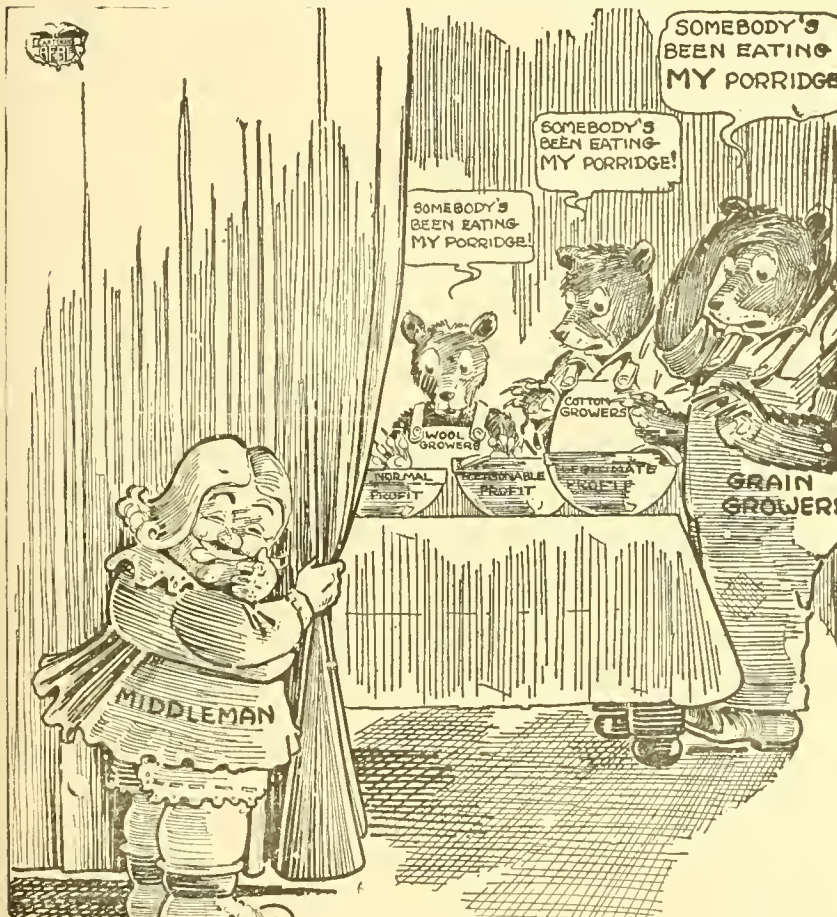
YOUNG BOOSTS BUREAU

Speaker of House Praises Farmers' Organization; Bristol Co. Bureau Runs Successful Fair.

"Every farmer ought to belong to the Farm Bureau and loyally support it," said Speaker Young of the House of Representatives, in the course of a rousing talk at the Bristol County Farm Bureau Fair on October 12th. He said that the Farm Bureau has won the respect of business men and legislators by its sane and practical program.

The Farm Bureau Fair is an outstanding event in Bristol County, because it is a real farmers' fair in management, exhibits and attendance. It was featured by some of the best corn shown anywhere in the state and a splendid display of apples. The exhibit by the Bristol County school boys themselves was worth going far to see. The committee in charge was appointed by the Farm Bureau directors and had the loyal co-operation of County Agent Ide, Head Master Gilbert and the other masters of the school. In addition to being a credit, agriculturally, to Bristol County, the Fair was a success financially. The county is looking forward to a bigger and better one next year.

GOLDILOCKS AND THE THREE BEARS



HEAVEN HELP GOLDILOCKS WHEN THE BEARS GET MAD ENOUGH

BRIDGEWATER MEN SMILE

Reports at Annual Banquet Show Good Surplus After Dividends. Hundred Thousand Business.

Smiles wreathed the faces of members of the East Bridgewater Farmers' Exchange at their annual meeting on Oct. 17th. The smiles were justified by the check each man had in his pocket as a dividend from his business with the Exchange during the last year. The largest of these checks amounted to several hundred dollars. And the best of it was that the Exchange had salted away a nice little reserve in addition to the dividends.

A hundred and seventy-five enthusiastic men sat down to supper together, and later listened to the annual reports, and to short talks by representatives of the Agricultural College, the Extension Service and the State Farm Bureau Federation. The manager's report showed a constantly growing business, totalling almost \$100,000 in 1922, done at a very small overhead, and at prices satisfactory to the membership. The Exchange has erected an inexpensive storehouse this year, paying for it out of the profits of the business.

Ask your neighbor to join.

Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation

STATE HEADQUARTERS,
28 School St., Boston.
Telephone, Main 5358.

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THE CORN-BORER MENACE

The corn-borer is a menace to New England agriculture. All doubt as to the seriousness of the situation has been removed by an inspection tour conducted in October by the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture through the badly infested towns of Arlington, Winchester, Melrose and Saugus. Whole fields were seen where every weed and cultivated plant contained from one to twenty worms. Fields of corn where the head of every plant had toppled over, were found; beets were pulled that had borers down in the center of the bulb; celery appeared to be affected in every leaf; sweet melons were honey-combed with them. One of the most serious infestations was in a florist's greenhouse in Arlington, where thousands of dollars' worth of chrysanthemums were completely ruined.

The worst infestations are found where corn stalks or weeds with stems as large as a pencil or larger are allowed to remain on the ground and in the fence rows through the winter. The worms live over inside the stalks of nearly all kinds of grass, weeds and vegetables, and then breed in the spring. The infested area has increased largely this year, and will soon cover half the state.

No matter where you live, plow under or burn all weeds and trash before winter. Burn your fence rows. Bury your waste. Either feed or plow under all corn stalks. Open a stalk here and there with a knife and look for a white worm with a faint lace-like design on its back and a black head. The only safety for Massachusetts farmers is to keep their fields and walls and hedge rows clean.

BUTTERS CUBAN BREAD

The first shipment of butter made in a co-operative creamery and exported by the farmers themselves is what the Illinois Farm Bureau people claim the shipment sent to Cuba in July to be. It was made by the Stephenson County Milk Marketing Company of Freeport, Ill.

This company is spreading its "Vita Gold" brand in all directions with increasing success.

President James R. Howard will speak at the State Federation meeting in January.

KERNELS

We are laying the foundation now. The Farm Bureau is destined to grow and expand as the years pass.

The farm insurance pool is going well. Ask Secretary Russell about insuring your property.

Some counties are talking about permanent paid men to attend to co-operative buying, collection of dues and other matters.

Eighteen fire extinguishers placed on farms in the last three months. You need one to stop fire before it has a chance. Special wholesale prices on several makes through the Federation.

A master plumber's organization is worth \$25 a year to him.

A sailor's organization is worth \$10 entrance fee and \$12 a year to him.

ABOLISH TAX EXEMPTION SAYS J. R. HOWARD

There has been apprehension regarding the effect which a law or constitutional amendment making all bonds taxable would have upon the bonds issued under the Federal Farm Loan Bank Act.

The lowest estimate which has been made by competent authorities regarding the outstanding tax-exempt bonds, Federal, State, Municipal and others, places the amount at from 16 billion to 20 billion dollars. Other authorities have estimated these bonds as high as 40 billion to 50 billion dollars. A reasonable estimate would indicate that at the present time they would total 20 billion to 25 billion dollars. There is no way of determining exact amounts.

Tax-exempt bonds are rapidly increasing and unless soon checked will more than equal the values of all farm properties in the United States, including lands, buildings, live stock and machinery. These tax-exempt bonds are property. Being tax-exempt, they throw additional taxation burdens upon other classes of property. When the amount of tax-exempt bonds equals the value of the farm lands of the nation, it means that every acre of farm land will be carrying approximately a double taxation.

The farmer is certainly as much entitled to tax-exempt securities as anyone else, but if all tax exemptions could be done away with and the farmer's bonds placed on equal basis with other bonds, he would be a gainer thereby, and not a loser.

MR. HINCKLEY'S RESIGNATION

Genuine regret is felt by all the officers who have been associated with him that President Harry P. Hinckley of Agawam has found it necessary to sever his connection with the State Federation.

Mr. Hinckley put in time and energy without stint into the work of organizing the Farm Bureau. Night after night he traveled from one town in Hampden County to another calling farmers to the Farm Bureau standard. After the State Federation was organized he spoke in counties all over the state and gave days of his time in appearing before legislative committees in behalf of agricultural measures.

In accepting his resignation, the Executive Committee of the State Federation, with whom he had worked so harmoniously, unanimously voted to send him a letter expressing in behalf of the Federation their appreciation of his services.

"VE HAD A MEETING"

Recently a Nebraska farmer sent a pair of shoes to an old shoe cobbler in Lincoln whom he had patronized for years. The work he had done was a job that the old shoe cobbler had performed for him many times before and for which he had always charged \$1.00.

"Well, how much do I owe you, John?" our farmer asked as a matter of politeness drawing a dollar from his pocketbook.

"The bill is \$1.50," said the cobbler.

"Well, sighed the farmer, digging deeper and producing the additional fifty cents, "how does that come? You have always charged me a dollar for that job, even during the war when leather was so high. I don't understand."

"Vell, you see," said the cobbler with a proud twinkle in his eyes, "ve had a meeting."

One has to live but a short time to find out that there are many such meetings. The grocer, the butcher, clothing dealers, merchants of all the allied trades, theater owners and what not. Last but not least nearly every man that labors in the city is a member of the local of his particular trade.

They all have their "meetings," or more correctly speaking are thoroughly organized. Instead of lying awake nights studying out schemes to cut each other's throats they have "meetings" at which they band together for their own mutual benefit.

Whether right or wrong, it is the twentieth century method. Individual effort has given way to organized effort, and the lesson learned by the lowly shoe cobbler is one that the average farmer who says that he prefers to "go it alone" might well think about.

N. E. OFFICIALS MEET

Conference at Concord, N. H., Discusses Organization, Milk Pool, Lime Rate and Taxation Matters.

Executive officers from Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts Federations met in conference at Concord, N. H., October 7th. Problems of organization were thoroughly discussed. The following vote was passed:—"The conference learns that, where membership and organization work has been attended to promptly and in a systematic and business-like way by the local officers, it has been successful."

N. E. Milk Pool

The New England Milk Pool was taken up, and it was voted that the conference urge the New England Pooling Committee to make a definite report as soon as practicable, so that there may be a definite project for the consideration of the dairy farmers of New England.

It was decided to arrange for berths in the same car for all New England representatives to the Chicago convention.

Lime Rates

The officers present agreed that an attempt should be made to co-operate with the lime manufacturers in seeking lower rates on agricultural lime and limestone before the New England Traffic League, and if the requests were refused, that the matter should go before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It was the sentiment of the meeting that the New England officials are opposed to the entering by the American Federation on a campaign to promote the greater use of any particular agricultural product, as had been done in the case of meat. The members felt that, since all food products compete to a considerable extent with each other, this is a province of the commodity organizations and not of the national federation.

Automobile Taxes

Regarding taxation, the following vote was passed:—

(a) This conference favors a reasonable registration fee on automobiles plus a uniform tax on gasoline for the purpose of highway maintenance.

(b) The conference favors the limitation of all tax-exempt securities,—local, state and national.

(c) The conference urges the investigation of tax-exemption laws in the New England states for the purpose of having uniform practices in all states.

Virgil said 2000 years ago, "I have seen those seeds on whose selection much time and labour had been spent, nevertheless degenerate if men did not every year vigorously separate by hand all the largest specimens."

THE FARM BLOC'S RECORD

Members of the Farm Bloc in Congress are meeting a hearty reception in their respective congressional districts from "the people back home," who appreciate their activities and know that more agricultural legislation was passed this session than ever before—legislation that not only is of value to agriculture but to all of the people.

The bill which corrected the former law regulating the trading in grain futures, passed just before Congress adjourned, should mean a saving of thousands of dollars to farmers through the making less easy wide fluctuation in the grain market due to speculation.

Stock Yards Act

The act regulating the packers and stock yards has been in force since August, 1921. It undoubtedly will result in a better regulation of the stock yards and will give the public, through the studies made by the Department of Agriculture, the information which it desired regarding the business methods of the packers.

The co-operative marketing law, passed last February, took the hot breath of the sheriff off the neck of the farmer and permits him to join with his neighbor in the orderly marketing of his products.

Highway Program

The highway program enacted will give farmers roads from farm-to-market instead of boulevards across the country which were advocated by many. For this year the sum of \$50,000,000 was voted for the construction of roads. The money will be used on a definite plan, starting with 7 per cent of the roads in each state, thus insuring at least connecting roads between the county seats.

One of the greatest aids which the last Congress provided was the revival of the activities of the War Finance Corporation and its extension for another year. The War Finance Corporation saved thousands of banks from failure, gave new life to many industries, and brought agriculture back from despair. The total loans to date aggregate more than \$470,000,000.

The Farm Bloc insisted upon agriculture being represented along with other industries, commerce and finance on the Federal Reserve Board and passed a bill to that end.

Federal Land Bank

In June, 1921, the Farm Bloc took up the question of increasing the activities of the Federal Land Bank through the more rapid sale of bonds on the part of the Federal Farm Loan Board. To facilitate this they passed two bills, one permitting the rate of interest on the bonds to be increased one-half of one per cent to as high as 5½ per cent, and the other increased the working capital of the Federal Farm Loan System by \$25,000,000.

FEDERATION AT CHICAGO

Reduced Rates on All Railroads Secured from December 5 to 18 for Annual Farmers' Meeting.

Secretary J. W. Coverdale announces that the Sherman Hotel in Chicago will be headquarters for the fourth annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation, December 11-14. Arrangements have been completed for taking care of the delegates and housing the convention. A block of 200 rooms has been reserved for the delegates. Those who want reservations should write at once to A. R. Simpson, American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 E. Washington Street, Chicago.

Reduced rates on all railroads leading into Chicago have been secured. Delegates may make the round trip from any point in the United States at the rate of a fare and a half. The rates are made available by the certificate plan which was used last year. Purchasing dates have been set far enough ahead to permit arrival in Chicago in time to attend a part of the International Live Stock Exposition.

Purchasing dates are from December 5 to 11, inclusive. Tickets from distant points may be purchased on the 4th to 10th, inclusive. December 18 will be the last day on which tickets may be validated at the reduced rate for the return trip.

Tickets at the regular one-way tariff fare for the going trip may be obtained only on the dates named. Be sure that when purchasing your ticket you ask for a certificate. Do not make the mistake of asking for a receipt. The certificate entitles the holder to a return trip at half fare.

All New Englanders plan to go in a body. Write to Secretary Russell for information.

Average Cow Poor Beast

The year book of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1920 makes the statement that "According to careful estimates, the average dairy cow in the United States produces annually about 4,000 pounds of milk and 160 pounds of butterfat. According to 40,000 yearly individual cow records just tabulated by the Department of Agriculture, the average cow-testing association cow produces 5,980 pounds of milk and 246 pounds of butterfat a year. The world's records are 37,381.4 pounds of milk and 1,205.09 pounds of butterfat. The average dairy cow seems to have plenty of room for improvement."

There is more to be accomplished by raising the grade of the cows than by legislation at Washington.

Bridges New Secretary

H. S. Bridges of Ellsworth, Maine, has been appointed state secretary of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation.

STIRS THE DRY BONES

New Hampshire Farm Bureau Worries All the Politicians Over Tax Question.

The whole State of New Hampshire is cussing and discussing the report on taxation issued recently, after months of study by the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Committee on Taxation. The Committee is a notable one, consisting of former Governor Robert P. Bass, Hon. Raymond B. Stevens and Frank H. Pearson.

The committee finds that farm taxes have constantly increased in the last decade, both through increased tax rates and through higher valuations. Significantly enough, in the same time the number of farms operated has decreased 24%. On the other hand, the committee finds that the amount of taxes on intangible property has actually decreased, though the amount of such property has been growing by leaps and bounds. Under the item, "money at interest," there is actually one-third less money on which taxes are collected than there was forty years ago, and the committee estimates that of all intangibles held in the state, only a minute fraction is taxed.

Regarding taxation of forest land, the story is the same. The farmer's woodlot is taxed full value, while the great lumber holdings are taxed on a nominal valuation.

Deposits in savings banks are taxed to the extent of 15% of the interest, while big investors in stocks and bonds are, for the most part, allowed to escape taxation altogether.

The committee says, "This brief survey clearly shows that farm property and the ordinary home are still heavily overtaxed in proportion to other classes of property. The condition is serious in its results both to the individual and to the state. The Farm Bureau should prepare a constructive program for action by the next Legislature."

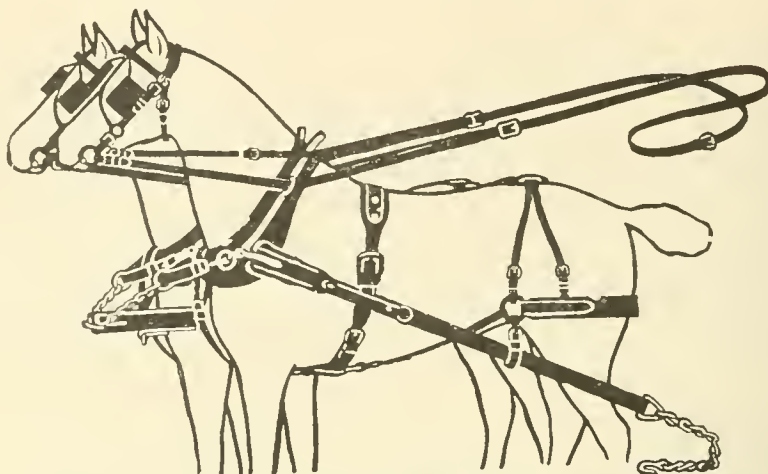
20,000 Tons of Hay Signed

More than 20,000 tons of hay have been signed up by the Alabama Farm Bureau Hay Association so far. Advance loans exceeding \$90,000 have been made. Eighty-seven carloads have been sold by the Association.

Finance Corporation has tentatively approved the application of the Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina for advances not to exceed \$30,000,000 for the purpose of financing the orderly marketing of tobacco in these States. The advances will be made on the basis of fifty per cent of a conservative valuation of the tobacco.

It is expected that only a portion of the amount approved will be advanced by the War Finance Corporation and that the banks in the interested districts will do a considerable part of the financing for the association.

GOVERNMENT DOUBLE WHEEL HARNESS



MORE HARNESS BARGAINS

In addition to the harness prices already announced, we have been able to secure low prices on the following government harness:—

Halters	\$1.00 each
Hame Straps, either 21 inch or 26 inch	\$2.25 per dozen
18 ft.-1 inch Lines, extra heavy	\$5.00
Team Bridles, same as in the Ambulance Harness	\$2.50 each
Team Bridles, double rein	\$3.25 each

More than \$1000 worth of double harnesses and collars have been sold in all parts of the state and they are giving satisfaction everywhere.

The schedule of prices is as follows:—

Double Wheel Harness, including bridles and reins, but not collar, with belly breeching ..	\$38
Double Lead Harness	\$31
Collars, two buckle, 18-22 inch	\$3.25

Harnesses will be split and sold as singles, without reins, for \$18 for the wheel harness and \$15 for the lead harness.

You pay freight or express from Hagerstown, Maryland.

A full description and cut will be sent on application.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, TOO

New Zealand Dairymen Consider Plans for Establishing Dairy Pool

Proposals submitted by the national dairy association of New Zealand for the establishment of a compulsory dairy products pool were considered at a recent meeting of representatives of the dairy factories of the Auckland Province, reports the American consul at Auckland. About 50 delegates were present, representing companies in all parts of the Province. The objects of the suggested pool were stated to be the regulation of shipments, the development of markets other than London, the advertising of New Zealand butter and cheese, the control of distribution, the stabilization of markets by the prevention of congestion and speculation, the arrangement of freight contracts, and co-operation with Denmark and Australia in marketing.

It was the general feeling that some more satisfactory method of marketing dairy produce was needed. Resolutions affirming the principle of a compulsory pool were unanimously adopted, with a proviso that delegates be appointed to attend a Dominion conference, at which, it is expected, a more definite and detailed scheme will be formulated and referred to the various companies.

The principle of a compulsory pool has been strongly affirmed at meetings in other districts of New Zealand.

TEN MILLION DOLLAR GOAL

"Ten million dollars for nineteen twenty-two."

That's the slogan of the four Producers Live Stock Commission Associations of the National Live Stock Producers Association.

The four co-operatives—at Chicago, Peoria, Indianapolis and East St. Louis—are together doing approximately \$750,000 worth of business a week these days, so it appears probable that the goal of ten million dollars business for the year will be realized.

By the middle of August the sales of the Producers at the four markets had amounted to well over five million dollars, and three of the four were not started until after June 1.

Highest Prices

The pioneer of the four, the Producers' Live Stock Commission Association at East St. Louis received 158 cars last week, ranking in second place among the firms at the market.

The highest price received for hogs last week on the East St. Louis market was \$10.40. This price was obtained for only two loads. The Producers sold both of them.

Minneapolis Sales Agency Open

The U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., has notified member elevators in Minnesota and North Dakota that the Minneapolis Sales Agency is open and ready to handle the grain of its members in those states.

HOME MAKING

TIMELY RECIPES

Suet Pudding

- 1 c. molasses.
- 1 c. sweet milk.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ c. chopped suet or
- 3 T. fat.
- 3 heaping cups flour.
- 1 t. soda, salt, nutmeg and cinnamon.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ c. chopped raisins, dates, figs or currants.
- Steam 3 hours.

Game Cookery

Some game, as rabbit, squirrel, and some kinds of wild duck has a rather decided or strong flavor which is disliked by many. This gamey flavor may be modified or entirely overcome by soaking the dressed meat for several hours in salt water, an acidulated water, or in water to which has been added several vegetables or herbs, for example, one gallon of water, a few slices of onion and carrots or a tablespoon of cloves and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of vinegar and one tablespoon of whole peppers makes a good marinating liquid. Chopped green peppers or orange or lemon peel may also be used with good results.

All game should be very carefully dressed and thoroughly washed. If it is not drawn for several days after being killed, it should be washed with soda

water and allowed to soak in soda water for one hour or more before cooking. Two teaspoons of soda to two quarts of water is a good proposition.

When dressing rabbit or squirrel, great care should be exercised that no hair comes in contact with the meat. Most of the fat should be removed from game before cooking, as much of the strong flavor of the meat is in the fat.

Boiling rabbit or squirrel for twenty minutes before frying or broiling makes the meat more delicate in flavor than if fried without boiling.

All game, to be palatable, must be thoroughly cooked.

Vegetables having a decided flavor, as onions, turnips, peppers, and celery, are good to serve with game.

When duck, chicken, squirrel, and rabbit are in season and plentiful, preserve some for future use by canning.

Prepare the game as for cooking, then follow directions for canning poultry, if ducks or prairie chicken are used. Venison may be canned the same as beef.

At some seasons of the year wild ducks are much better par-boiled before roasting or frying. A little onion, a few celery tops, or a little whole spice may be added to the boiling water.

When the ducks are partly done remove them from the liquid and stuff with any dressing desired. Lay thin slices of

bacon or salt pork on the breast and roast. If the pork is not used they should be basted often while roasting.

HOW TO CLEAN LACE

Measure before washing if, as in the case of curtains or collars, it is important to keep the original size and shape. Very delicate lace should be based carefully on a piece of cotton cloth and washed on that to prevent straining the lace. Wash in lukewarm water and soap solution, squeezing rather than rubbing out the dirt.

Bleach by setting in direct sunshine and keeping moist with soap or borax solution. Rinse thoroughly. Restore a faded cream or ecru color by rinsing in clear coffee or tea and stretching immediately; the color of the liquid as seen through a tumbler held up to the light should be the same as that desired in the lace.

In drying, stretch on a padded board and pin into its original shape and size. Net or lace curtains may be pinned to a sheet on the floor, or better, placed on a curtain stretcher adjusted to the desired size.

Notice to Homemakers. See article, lower part column 2, page 4. It is for you!

Continued from page 1, column 1

is also carrying on the same program with fine results. He has never had trouble but saw what it meant to some of his neighbors. He figures that if the program gets poultrymen out of trouble that it is a good thing to follow the practice before trouble comes.

In Greenwich, C. A. Drinkwater started the disease control program two years ago and reduced his losses to normal the first year. This year he is more pleased than ever with the results. He stated that the thing that pleases him is that he has practically no cull pullets in the fall whereas in former years the percentage ran high. From this one demonstration there are now seven others who are following the plan. All of them have not been as successful as Mr. Drinkwater because in one case of two cases the land used for brooding was not entirely free from infection. In spite of not getting the control they should, these men are planning to use entirely new land another year and are sure of success.

In Amherst the Agricultural College had trouble but have had wonderful results by using new ground for brooding of chickens. R. S. Schoonmaker in South Amherst is doing the same. Last year he had good luck on the range but did not disinfect his houses thoroughly. This year he has done a real job on both range and houses with fine results.

In Ware, Howard Tucker, Geo. Timmins and William Quirk are following the program with fine results. Mr. Tucker states that he has had fine results with his pullets this year. Mr. Timmins was not entirely successful last year due to the fact that the land used was not entirely clean. This year he has used entirely clean land and has obtained fine results. He now plans to work in poultry range with his regular rotation just as though it were a crop like corn, oats and clover. William Quirk used his old yards but disinfected them thoroughly before the brooding season with corrosive sublimate and obtained fine results.

In Westhampton, John Hathaway, and Irving Clapp have demonstrations. Mr. Hathaway put his early hatched pullets on entirely new range and had no trouble with them. In fact, he says he never had a lot of pullets do as well as these. His later pullets were put on old ground and in these he has had some trouble which shows that it is not safe to use old ground. Irving Clapp disinfected his poultry yard with corrosive sublimate and the results have been good.

In Williamsburg there are three demonstrations. Ellis Clark has been using the system for three years and knows that it surely pays. Mrs. Clayton Rhodes has been doing the same but plans to do an even better job of it this next season. C.

P. Otis also has found it advantageous to use new land for this season's brooding.

In the majority of cases the specific infection has been worms. The results obtained have been in line with the thoroughness with which the program has been carried out. In cases where results have not been entirely satisfactory birds may be rid of worms by using 1 lb. of ground or finely ground tobacco stems to 100 birds. Steam the tobacco two hours in enough water to keep it covered. Mix into 4 quarts of mash using both tobacco and liquor. Feed wet between 2.00 and 3.00 P. M. to birds fasted since the previous day. Two hours later feed 1 lb. Epsom Salts dissolved in water and mixed into 3 quarts of mash, taking care that each bird gets its share. Remove dropping at daylight or protect with wire to prevent reinfection.

This may be followed up by using tobacco dust in the dry mash for three weeks. A tobacco dust for this purpose should run at least 1% nicotine and enough of it used to make the mash contain 3% nicotine. There are tobacco dusts on the market which run 1 of 1% nicotine and are of no value for this purpose. In addition the birds should have epsom salts in the drinking water twice a week. If the water and salts are given early in the morning, fresh water without salts should be furnished the latter part of the afternoon.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

POULTRY CLUB STARTS

Leaders' Contest

Poultry club work in the county has started off in real earnest. The old clubs are all carrying on with many new ones added.

The aim of all poultry members for the year is to better stock. We find practically all our old members with standard bred stock. All new members not having it should aim to improve their stock in the spring.

Much interest is being shown throughout the county in the local leaders poultry contest. This contest is open to all state, county, and local leaders in Massachusetts. They must keep at least ten birds. Reports will be sent to the county leader each month. Summary of these reports will be published in the paper each month. Watch for the leader in your town! Can you beat his or her record?

Poultry Show Dates

M. A. C. Dressed Poultry Show—Nov. 24-25.

Amherst Poultry Show—Dec. 5-6.

Judging Contest 3.00 P. M., Dec. 6.

Northampton Poultry Show—Dec. 7-8-9.

Judging Contest 10.00 A. M., Dec. 9.

Boston Poultry Show—Jan 1-5, 1923.

HOME ECONOMICS PLANS

Timely Slogans

"The Well-Fed Family" for the food club and "The Well-Dressed Girl" for the sewing club is the aim for Massachusetts home economics members and leaders. Are not these mottoes worth while living up to?

The home economics club requirements are much the same as last year. The club runs for any four months between November 1st and May 1st. As in previous years there will undoubtedly be many clubs in Hampshire County combining home economics and handicraft work.

The handicraft requirements have been changed from "a toy and useful article" to "two articles". One of these may be a toy if desired. We have found however that the majority of our handicraft club members are rather inclined to dislike the idea of a toy. We are recommending for this county that handicraft club members make one household and one farm article where practical.

Poultry Judging Team

County team to be picked, based on results of contests at Amherst and Northampton. Who wins?



HAMPSHIRE COUNTY BABY BEEVES

CLOVER LEAVES

The Goshen canning girls finished with a banner. Their exhibit was excellent. A very good program was put on by the club members.

Club members in various projects made a good showing at the Plainfield Grange boys' and girls' exhibit. The canning was particularly good.

The Hadley poultry club is collecting a box of candy from Mr. Reed. If you are interested in particulars ask any of the members.

Miss Bessie Rowe, editor of the "Farmer's Wife" was the visitor of the Worthington Room Club. She is writing a story of the club for publication.

Club members made a good showing at Belchertown Fair. The canning exhibit was especially good. Three clubs were represented.

Huntington girls with the help of Miss Cady, their leader, brought through a banner canning club. As far as we know this is the first banner club of its kind this town has ever had.

DOES YOUR MONEY HOLD OUT?

Are you keeping household accounts? If so, do they tell you what you need to know or are they just a collection of figures? If you are not keeping accounts don't you often wonder where the money goes and why you have not more to show for what you have spent?

If you would like a household account book to start the New Year with, write to Miss Mildred Boice, Home Demonstration Agent at this office. The price of these account books is fifteen cents.

Poultry Notice

As the paper goes to press we are able to announce the Board of Trustees of this organization have voted to send a judging team, expenses paid to the Boston Poultry Show.

BABY BEEF

Finishes Successful Year

All things considered Hampshire County beef club members came out the large end of the horn for 1922. We are glad to say they all worked on a business basis this year. Although we would like to win grand champion each year, we are not sorry to say that without the publicity that brings and big prices our boys made good. The five boys in the club were Luther Belden, Willard Belden, Theodore Belden of Bradstreet, Robert Cutter of West Hatfield and Sidney Carl of Hatfield. They all took native steers. There were Herefords, Shorthorns and one cross between the two.

Together the boys started with 2823 pounds live weight and ended with 7,576 pounds, a gain of 4,753 pounds. The average daily gain of the steers was 2.15 pounds. Robert Cutter put on the largest daily gain of all in the county, 2.6 pounds per day. This was done with a Shorthorn steer.

Counting in prize money as profit, the boys made \$753.44 on their seven steers. Luther Belden made the largest individual profit \$165.52. This was done with a Hereford.

The above picture shows the steers as they looked the last day of the Eastern States Exposition.

HAVE YOU FINISHED YOUR JOB?

It's easy to let the last end of a job slip. Have you let your story slip? Or have you sent it with your record to Miss Erhard? If you have you have received your club pin. If you have not received your club pin you have something to do at once. Be a sport and stay with your job til it is done!

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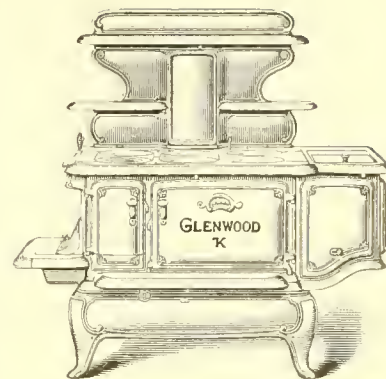
JOSEPH PICKETT, Principal
76 Pleasant St., Northampton, Mass.

COUNTY NOTES

We have seen a good many men recently who have been getting wonderful egg production from early hatched pullets during September and October. One man got 55 to 65 eggs from a flock of 100 pullets, in October. With birds of this kind it is a problem to keep up production and avoid a moult as the days grow shorter. Moult and body weight are closely related. The birds that moult have usually laid themselves thin. To avoid this condition keep your birds gaining in weight every month. If you find they are losing or just maintaining their weight increase the scratch feed. Light, too, helps to ward off moult as the birds eat more. Mark a few birds in each pen, weight them every month and then regulate your scratch feed so they will gain every month.

We all like to buy or to build new things. Too often we could get along as well if we made better use of equipment on hand. Ed. L. Schmidt of Belchertown had little use for his barn but he did need more room for hens. At a relatively low cost he has remodelled the south side of his barn so that he has four pens which hold 125 birds each and still has ample storage left. He is well pleased with the results and would be glad to show you what he has done. William H. DeWitt of South Hadley is doing the same thing. It seems that the old idea that hens would die on a wooden floor especially if it was on the second story is decidedly out of date.

Passing the buck was started early in the history of man. You remember Adam gave Eve all the credit in that Apple episode. With a poor crop of potatoes in the county many farmers are stating that certified seed is no good. The same might be said of home grown selected stock. We have seen some mighty fine crops grown from certified seed this year in this county. We do believe, however, that more care should be taken in putting up certified seed. Did your read the report of a Connecticut potato trip recently in the New England Homestead? It compared potatoes from the same source as those obtained in this county with certified seed from other sources. It should be remembered that potatoes do not do well no matter what the source of seed, if they are grown under conditions favorable to pond lilies. Neither can you get a good crop if the tops blight the first of August. We believe thoroughly in the idea of certified potatoes and we hope that the majority of the potato growers have the same idea. It is by no means the solution of the whole problem but without good seed there surely is little chance for a paying crop. With potatoes stiffening in price is it time to get these orders for certified seed started?



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F. N. KNEELAND, Vice-President
EDWARD L. SHAW, Vice-President
ELBERT L. ARNOLD, Cashier

Continued from page 2, column 3

J. R. Clapp of Westhampton left part of four rows undusted while the rest of the field was dusted every 10 days to 2 weeks. The undusted part was dead with blight the middle of August while the rest of the piece stayed green nearly a month longer. The undusted plot gave $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels while an equal area of the dusted plot beside it gave $2\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of marketable potatoes. This means a gain of 80 bushels of marketable potatoes per acre.

Ralph Bridgman of Westhampton left an undusted plot 71 by 10 feet. This area gave 125 lbs. of market potatoes while the dusted plot yielded 146 lbs. This is a gain of 21 bushels per acre.

C. N. Rust of Granby planted his potatoes in hills three feet apart each way. He left a check plot 9 hills by 9 or 81 hills undusted. The dusted plot gave 255 lbs. of firsts while the undusted plot yielded 170 lbs. This equals a gain of 85 bushels of firsts per acre. The undusted plot was dead in early August while the dusted part kept growing for about a month. Incidentally Mr. Rust had the best crop of potatoes we have seen in Granby.

M. H. Briggs of Enfield left three rows undusted while the rest of the plot was dusted about 8 times. In this case also the tops were dead on the undusted part early in August while the rest of the field showed very little blight. The dusted plot gave 170 lbs. while the undusted gave 140, making a gain of 45 bushels per acre due to dusting.

After this years experience we know blight can be controlled. We also know that the difference in control does not depend so much on the spray materials or equipment used as on the man using them. For this work there is no easy way out. Blight control demands that a farmer keep his potato tops covered with spray or dust through the entire season. It is one of the few cases where if a little is good, a lot is better. The experiences of the men given above show what can be done. They are no smarter than many of the other farmers of the County. What they have done this year, others can do and we hope that another year more farmers will be prepared.

Continued from page 1, column 3

acre. The fertilized plot gave 3800 lbs. per acre while the unfertilized gave 1980, a gain of 1820 lbs. pr acre for fertilizer.

In Westhampton three demonstrations were conducted. A. D. Montague top dressed an old mowing which had been top-dressed with manure for several years and was in good shape. The fertilized area gave 4320 lbs. per acre while the unfertilized gave 3080, a gain of 1240 lbs. for fertilizer. John Hathaway of Westhampton obtained these results:

Continued on page 7, column 2

Prest-O-Lite

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Work in the agricultural department begins September 25th and ends early in May enabling students to take full advantage of practical training on the farm. All other departments open September 5th.

For further information write for catalogue or visit the school

H. N. LOOMIS, Director

Northampton, Mass.

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FOR SALE: Registered Jersey Bull,
17 months old. Homer Gurney, Cum-
mington.

FOR SALE: Grade Holstein cow. Miss
Fanny Boltwood, Williamsburg, R. F. D.

Continued from page 6, column 1
fertilized 3900, unfertilized, 2590, a gain
of 1310 lbs. for fertilized.

A. T. Edwards had two plots comparing
100 lbs. Nitrate and 200 lbs. Acid Phos-
phate on one plot with 15 spreader loads
of manure, applied in December, 1921 on
the other plot. The first plot gave 4530
lbs. of hay per acre while the manured
plot gave 3800, the fertilizer plot beating
the manure by 730 lbs. per acre. Mr.
Edward plans to use more manure on his
plowed land and use Nitrate of Soda and
Acid Phosphate for hay.

All of the plots where top dressing was
tried this year had good sods as will be
seen by the yield of hay from the un-
treated plots. We have seen one or two
farmers who top-dressed old mowings and
while the increase in the hay crop was
good it was not as large per acre as on
good mowings. We hope that another
year the practices of top-dressing good
mowings will increase as it surely is
profitable.

When?

Is your community meeting? Did you
read the article on page 1, center column?
If you don't know the date of yours, find
out. Don't miss it!

H. D. SMITH

Hatfield, Mass.

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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. VII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., DECEMBER, 1922

No. 12

COUNTY AGENT'S REPORT

Summary of Extension Activities for 1922

One of the problems confronting the County Agent is to inform farmers of the county what he is trying to do, how he does it, and what results are accomplished. To work intelligently we must know just what the problems confronting farmers are in each community. This information is brought out at community meetings by using sources of farm income as a basis. After getting the problems out, the farmers themselves decide which are of enough importance to them to work on. Demonstrators are signed up and project leaders elected. This constitutes the local program of work. By combining local programs, the county program is made up.

The following projects were chosen this past year: (1) Organization for Extension Work; (2) Agronomy; (3) Poultry; (4) Animal Husbandry; (5) Fruit Growing; (6) Marketing.

Organization Project

Community meetings were held in 14 towns. In five other towns extension schools were held regarding projects already under way and part of the program given up to organization. In March a meeting was held for the recently elected Town Directors, demonstrators and project leaders at which 13 towns were represented. As a result of this meeting more detailed information was sent demonstrators regarding demonstrations. Every town director had a report of the work carried on by the Extension Service before their town meetings were held. As a result every town appropriated money for the Extension Service.

Agronomy Project

The main work in this project was with the potato crop. The following program was recommended (1) Certified seed; (2) Seed Disinfection with corrosive sublimate; (3) Greening; (4) Blight Control. Project leaders were elected in 14 towns to secure certified seed. As a result over 5000 bushels of certified seed was brought into the county and some was used in 21 of the 23 towns of the county. This is an increase of about 100% over any previous year. Result of 22 demonstrations comparing certified with other seed po-

Continued on page 5, column 2

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY PEOPLE!

The Staff of the
Hampshire County
Extension Service

extends to you their
sincere wishes for

A Merry Christmas

AND

Happy and Prosperous

New Year

WAR SAVING STAMPS

TO BE REDEEMED

The first of the War Savings Stamps issues will mature on January 1, 1923. Every stamp of this series will be worth its face value either in cash or a refunding security. This refunding security offered by the U. S. Treasury is known as Treasury Savings Certificates. They are issued in three denominations of \$25, \$100 and \$1000, and sell for \$20.50, \$82 and \$820 respectively. They mature five years from date of issue, are registered and are therefore loss proof both as to principal and interest as well as to the dangers of fire and burglary. They are bought at minimum prices, yielding 4 per cent compounded semi-annually if held until maturity, and the value cannot depreciate because they have no connection with stock market fluctuations. On the other hand, these values increase automatically each month that the certificates are held thus establishing a redemption value if it is necessary to redeem them before maturity. This is readily accomplished whenever the emergency arises.

It is hoped that many present investors in Savings Stamps will take advantage

Continued on page 2, column 3

INTERESTING ANNUAL MEETING

Reports of Leaders Given

Over 100 men and women interested in Extension Work attended the annual meeting of the Extension Service held in Odd Fellows Hall, Northampton, Wednesday, November 15. These men and women represented fourteen of the towns of the county. President E. B. Clapp opened the meeting with a few words of welcome after which the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were given. The latter showed that continued support is necessary if the work is not to be curtailed.

The reports of the County Agent, Home Demonstration Agent and County Club Agent showed that there was an increase in the amount of work carried on over previous years. Miss Mildred Boice, who takes up her work as Home Demonstration Agent in this County December first, was introduced. Then followed reports of demonstrators and project leaders.

W. A. Munson of Huntington stated that he was faced with a poultry disease control problem four years ago. Prof. Monahan of the Mass. Agricultural College advised him to rear his chickens on new land each year. The first year's results almost eliminated the trouble. By using a rotation of ground his chickens are not reared on the same ground but once in three years with entirely satisfactory results.

Reinette Bernier, a member of the Worthington Girls Room Club, gave a report of the work this club has been carrying on. The club met once a month and made waste baskets, utility boxes, curtains and refinished the furniture in their own rooms. Each girl adopted and carried out a particular color scheme. Miss Reynolds of M. A. C. gave them information regarding pictures and their use. Miss Bernier adopted a buff and black color scheme. She refinished her bed room set in buff with black trimmings, made a waste basket, curtains and utility box to match. Lacking a dressing table, she fixed one up from an old melodeon which was remodelled and a mirror placed over it.

William Baker, Jr. of Chesterfield stated that he averaged 261 bushels of potatoes this year on 4½ acres. He attributed the results, not to luck, but to

Continued on page 2, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

STAFF

Roland A. Payne, County Agent

Mildred W. Boice,

Home Demonstration Agent

Bena G. Erhard, County Club Agent

Mary C. O'Leary, Clerk

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Roland A. Payne, Secretary

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Mrs. Clifton Johnson, Hadley
Warren M. King, Northampton
John A. Sullivan, Northampton
Charles W. Wade, Hatfield

Continued from page 1, column 3

the following reasons: (1) land was well drained, (2) seed disinfection which eliminated scabby potatoes and reduced the number of small ones, (3) greening seed which resulted in a quicker start, (4) using certified seed, (5) using more seed per acre, (6) thorough spraying. In previous years the yield had run about 100 bushels per acre.

Miss Alice Bartlett gave the result of the Worthington canning work. Seven women were in the group and expected to sell to the local hotel but a change in management made this impossible. The products, such as home made jams, jellies and canned garden products, were sold mostly to the local summer colony. While all were pleased with the results as a pin money proposition, it was felt that business could be increased by advertising and by getting orders in the spring.

Dennett Howe of North Amherst gave his experience in club work. He joined the pig club in 1918, then took up the poultry club with 18 pullets in the fall. In 1919 he had five pigs and joined the garden club, continuing with poultry. In 1920 he built a poultry house for 12 hens at a cost of \$3.50. In the handicraft club, he made calf crates and chicken coops. In 1922 he joined the calf club, purchasing two calves costing \$155 with

money he had made from the pig and poultry clubs. This year he won \$50 and took 30 ribbons at fairs with his poultry. His inventory this fall shows \$60 in poultry, \$225 in heifers, a \$50 Liberty Bond and a saddle horse as a result of five years club work.

Arthur Bean of Northampton, who was one of the first farmers to use the Community Market, stated that this year the services of a market master were not required and this money used for advertising. The interesting developments have been an increase in business and an improvement in quality and variety of products offered for sale by the farmers.

Mrs. Arthur Moore of Huntington stated that their group studied kinds of food, scoring food habits of the family and meal planning. As a result she changed her entire diet with satisfactory results.

J. R. Clapp of Westhampton stated that by dusting his potatoes regularly he increased the crop 50% over the undusted plot.

S. R. Parker gave a resumé of the work done by the Holyoke Producers' Dairy Company formed last year by the farmers of Amherst, Granby, Belchertown and Southampton.

At noon the Northampton Grange served a chicken pie dinner to which all did justice.

Mayor H. E. Bicknell of Northampton and County Commissioner Hodgkins spoke briefly during the noon hour.

The afternoon session was opened by a cold pack canning demonstration by the Bondsville Team, consisting of Cassie Sullivan and Irene McLean. These girls showed that they knew their subject from A to Z and their efforts were well received.

Dr. A. E. Cance spoke on Agriculture and Economics stating that most of the ills of agriculture during the past few years had been laid to economics. Economics deals with the best use of things which are scarce. When anything is plentiful there is no need for economy. It was brought out by charts that the farmer was getting less for his efforts than other classes of workers. One of the best ways to make things scarce is to put a distinctive mark upon them. It was stated that the selling price was not governed by the cost of production. The public does not care how much it costs to produce products and if every farmer were guaranteed cost plus 10% profit there would be so much produced that we would not know what to do with it.

"Are You Wearing the Right Hat?" was the subject of a talk given by Mrs. Elsie K. Chamberlain of the Eastern States League. She brought out the fact that the head dress is one of the most important part of women's costume. It is not the scarcity nor the material in a hat which makes it costly, but the good taste

and artistry which goes into it. Girls can wear any kind of hat and look well due to their vivid personality. As women grow older, grey is the predominating color in the face. A vivid colored hat brings out this color. It is important to wear green-blue to bring out the pink in the face. Blondes can wear bright colors but brunettes should only wear dark, rich colors.

Mrs. Chamberlain went on to show how a perfectly good hat can be ruined by the way it is placed on the head. Tall women should not have such a combination of effects that they seem to be all points and taller than they need to appear. Many fat women are prone to use broad hats or go to the other extreme in getting a pill box variety all full of roundness.

Another important point is that colors should all be pretty much the same. Get clothes all of one color and depend on beads, chains and other insignificant ornaments to break monotony. If this is done hats to match can be produced. We buy hats to look our best, not merely for the sake of having a new hat.

Mrs. Chamberlain illustrated her points with hats kindly lent for the occasion by the Bon Marche Shop in Northampton.

Continued from page 1, column 2

of this offer. It is absolutely safe and sure; its equal as a sound investment paying a fair rate of interest is unsurpassed.

It is obvious that every individual loan to the Government which can be extended over another five year period or any portion thereof will be a distinct advantage to the Government since it will minimize the actual cash outlay which at this time, owing to the maturities of War Savings Stamps and Victory Bonds, will be very heavy.

Your postmaster will be glad to furnish additional information, accept stamps, and issue certificates in lieu thereof when the time comes.

As is usual at this time of year, weather prophets are predicting a long cold winter with lots of snow. Whether this will be true or not the wise fruit growers will clean the weeds and trash away from their fruit trees so as to reduce the chance of having their trees girdled by mice and rabbits. Wire guards can be purchased which are very satisfactory. While their cost is high they last several years so that in the long run they are economical. Building paper and tar paper also make satisfactory guards for one season. An easy way to prepare the paper is to saw the roll in two, making two 18 inch rolls. The guard for each tree can be easily cut from this. Tar paper should be removed in the spring.

HOME MAKING

HOME DEMONSTRATION

AGENT'S REPORT

Outline of Work Carried on During 1922

I. Organization :

There had been no home agent for six months before I came into the county so much of the interest in the work had been lost. Work had to be started entirely over in most of the towns. Coming into the county at just the time for the making of a new program for the year I was fortunate in being able to attend the community meetings with the other workers and get a program for the year outlined. At this meeting the project wanted by the community was decided upon after having made an analysis of home activities with the women. At the first meeting of the project the report of the committee was given, the leader appointed, the part the agent would do and the part the people would be expected to do was discussed and thus a good foundation was gotten for the work.

II Food Preservation :

Three towns in the county carried on this work. The specialist from the college demonstrated better methods of canning, jelly and jam making. There seems to be a definite need for this work as shown by the quality of products displayed at the fairs. These products did not seem to be as high quality as they should be.

III. Nutrition :

(a) Food for the family was taken up by two groups in the county. Scoring food habits, study of menus, and meal planning were taken up. (b) School lunch: only one school had hot lunches through any effort of this office. A hot dish was served to supplement the cold lunch brought from home. This was prepared by a paid worker. A committee of local women directed the work.

IV. Clothing :

(a) Clothing Efficiency: Work unfinished by the previous Home Demonstration Agent was completed and two new groups started. (b) Dress Forms: This county had had no dress form work previously. This project did a great deal towards helping the women to get together and know each other as they worked in groups making forms for one another. The agent gave a demonstration of making the form, then the women arranged themselves in groups for making forms, each woman having a form made helping to make a form for someone else. A leader was appointed who attended to getting the sets, arranging meetings and giving reports. A demonstration was also given on making a cover for the form and on its uses.

TO THE WOMEN OF

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

I feel very fortunate to be with you in Hampshire County. For the past two and a half years I have been home demonstration agent in Washington County, Vermont, with headquarters at Montpelier. But my home is in Massachusetts and I am glad to be back in this state.

I am anticipating with pleasure meeting you at our community meetings during the next two months. At that time I hope your community will adopt a program of work for the coming year and by so doing we may become better acquainted.

Mildred W. Boice,
Home Demonstration Agent.

(c) Millinery: Three groups carried on this work, a special worker being secured for it. The salary of the worker was paid by the groups as no effort was made to carry it as an Extension project.

V. Household Management :

(a) Accounts and budgets: Six towns were interested in account keeping. A leader was appointed and one meeting held to discuss the general plan of keeping accounts. After this meeting the leader reported on the program of the members of the group to the agent at stated intervals. Many of the women became very much interested and were the means of others starting. (b) One group was interested in kitchen planning. As the committee arranged the work it was only on kitchen rearranging. Time was given to floor plans, floor coverings and finishings, and walls. A leader was appointed and time of meeting arranged as in other projects. This was a type of work that could not easily be finished within a stated time and will be carried on for several months.

VI. Community Enterprises :

One place was interested on canning and jelly and jam making for sale. The coöperation of the specialist from the horticultural products department was secured. A demonstration was given at which better methods for canning and jellifying were emphasized. A second demonstration was given which was classroom in effect as the women did the work under supervision so that unified methods might be obtained. A standard committee was appointed which had to approve every glass and jar presented for sale. The various products were assembled at one of the homes and a large sign put out in front. Ready sale was found at the door as this town is a summer resort. As this was the first attempt for these women they felt the results were very gratifying and hope to do things on a larger scale

Four community meetings have been held up to date with the following programs of work adopted.

Goshen—Clothing.

Pelham—Nutrition.

Worthington—Clothing.

Easthampton is to start their clothing work with the dress form project January 3rd.

next year. (2) Extension Schools: These were held at six towns. In three of these towns the program of work had been outlined so the extension school was made the first meeting of the project work and proved very successful. In the other three places no program of work had been made and subjects were given as requested by the people. In two of these places a definite program was decided upon for the town at this extension school which seemed a very worthwhile school.

VII. Co-operative Activities :

(1) Granges: Two talks were given at granges. These were publicity talks only. (2) Chautauqua: The home agent met with the women each morning for an hour during a five day chautauqua. From this work two towns have requested work which were inaccessible last year. (3) Fairs: Exhibits were made at two local fairs. The exhibit was made by the women and related to the particular project they had been carrying during the year. Plans were made for the county fair at the time of my resignation. The exhibits were made of the various projects carried in the county by the various towns. The various towns were responsible for parts of the exhibit at the fair. In this way it was hoped that women would feel it was more their fair. (4) County Meetings: A county meeting was held each year as a get-together for town directors, local leaders and trustees. This meeting is in the form of a dinner with speaking and general becoming better acquainted. Two meetings were held at which those interested in clothing efficiency were present. (5) Coöperative work with Club Agent: "Own Your Own Room" Club in Worthington was given two demonstrations on re-finishing furniture. Eight food and sewing exhibits were judged for the club agent.

Twenty-two office calls, one hundred sixty-two telephone calls, three hundred eighty letters written, fifteen homes visited, one hundred seven bulletins, etc., distributed, fifteen visits of college specialists, six visits of state leaders, twenty-conferences with an attendance of seventy-six.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

CLUB WORK FOR 1922

As Reported by the Club Agent at the Annual Meeting

For the purposes of this report the work of the year is divided into two parts: the special work of the year and the routine work.

SPECIAL WORK

1. An effort was made to form agricultural clubs taking in the summer members in a town. This gives the members the advantage of working with other boys and girls instead of individually, as in previous years. There were thirteen of these clubs and six others combining agricultural and canning club members. The clubs were all under the leadership of some local person. The county and local leaders, working together the first of the year, made out a program for the summer, arranged so that each club member during that time had to take part in a meeting. All report this a very satisfactory method of procedure.
2. Much work was done in calf club work. The aim was not to increase the membership but to get members better suited to the work. It is found advisable only to enroll calf club members where the parent or some breeder nearby is really interested in the club member. We also try to have as many calf club members as possible raising purebred stock. In the county there were twenty-four club members raising thirty-one calves, of which twenty-three were purebred. Results of this work were seen at the various fairs. Calf club members of the county exhibited at Middlefield, Worcester, Cummington, Springfield, and Northampton. The work at Northampton Fair was greatly helped by the coöperation of the various breed associations.
3. An effort was made to introduce more poultry work in the county. In 1921 there was poultry work done in five towns in the county. In 1922 there were eight organized clubs and poultry members in all but two of the towns of the county. Some of these were enrolled in the spring preparatory to the work for the coming year.
4. Work was done to develop a room club project. This was carried on in Worthington. The aim of this club was not only to do work in re-furnishing and refurnishing the girl's own rooms but to develop a plan for this project for Western Massachusetts. There were nine girls in this club. There were seven rooms

POULTRY LEADERS' CONTEST

For November, 1922

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY LOCAL LEADERS

Miss Alice Bartlett, Worthington.
Mr. W. Loring, Hadley.
Mr. M. I. Mayo, Northampton.
Mr. Fred Graves, Southampton.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE AND COUNTY LEADERS

Mr. E. Nodine, State Poultry Leader.
Mr. O. E. Hall, Hampden County Leader.

Of the state Mr. Mayo held the highest record.

He has 100 birds which laid 235 eggs in November; Mr. Graves got 17 eggs from 12 birds; Miss Bartlett 120 from 75 birds; Mr. Loring 5 eggs from 5 birds. For the State, Mr. Hall got 24 eggs from 20 birds and Mr. Nodine 6 eggs from 10 birds.

worked on. Excellent results were obtained largely due to the splendid work of the local leader, Miss Alice Bartlett.

ROUTINE WORK

During the year the following projects were carried on: clothing, food, handicraft, poultry, beef, sow and litter, pig, calf, garden, corn, potato, onion, small fruits, sheep, canning and room. During the winter there were twenty-eight clothing clubs, three food clubs, seventeen handicraft clubs, and twelve clubs combining the three, making a total of sixty clubs. There were also eight poultry clubs and one beef club. The 288 clothing club members made 661 garments valued at \$945.90 at an actual cost of \$294.79. The 38 bread club members made food valued at \$293.82 at an actual cost of \$167.92. The 193 handicraft members report 1055 articles made or repaired, valued at \$418.05 at a cost of \$103.60. The poultry club members report receipts of \$4,883.94, costs of \$3,201.23 and net profit \$1,682.71. The five baby beef members report net profit of \$588.43 plus \$215.00 in prize money. It would be hard to give a mercenary value to the work done in the room club.

All reports of the summer work are not in to date. The 73 canning members who have already reported show canned, 2,308 qts. of fruit, 1298½ qts. vegetables, 33½ gallons pickled products, all valued at \$2,672.95 at a cost of \$883.53.

The 37 crop club members reporting to date show net profit of about \$550.00.

This by no means takes all the reports.

Club members in the county were interested in judging or showing at the following: Northampton, Amherst, Bos-

CLOVER LEAVES

Boys and girls of Hampshire County supplied the food for the annual meeting of the Extension Service. The menu was chicken soup and celery, chicken pie, mashed potatoes, baked squash, pickles, boiled beets, rolls and butter, ice cream with raspberry sauce and cookies. Everything except the ice cream was made or raised by the club members. Due to a rainy day there was not as large a crowd as expected so the extra food was sent to the Childrens' Home which seemed very fitting.

Kathleen King of South Amherst and Helen Olds of Middlefield have received club certificates showing they have completed fourth year requirements in canning. This is the first time there has been any of these given out in Hampshire County.

A poultry judging team picked as a result of the Northampton and Amherst judging contests will be sent to the Boston Poultry Show to represent the county. These boys are Osborne West, Roger West of Hadley, and James Parnell of Amherst.

We think Alfred Morey, potato club boy of Cummington is a good sound business man. He was 1921 county potato champion. In 1922 he was again in the club trying this year for state championship. Realizing the value of his records he sent them to the county office by registered mail.

ton, and Greenfield Poultry Shows, Boston Corn Show, Worcester, Cummington, Middlefield, Ware, Greenfield and Northampton fairs, and Eastern States Exposition. There were also two Grange Fairs and 33 local exhibits.

The agent or one of the state leaders conducted the following demonstrations during the year:

10 in clothing work, 8 in canning, 6 in handicraft, 3 in room club, 3 in poultry club. The agent has attended 121 club meetings, visited 307 club members at their homes, spoke at 131 meetings and conducted six club tours.

The work during the year has been ably carried on by eighty local volunteer leaders.

The following office work was done:

76 office calls.

416 telephone calls.

1,088 personal letters.

39 form letters with circulation of 7,526.

4,599 bulletins distributed.

Supplied one page for Farmer's Monthly and edited the same.

About 25% of the time was spent in the office and 75% in the field.

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Continued from page 1, column 1

tatoes have been obtained showing the following results: 1, Selected better than Certified; 3, Selected equaled certified seed; 18, certified better than selected stock or home grown seed.

In April, 10 demonstration meetings were held to show how to disinfect seed with corrosive sublimate and to show an easier and quicker way of cutting seed. As a result more men than ever before have disinfected their seed potatoes. Comparative demonstrations showed that disinfected seed gave more marketable potatoes per acre than untreated seed. Six demonstrations showed that greening seed paid best on late planted potatoes.

Blight control was carried on by spraying with home-made Bordeaux Mixture and by using Copper-lime dust. Six men who sprayed every 10 days to 2 weeks were the only ones in the county to get over 200 bushels of marketable potatoes per acre. Eighteen men tried dusting. Early in August all but six had blight in the dusted and undusted parts of the field. These six men kept the dusted potatoes alive a month longer than the undusted. The gain from dusting ran from 21 to 85 bushels per acre, the average being 58 bushels per acre. This increase represented a labor outlay of 15 hours per acre and from 150 to 200 lbs. of Dust costing 8 to 10 cents per pound.

Eleven demonstrations where 100 to 150 lbs. of nitrate of soda and double this amount of Acid Phosphate were used on good mowings showed that this practice pays. Figures were obtained from eight plots showing a gain from 1280 to 2880 lbs. of field cured hay per acre over unfertilized plots, the average being 1760 lbs. per acre.

Nineteen pasture improvement demonstrations are being carried on in 14 towns of the county. From 400 to 800 lbs. of acid phosphate per acre was applied in the spring. Nine of these have been going on for over a year and show an increased amount of white clover on the fertilized plots. Four of those started this spring already show results.

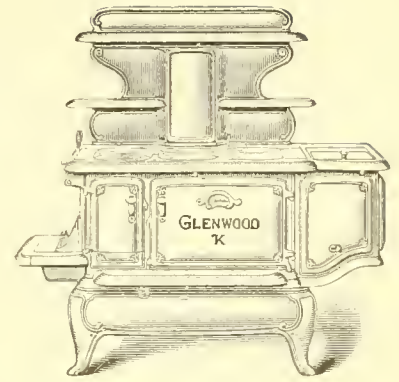
Demonstrations comparing acid phosphate with mixed fertilizers for corn on manured land were conducted in 9 towns. In all but two cases the acid phosphate gave as good results as the mixed goods at one half of the fertilizer cost. The two cases where this was not true were on poor land which had only a light coat of manure.

Eleven tobacco wildfire control demonstrations were carried on. All but one controlled this disease in the bed by dusting or spraying, yet practically everyone had the disease in the field.

Poultry Project

Disease control has been the main work with poultry. Last year three demonstrations were carried on. This year 16

Continued on page 6, column 1



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Continued from page 5, column 2

demonstrations showed that it pays to rear chickens on clean ground. In all but one case results have been satisfactory. In that case the ground used was not clean. Already this man has plans under way for new portable brooder houses and is going to use entirely new land for next season's breeding. Disease control meetings have been held at three demonstrations and it is expected more poultrymen will follow the program another year.

Animal Husbandry

Feeding schools were conducted in four towns. In two other towns series of meetings were held to discuss dairy rations. The main work has been co-operating with the local Holstein Club in conducting their series of two winter and two field meetings. Milk record sheets have been furnished 25 dairymen in the county.

Fruit Growing

Twelve pruning demonstrations were held to show the proper pruning of both young and bearing apple trees. In most cases those present were urged to take part. Two demonstration orchards already started were used for meetings. One new orchard was set out and will be used as a demonstration. Eight demonstrations were conducted to show the benefits of nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia and manure on sod orchards. In all cases the fertilized trees have shown larger fruit, better growth, larger and better colored foliage than the unfertilized plots. Fourteen spraying demonstrations showed better quality fruit.

Marketing

A series of meetings was held to demonstrate United States Standard onion grades. We have co-operated with all the co-operative marketing associations in the county. In the tobacco marketing work we put the leaders of the movement in touch with the leading tobacco growers of the county.

Office and Field Service

Three hundred and seventy-five farmers were visited on their farms with a total of 752 visits; 286 office calls were received; 87 days were spent in the office and 191 days in the field; 144 meetings were held with an attendance of 6258. Five hundred ninety-eight individual letters were sent out; 119 circular letters were sent to 11,573 people; 670 telephone calls were received.

The men who have been carrying on demonstrations have had first claim to the county agent's time. Requests for visits have been given attention as time permitted. One sure way to obtain service is to attend community meetings or extension schools and make your wants known.

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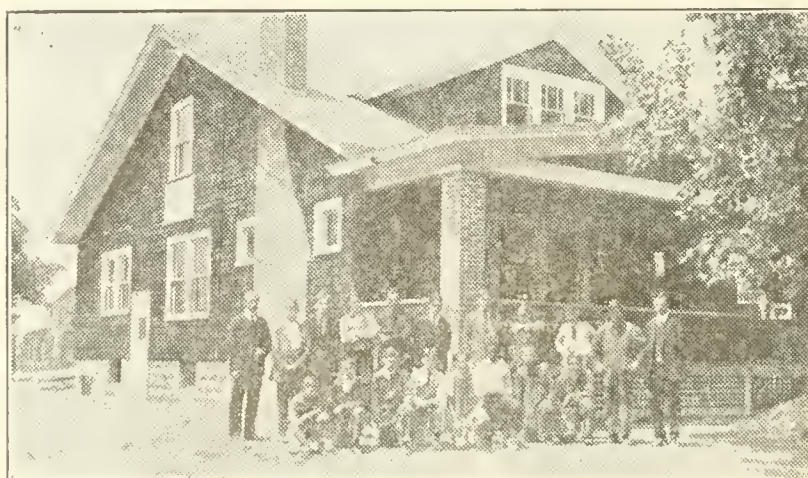
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FARMERS' EXCHANGE

Do you understand this column? It is for the convenience of you and your neighbor, free of charge. Often someone in the county has something to sell that someone else wants to buy. This exchange is the clearing house. All we ask is that you get a copy of what you want printed to the Extension Service Office by the first of the month. Either mail it in or give it to one of the agents. Please feel free to use this as much as you wish.

FOR SALE: Bull calf dropped April 28, 1922. Sire Todmordens Mac. This calf is solid color and a fine individual. Price \$50, transferred and registered. Call or write Alfred W. Morey, Cummington, Mass.

Five good young cows, all straight and right. These are all registered, daughters and grand-daughters of R. of M. cows. For more particulars inquire of W. H. Morey, Cummington, Mass.

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SAW BUCKS

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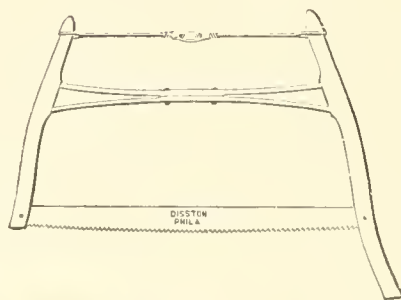
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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. VIII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., JANUARY, 1923

No. 1

TO DOUBLE YOUR EGG PRODUCTION

**A Method of Breeding for More Eggs
that Succeeded at M. A. C.**

For the past eight years the work of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station with poultry has centered about the problem of breeding for increased egg production. A certain measure of success has been reached. In reporting the results of the breeding experiment the following recommendations are made. They are intended only for the man who is prepared to go to the necessary expense, time and trouble to secure high egg production.

ESSENTIALS FOR A HIGH PRODUCING FLOCK

1. Proper management, including housing, feed, sanitation.
2. Maintenance of vigor. It is true hens of poor vigor are sometimes good layers, but good vigor as a rule is essential.
3. (a) Careful trapnest egg record.
(b) Careful pedigree records.
4. A good understanding of both desirable and undesirable egg production characteristics in the flock to be improved.
5. Families of at least seven pullets.
6. Pullets hatched between March 25 and May 15.

METHOD OF IMPROVING EGG PRODUCTION

The flock is to be improved by degrees, taking one desirable character at a time and making sure that it is well established in the flock as a whole before concentrating on a second. In order to be specific as possible, the following detailed outline is given:—

First Step.—Get the flock so that the pullets will mature before 200 days of age, by choosing as breeders those that mature before that age. The males must be from hens of the same qualifications or brothers to those families of pullets that give the greatest percentage of qualifying males.

Second Step.—Choose as breeders birds that mature right and which are not broody. This step is not necessary for Leghorns.

Third Step.—As soon as a sufficient percentage of the flock—say 50 per cent—qualifies in these two respects, make the

Continued on page 2, column 1

DO YOU WORK FOR PLEASURE OR PROFIT?

Farm Accounts Tell the Story

During the winter months is the time to start farm accounts. Your County Agent is ready to furnish you with one of the Massachusetts Extension Service Account Books free if you will agree to keep it. The book is simple enough for a child to understand and complete enough to give you a perfect understanding of your farm business.

Be sure that this year, if never before you will run the farm on a strictly business basis and know whether you are earning a reasonable day's pay or just working for exercise.

The County Extension Service, coöperating with the Massachusetts Agricultural College, agree, to furnish you with the book with complete instructions as to how to use it. At the end of the year you are to mail the book to the Farm Management Department of the College where it will be checked on an adding machine, a summary made, and the book together with the summary and the average summary of your county, returned to you for your own information and use. One man stated that this service is worth at least \$25.00 to any farmer. It is yours for the asking. Call up or write your County Agent at once for one of these books.

NEW FOREST LAW MAKES TREES MORE ATTRACTIVE FARM CROP

An inducement to farm owners of idle land to plant trees as a farm crop is seen by Prof. L. R. Grose of Massachusetts Agricultural College in the new Massachusetts forestry law effective Aug. 1, 1922.

This statute, Professor Grose feels, is a decided advance in forestry legislation. It permits owners of growing timber to have their lands classified, and thereby exempts them from any tax above the value of the land until the wood has grown to merchantable size. The initiative must be taken by the landowner, who should apply to his local assessors for a classification of his land. Professor Grose is advising farmers who own idle land to take advantage of this law which

Continued on page 7, column 2

THE PROBLEM OF PROFITS FROM PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

**Acid Phosphate Gives Results on
Good Land**

A cow of average size eats approximately 40 pounds of silage and 10 pounds of hay per day, besides her grain ration. At \$24 a ton for hay and \$6 a ton for silage the hay and silage which a cow eats costs 24 cents a day. When a cow is on good pasture of course these feeds are not required, so the real value of pasturage, estimated in this matter, is 24 cents per cow per day, or for a pasture season of 150 days, \$36.

Few pastures in Massachusetts are good enough to carry a herd of milking cows for a full pasture season of one hundred and fifty to one hundred and eighty days, without some supplemental feeding, but even so the pasture does make a very substantial contribution to the dairyman's yearly income. In fact, it has been estimated that in the typical hill towns where the best pastures are to be found the annual value of the milk, meat, and maintenance produced on pasture is nearly equal to the annual labor income on the majority of farms. If this estimate is correct, and there seem to be no good grounds for questioning it in principle, though it may involve a slight error, then it follows that if these farms were deprived of their pasturage they would yield no labor income at all and would necessarily cease to exist as profitable or even self-sustaining enterprises. As a matter of fact that is exactly what is happening. Farms are being deprived of their pasturage by the process of exhaustion of the fertility of pasture soils and reverting to brush land. Pastures which not only carried but fattened 40 head of stock fifty years ago carry 10 heads or less at present and require supplemented feeding at that. Further continuance of this trend certainly would mean seriously diminished profits from such farms and probably would necessitate abandonment of a great many of them. This being the case, it seems that the future prosperity of such farms is dependent upon the development of some practicable method of pasture improvement.

The problem is a particularly difficult

Continued on page 5, column 2

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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Continued from page 1, column 1

breeders qualify in three characters. Re-
quire them to mature by 200 days of age;
to be free from broodiness; and to lay
22 eggs in either November or December.

Fourth Step.—As soon as enough birds
qualify, make the breeders qualify in still
another point, so that the qualifications
become: first egg before 200 days of age;
not broody; 22 eggs in November or De-
cember; not less than 80 during the
winter, and continuous production for at
least twelve months. At this point, if the
breeder so desires, egg size, color or other
characters may be added to the qualifica-
tions required of breeders, or he may aim
for still better production.

Only those females should be used a
second time, at least with the same male,
whose progeny make an advance over the
parent, unless the family as a whole is
better than the average preceeding gen-
eration. On the other hand, any pairing
that gives superior results may be re-
peated year after year, or until something
better has been obtained.

It should be pointed out that the larger
the flock trapnested, the more rapid
should be the progress made, for with a
large flock more breeders of pioneer
ability will be found. These, if properly
handled, should make possible very rapid
progress.

EXTENSION SCHOOLS

Last year we held extension schools
taking up two or more phases of agri-
culture, such as Poultry and Fruit,
Dairying and Fruit, Potatoes and Dair-
ying. If we were fortunate in getting
men interested in both subjects excellent
results were obtained. Where one-half of
the group was interested in one subject
and not in the other, we only had half
hearted attention to any of the talks. By
this we do not mean that these schools
were not worth while but we have felt
they could be made better.

This year we are planning to hold one-
day schools, taking up just one phrase of
agriculture; for example, in towns where
poultry furnishes one of the main sources
of income we will devote the whole day
to parts of this subject which should in-
terest as well as benefit the poultry
keepers of the town. In other towns
fruit growing will be taken up and
thoroughly discussed. The same will be
true regarding Soil Fertility and Dair-
ying. In this way we believe we can be
of greater service than if we took up more
subjects and could not give each its
proper amount of time.

While this is a rather radical departure
from past procedure we believe it well
worth trying. We realize that it may
mean a lessened attendance in some in-
stances but what is the use of a lot of
talk if it does not reach the people where
it can do some good? The specialists will
be able to go into greater detail than
formerly and with your support these
schools can be a success. We are de-
pending on your coöperation.

Plans are underway to hold Poultry
Schools in Ware, Greenwich, Belchertown
and Williamsburg. Fruit schools in
Plainfield, Cummington, Worthington and
Chesterfield. If your town wants a
school get in touch with your town
director or write to the county agent.

NORTH DAKOTA HORSES

The Hampshire County Farm Bureau
is making arrangements to coöperate with
the North Dakota Farm Bureau Federa-
tion in distributing horses in Hampshire
County this coming spring. Last year
North Dakota farmers shipped several
carloads of horses to Springfield and one
carload direct to Northampton. So far
as we know these horses were exactly as
represented when sold at public auction.
Last year no distemper was reported from
the lots shipped in.

The horses are grown by the North
Dakota farmers and shipped in disin-
fected cars direct by express, after care-
ful selection by the Farm Bureau com-
mittee in the West. They come east in
charge of a representative of the Bureau
which ships them. The plan is for a com-
mittee of the local Farm Bureau to in-
spect the horses on arrival and then have
them sold at auction with the backing of
both organizations.

In order to have the horse in fit condi-
tion the North Dakota Farm Bureau
members need to know very soon about
how many horses are likely to be needed
here this spring. It would help the local
committee greatly if you would send
President Josiah Parsons, Bridge St.,
Northampton, Mass., the following in-
formation: (1) How many horses you
need next spring; (2) Whether needed
for farm or for city use; (3) Approxi-
mate time needed. This information does
not obligate you in any way but will help
the committee to get the number and kind
of horses you want. After the success
of last year's shipments it would seem
that local farmers have a very definite
way in which they can coöperate with the
Farm Bureau members of North Dakota.

GENEVA STATION INVESTIGATES
METHODS OF UTILIZING

STABLE MANURE

The declining stable manure supply and
its economic utilization are the subjects
of ever broadening discussion. The
Geneva (N. Y.) Experimental Station
reports in Bulletin No. 494, the results
of a series of investigations of the
efficiency of several manure "preserva-
tives" in which straw, peat, acid phos-
phate, rock phosphate, and gypsum were
compared.

It is commonly accepted that through
careless handling much of the plant food
in stable manure, chiefly the nitrogen, is
lost, and there are many recommendations
both as to how manure should be
handled and what materials are best
suited for use with it.

The investigations were undertaken to
establish accurately the results following
the handling of stable manure in various
ways. Careful chemical and bacteriolog-
ical studies were made of the effect of
the various materials on the changes
taking place in the manure pile.

"The results obtained" says the report,
"demonstrated to the satisfaction of the
station experts that acid phosphate is the
most efficient and only practicable ma-
terial that can be recommended at this
time as a manure preservative." It not
only checked the loss of nitrogen, but also
materially increased the fertilizing value
of the manure itself, by supplying the
element of plantfood in which manure is
lacking. The results obtained with the
other materials mentioned were indif-
ferent or negative.

An interesting feature of these results
is that a distinct benefit was shown in
the immediate application of the preser-
vative to the manure, even though the
latter should be taken fresh to the field.
The station advocates the spreading of
two handfuls of acid phosphate in each
stall each day, the trampling of the stock
being regarded as the best means of
mixing it with manure.

HOME MAKING

WATCH FOR YOUR TYPE!

In the next few months there will appear on this page in sections a chart issued by the Fashion Department of the Woman's Institute showing what colors may or may not be worn by different types of women. With this chart no woman need be in doubt as to what is most becoming for a woman of her particular type.

Fair Blond Hair, flaxen or golden, Eyes—blue, gray or brown. Complexion, clear, little color.

HOW DOES BLACK LOOK?

Good; especially if of high luster and with touches of bright colors and white.

WHITE?

Good; especially clear or oyster white.

BROWN?

Good; especially very dark shades and green brown, or bronze.

BLUE?

Good; all shades, if not too brilliant, including delft, turquoise, and peacock.

GREEN?

Good; both light and dark.

GRAY?

Good; especially pearl, dove, and warm shades.

PURPLE?

Good; especially heliotrope, wisteria, and blue violet.

RED?

Medium and dark tones good for brown-eyed type. Avoid for blue-eyed colorless types.

YELLOW?

Avoid all except very pale yellow.

PINK?

Good; all delicate or subdued shades, from lightest to old rose.

Titian Blond—Hair—auburn, Eyes—blue, gray or brown. Complexion—clear, little color.

BLACK?

Good; especially transparent black.

WHITE?

Good; especially cream and ivory.

BROWN?

Rich, deep, dark brown is all right. Avoid tans and yellow or reddish browns.

BLUE?

Good; especially blue-gray, midnight or darkest navy, and soft silent tones.

GREEN?

Dark tones and bronze good. Lighter tones fair if complexion is creamy and hair is deep, rich auburn.

GRAY?

Good; especially gray with pink cast.

PURPLE?

Avoid. If complexion is clear and white, darkest and lightest lavender or violet may be used.

DRESS FORMS AGAIN IN VOGUE
IN HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Enthusiastic group meetings have been held at South Hadley Falls, and at Easthampton. During the morning session the agent demonstrated the making of the dress form. In the afternoon the women made a form under her supervision. The making of the forms is to be continued through the month at various meetings. If you are in either of these communities and wish information on this project, get in touch with Mrs. Walter Brown, 19 Bardwell Street, South Hadley Falls, or Miss Stella Duda, 283 East Street, Easthampton.

These meetings will be followed by work on the mounting and use of the dress form. The agent will meet the South Hadley group February first and the Easthampton Group, February fifteenth.

RED?

Avoid.

YELLOW?

Fair. Dark rich orange or amber tones are best as trimming, or veiled by white or black.

PINK?

Lightest tints all right. Shell and flesh best.

BLOND-BRUNETTE, OR "IN-BETWEEN" TYPE,
Hair—light, chestnut or brown tone.
Eyes—hazel, gray, blue-gray or brown.
Complexion—medium.

BLACK?

Fair; good if used with trimmings of color or white.

WHITE?

Good; especially cream or with pink tint.

BROWN?

Fair; pinkish tan and golden brown best.

BLUE?

Good; intensifies the color of blue-gray eyes. Avoid very bright hues.

GREEN?

Fair; especially blue green.

GRAY?

Clear or blue-gray fair. Avoid combination of gray and black.

PURPLE?

Fair; darkest shades are best. Very clear complexion may wear lavender.

RED?

Good in darkest shades, especially if used with very dark blue.

YELLOW?

Palest yellow fair. Avoid ecru tints.

PINK?

Good; especially pale pink and rose.

If your type is not presented this month, can you not place some of your friends and relations according to the above classification?

PROJECT WORK AS
PLANNED FOR 1923

Because of the large area over which the home work extends, it is necessary to emphasize certain phases of the project during different years.

Clothing

The phases of clothing instruction to be emphasized this year are the construction, mounting—use of the paper dress form, the use and alteration of commercial patterns, short cuts in sewing, selection of materials and costume planning.

It is hoped that this work can be carried on in local leader training groups under the supervision of Miss Marion L. Tucker, the State Clothing Specialist.

Nutrition

This project is to be conducted on the meal planning basis and the following phases emphasized. Food requirements for the family, value and results of good food habits, variety of foods needed for adequate diet, our need of simple meals and the community meal with demonstration.

This project can be worked up into some of the most interesting work and it is hoped that several communities will adopt it for their program.

Home Management

The phases to be emphasized under this project are: Kitchen Improvement with use and care of kitchen equipment, systems and schedules, household pests and furniture renovation.

The above projects have been adopted for this year's program by the following communities:

Nutrition—Pelham.

Home Management—Cummington.

Clothing

Easthampton.

So. Hadley.

Worthington.

Goshen

Greenwich.

Prescott.

Huntington Hill.

Amherst.

What is Co-operation?

Coöperation is the foundation stone and life of the Agricultural Extension Service. It is a term that has been widely used lately in many fields of work. Sometimes it has been hard to define. Here is a definition, sponsored by the College of Agriculture of Ohio State University, that has made a hit with the agricultural club workers:

Coöperation means so to conduct yourself that others can work with you.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

STATE CHAMPION POULTRY TEAM

Result of Hard Work at Local Shows

The Hampshire County poultry club members put in hard and earnest work at the various poultry shows. The fruit of their labors was the winning of state judging championship at Boston.

Excellent boys' and girls' departments were shown at both our local shows, Amherst and Northampton.

In Amherst the local grange offered a splendid special prize for local club members. Merchants in the town also gave special prizes. Northampton special prizes were awarded as follows:

Flashlight from Foster-Farrar for best display of Wyandottes won by Osborne West, Hadley.

Camera from L. F. Ruder, Druggist, for best display of R. I. Reds won by Roger West, Hadley.

Sheepskin slippers from Alberts & Lipshires for best R. I. Red birds in the show won by Irving Clapp, Westhampton.

Pocketbook from Chilson & Son for best display Rocks in the show won by Viola Albee, Amherst.

Automatic pencil from Heffernan for best Wyandotte bird in the show won by Lewis Whittaker, Hadley.

Poultry Book from W. R. Loring for best Rock bird in show won by Viola Albee, Amherst.

Necktie from Armstrong & Son for best Leghorn in the show won by Dennett Howe, Amherst.

Pair Cuff links from G. Henry Clark for best Partridge Cochins in the show won by Chester Wyzorek, Hadley.

Picture from J. E. Morse for third prize R. I. Red cockerel won by Irving Clapp, Westhampton.

Picture from J. E. Morse for third Wyandotte cockerel in show won by Lewis Whittaker, Hadley.

Picture from J. E. Morse for best Ancona in show won by Lowell Walker, Amherst.

Judging contests were held at both the shows. More than twenty contestants were entered in each. As a result of these contests a county team was picked to go to Boston. Those on the team were Osborne West, Roger West of Hadley, and James Parnell of Amherst.

The county team spent January first and second at the Boston Show. They judged in competition with teams from the following counties of Massachusetts: Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, Middlesex, Bristol and Worcester. There was also a team from Connecticut. The boys each judged separately and their combined score was taken for a county average. The Hampshire County Team won first place. This entitles them to go to the Madison Garden Show to represent Massachusetts. This show is in the latter part of the month.

CLUB WORK IN THE COUNTY

It is always well to mark time once in a while and see where we're headed. We did this a while ago when we looked over the reports of club work in the county.

The following shows the development of the work in the county the past three years:

Routine	1920	1921	1922
Corn	7	15	13
Potato	11	22	16
Garden	107	74	104
Pig	44	32	21
Sow and litter	16	8	1
Calf	7	24	24
Onion	6	1	1
Sheep	1	1	1
Beef	4	5	5
Poultry	81	40	79 plus 46 in spring work
Canning	125	139	118
Handicraft	27	94	193
Home Economics	118	196	318
Small Fruits	5	5	5
Room			9
Totals	559	656	908 plus 46
Organization			
Club groups	34	66	101
Local leaders	19	51	80

POULTRY LEADERS' CONTEST

For December, 1922

Hampshire County local leaders.

W. R. Loring, Hadley,

F. C. Graves, Southampton,

W. I. Mayo, Northampton,

E. H. Nodine, Amherst,

Alice Bartlett, Worthington,

Bristol County.

Edward Sisson,

Theodore Glover,

Walter Viles,

Hampden County.

Otis Hall, Co. leader,

Dukes County.

R. W. Martin,

Middlesex County.

F. C. Johnson,

Leading pens for month of December—

Theodore Glover,

Otis Hall,

E. H. Nodine,

Leading pen to date—

Walter Viles,

84 eggs from 11 hens.

24 eggs from 106 hens.

361 eggs from 106 hens.

120 eggs from 10 hens.

335 eggs from 75 hens.

178 eggs from 10 birds.

29 eggs from 24 birds.

1085 eggs from 100 birds.

67 eggs from 5 birds.

58 eggs from 7 birds.

56 eggs from 11 birds.

Bristol County.

Hampden County.

Hampshire County.

Bristol County.

CLOVER LEAVES

Williamsburg has started a splendid Room Club. Five girls attended the first meeting. Five more plan to join. These girls are planning to have their work completed so they can set up a room at the Grange Fair in September.

A group of college girls from the Massachusetts Agricultural College are to lead the Amherst home economics clubs.

The group of Boy Scouts on Norwich Hill, Huntington, led by Edward Granger are going to do handicraft club work for

the four winter months.

Some older boys in Hadley and Northampton are to carry on farm management projects under the supervision of Mr. A. F. MacDougall, Farm Management Specialist, at the State College.

The Worthington Room Club is carrying on second year work. These girls are also giving the material used last year to a group of younger girls at the south end of the town.

Calf club members have already started to enroll for the coming year. An effort to get better stock is being made on all sides.

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Continued from page 1, column 3

one because of the fact that it must be accomplished at a minimum of expense. It is quite true, as already stated, that good pasturage is worth a great deal to the dairyman, but it does not follow that he can afford to go to a great expense to get it. He is getting it at present for the cost of fencing, taxes and interest, and just making ends meet. His business is based on pasturage virtually without cost. If it cost as much as the feeds which it replaces, his business surely would show a loss instead of a profit.

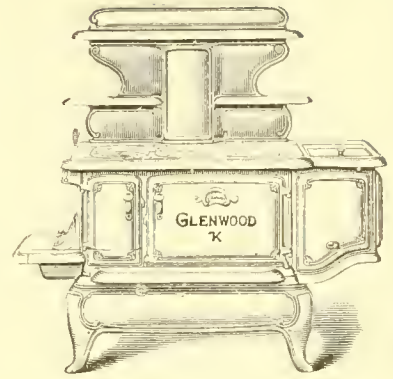
The problem of growing more and better grasses and clovers in pastures is about the simplest agronomic problem in the world if the agronomist is allowed to spend the necessary amount of money for labor, fertilizer, lime, manure, seed, etc.; but it is a horse of another color when it must be done, as it certainly must be if done at any profit, at very little expense.

Why must it be done at such small expense? Why will it not warrant the investment of money enough to produce results. Simply because the product, in open competition with the world, will not sell for enough to pay the bills. Why is that? Well, it may be that it is because there are too many farmers, or because farmers work too hard, or because farmers are not organized to grab more than their rightful share of the world's wealth, or something of that sort. Certain it is that at present the product of one hour of the farmer's labor will not buy the product of one hour's labor of other classes nor yet of forty-five minutes. However, that is aside from the mark. We started out to talk about pasture improvement.

The invariable rule which governs all such difficult operations where the margin of profit is small at best, and particularly where capital is limited, is to make expenditures first where they will do the most good. That involves, in this case, selection of the right pasture conditions as to soil and vegetation and the right fertilizer. Such tests as have been made show quite conclusively that the best results come from improvement of naturally good grass land, that is, land with a good body and well supplied with moisture, which carries a fairly good sod at present. Application of acid phosphate to such land almost invariably increases the growth of white clover, and that in turn enriches the land and improves the grasses.

If the cattle are allowed to run on it regularly they will keep the new growth eaten down so close that it is difficult to make any estimate as to how much improvement has been effected, but if the cattle are kept off it for a time the difference is striking. As a matter of fact cattle ought to be kept off every pasture for a few days at intervals to give the grasses a chance to recuperate. All

Continued on page 6, column 1



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Continued from page 1, column 2

living plants feed through their green parts as well as through their roots, and if deprived of their green parts by too close grazing they die just as surely as though the roots were cut off. A pasture grazed two weeks and rested two will carry almost double the stock that it will under continuous grazing, that is, if fully stocked.

The reason why acid phosphate gives results under favorable conditions is not hard to see. A good dairy cow puts into her milk every year as much phosphoric acid as there is in 100 pounds of acid phosphate. A lot of it, maybe half, comes from the pasture. In a hundred years, or maybe two hundred, our Massachusetts pastures have given up a lot of their originality none too plentiful supply.

Applications of acid phosphate have not given equally striking results in all cases, and applications of less than 500 pounds per acre in general have been disappointing. No result at all have followed application to extremely drouthy, brushy, or mossy land. At present, results seem to warrant recommending that it be tried experimentally on the best portions of pastures. Apparently the profit in the business does not at present warrant trying to do much with poorer pasture land except under certain special conditions as to market for the product, and basically good quality of land.

There is a great need of further experimental work as to the effect of lime, potash and other treatments, and the Experiment Station has already undertaken it, but results do not yet warrant any definite conclusions.

Prof. John B. Abbott, M. A. C.

COUNTY NOTES

We visited a poultry man the latter part of November who has an interesting comparison between early and late hatched pullets. There are 400 pullets in the main flock which were hatched April 15. These birds have been laying from 200 to 220 eggs during November. In another lot there are 50 pullets which were hatched about May 15. These laid from 3 to 5 eggs per day during November. This man is getting 93 to 95 cents a dozen for eggs and needs no further proof of the statement that it pays to get chickens out early. Perhaps it is well that the minority hatch early, otherwise there might not be as much in it.

A Northampton Bakery recently had a display of squashes grown by a local farmer with a sign stating that they used these squashes in making their pies. We believe that this was a fine thing for both parties, as it must have increased the demand for the bakers pies and it surely did not decrease the demand for the farmers squashes.

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BUYING PROPER FERTILIZER**SAVES FARMERS MONEY****Massachusetts Experts Give Official Figures**

In the Annual report of the Massachusetts Experiment Station, Official Chemist H. D. Haskins states:—

"It is estimated that the plant-food bought by Massachusetts' farmers in 1921, in form of low analysis fertilizers cost them about \$94,000 more than if it had been bought in the form of high analysis mixtures. To this should be added the extra cost of freight, cartage and labor."

The report covers the first six months of 1921, during which period 54,370 tons, about 90% of the year's consumption of fertilizers, were purchased.

These are some of the interesting facts brought out by the stations figures:—

About 70% of the total tonnage, (37,600 tons) was mixed goods, of which 93% (35,000 tons), was complete fertilizer, i. e., contained ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash.

Nearly 26,000 tons or 73% of the complete fertilizers were high analysis. 97% of them were carried in 24 brands.

According to the report—"36% of the total tonnage of mixed fertilizer was derived from grades recommended for the East by the Soil Improvement Committee of the National Fertilizer Association; and over 64% of the total tonnage deviated by 1% only in nitrogen, phosphoric acid, or potash from grades thus recommended."

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Continued from page 1, column 2

removes the possibility of the imposition of tax penalties upon those who improve their land by forest planting.

Professor Grose estimates the cost of planting white pine on an acre of idle brush land in this State as \$22, exclusive of the land value. Trees secured now from the State Department of Forestry cost \$10 a thousand, and a thousand will plant an acre. The prospect is that \$9 will be the price next year. The planting can be done by a man and a boy at the rate of an acre a day. Besides the planting there is the expense of cutting over the area, to give the white pine a start over the native hard woods. Three cuttings, Professor Grose figures, will ordinarily be sufficient, and he estimates the cost of each cutting as one day's labor.

So for the farmer who owns waste land, and who needs scarcely figure compound interest on his own or his hired man's labor, a very modest investment will plant a considerable area of land which may be too grown up to brush or too generally rocky to permit of profitable use for pasture.

White pine grows into profitable boards in forty years, when at present prices \$200 to \$400 an acre is not too much to expect for stumpage." Professor Grose believes that present prices will not prevail forty years hence, and he is further urging that half-grown timberland has a decided value. "Not the least of the returns to be expected from forest planting is the pleasure of watching trees grow," he says.

As an investment for the education of his children, many a farmer might very well consider the development of some idle acres by planting a woodlot.

COMMUNITY MEETINGS

Community meetings were held in Goshen, Prescott, Pelham, Worthington, Greenwich and Cummington during December. At these meetings the Agents of the Extension Service put on an entertainment which was well received. Then the men and women divided into sections and discussed work which had been done during the past year and planned work for 1923. Other towns having community meetings scheduled are South Amherst, Huntington, Chesterfield and Easthampton. There are just two reasons for these meetings: (1) To give all the people of the town the benefit of the experience of people who have carried on local demonstrations; (2) To plan work for 1923 which will be a step toward solving local farm and home problems. If your community program of work is not what it should be, one of the first questions to ask yourself should be, "What did I do to help make a worth while program?" If you did your part and did not get results, write to the County Agent before acting as a wireless broadcasting station.

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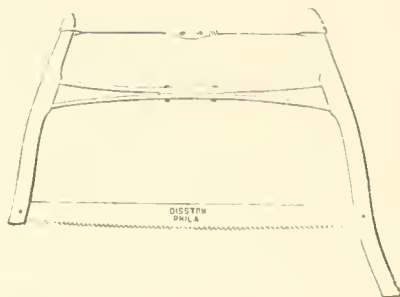
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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. VIII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., FEBRUARY, 1923

No. 2

PREVENTION VS. CURE

Start Poultry Disease Control when Chicks Hatch

Sooner or later every poultryman in Hampshire County will be faced with a disease control problem. At present the two worst troubles are coccidiosis and intestinal worms. Many flocks at present are infected with one or both of these troubles. Some flocks are only slightly infected while others suffer severe losses. Both troubles have one point in common. This is that the infection is spread by droppings from infected birds.

At the start these troubles may not be noticed. As more birds become infected the yards become contaminated. In the case of worms often the mature pullets go blind in one or both eyes, lose the use of a wing, or a leg, or otherwise show a paralyzed condition even though their appetites appear to be good. Infected birds rapidly grow thin and finally die. Naturally such a flock ceases to be an asset on the farm. Fortunately there is a way to avoid this trouble. That it works is shown by nineteen men in the county who have carried on disease control demonstrations this past year.

You have, no doubt, noticed that sometimes a beginner with poultry will have better success than an experienced poultryman. This success cannot be attributed to experience, neither is it entirely luck. The reason is largely clean ground, clean houses and clean equipment. This forms the basis of poultry disease control, prevention rather than cure. By following the program the experienced can reap the benefit of their experience as well as have beginner's luck.

As before stated, infected droppings spread the trouble. Hence the first step is to raise chickens on land on which poultry manure has not been spread and on which poultry has not run. It takes about two winters to kill worm eggs. This means that portable brooder houses should be used. You can have plans sent you free by writing the County Agent. Last year one man shifted his chickens on to land that he thought was clean but was not. The results were disappointing. This year he is using portable brooder houses built on skids and is going to use them on entirely new land. Care should be taken not to carry the infection on the

Continued on page 6, column 1



TROPHIES WON IN NEW YORK

WIN AT NEW YORK

Poultry Judging Team in Interstate Contest

The poultry judging team consisting of James Parnell of Amherst, Roger and Osborne West of Hadley, again brought home honors to Hampshire County. Due to winning over the other counties at the Boston Show they were declared to be the state team with the right to go to the Madison Square Garden Show in New York City. The money for the trip had to be raised within the county. The people and organizations in the county certainly showed their faith in club boys and girls by the splendid way they raised the money. The Northampton, Hadley, and Amherst Granges, and the Northampton Poultry Association each gave ten dollars. In addition individuals in the three towns and the local boys poultry clubs raised more funds. The trustees of the county extension service also appropriated some.

The team left Northampton Thursday morning, January 25th. They were accompanied by Miss Erhard, the county club leader. Mr. Nodine, the State Poultry Club Specialist, also made the trip. While in New York they stayed at the Hotel McAlpine.

The judging contest was staged at the Garden show Friday 26th. There were two contests, one for college teams, and one for

Continued on page 4, column 2

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST IN HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Yes, here is another one of these pests to attack our forest and farm crops. If only it preyed upon the grey birch, or the wild cherry, or even the pitch pine, it would not be so bad, but all that interests the Blister Rust is the white pine, the most valuable timber tree in New England. In spite of the fact that the supply of white pine is considered by many to be nearly exhausted, there is today in Massachusetts between seven and eight billion board feet, conservatively estimated to be worth about sixty million dollars. Added to this is a large amount of young pine which is seeding in on old pastures, abandoned farms, and cut-over lands. Is it not worth saving for future use?

One of the most unfortunate features of White Pine Blister Rust is its insidious and deceptive nature. Indeed, it often remains in a tree for three or four years before a visible sign appears. Small wonder it is, then, that the average owner does not easily recognize nor understand the danger from it.

The Blister Rust is peculiar in that it cannot pass directly from one pine to another pine, but must pass through intermediate stages of development upon the leaves of currant or gooseberry bushes. This characteristic is of the greatest importance, for it means that,

Continued on page 7, column 2

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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SUCCESS IN FARMING

It Can Be Attained

Most of us grown-ups believe that fairy stories are merely for children. There is one, however, that every farmer could read and apply to himself with profit. It concerns a boy who was told that to have good luck he must find a four-leaved clover. His search took him all over the world. In every place that he searched people would tell him that they had heard of a town further on where they knew the four-leaved clover could be found. Finally, as an old man, disillusioned and broken in health, he gave up the search and returned home. Then right in his own door yard he found the much sought emblem of luck, the four-leaved clover.

Farmers, like the boy in the story, are looking for Success in farming. But what is a successful farm? It is a farm which maintains its productivity, pays all farm expenses, pays interest on the capital invested and returns a reasonable wage to the farm family for their labor. Some farmers look with longing eyes on distant lands, but there are those in nearly every community who have attained success on their own farms.

Like the four-leaved clover, successful

farming has four leaves or factors. These factors are: Size of Business, Crop Yields, Returns from Live Stock, and Labor Efficiency. These factors have been brought out by the United States Department of Agriculture through the study of thousands of farms in all parts of the country. Fortunately nearly every farm in Hampshire County has the possibility of developing all four factors.

Size of Business is made up by size of farm, acres in crops, number of livestock, and amount of labor required. All of these contribute to the gross sales from the farm. The problem confronting every farmer is to increase gross sales profitably. On some farms this may be done by renting or buying more land, growing crops which require more labor, keeping better livestock or increasing the number kept. Another common solution, which too often is not the wisest in the long run, is to increase the income by outside labor. On many small farms this is absolutely necessary.

The importance of crop yield needs more attention. The average production of potatoes for this county, as given in the 1920 census, is 92 bushels per acre. This average can be profitably doubled by using improved methods. Fortunately these are not patented but are available to those desiring the information.

The majority of farmers can, by the use of proper rotations, better seed, adequate fertilization, better tillage and handling methods, increase profitably every crop grown in the county. With tobacco and onions this increase, we believe, will not be brought about by increased use of fertilizers but rather through improved methods of disease control, rotation of crops, an increased use of cover crops and possibly by the development of a live stock industry to furnish manure for these crops.

Returns from livestock on the majority of farms offer great possibilities of improvement. Cost of production studies show that a cow to pay market price for roughage and grain and to pay overhead expenses must produce at least 690 gallons of milk per year. The county average is 451 gallons per cow according to the 1920 census. Hence, the one great need of the dairy industry of the county is better cows. These may be obtained through breeding or by purchase. The testing for tuberculosis has an element of chance that some poor producers can thus eliminate. We know of herds here that average from six to eleven thousand pounds of milk per year. These herds are paying propositions. We need more of them.

Some farmers are increasing the returns from live stock by having registered animals. Too few of the owners of registered cattle are making full use of them. When good dairymen are looking for a bull calf they do not purchase one

Seen Them?

Two bulletins of interest to farmers of this county have been recently issued by the Mass. Department of Agriculture. No. 104 entitled, "Agricultural Legislation of 1922" gives the laws of interest to farmers passed by the State Legislature. No. 106, "Publications on Agricultural Topics" lists bulletins available from the U. S. Department of Agricultural College and the Mass. Department of Agriculture. Copies of these bulletins may be obtained by writing to the Mass. Department of Agriculture, 136 State House, Boston 9, Mass.

The Portland Cement Association has recently published three bulletins of interest to farmers, "Concrete Septic Tanks", "Concrete on the Dairy Farm" and "Concrete Silos" are the subjects. Copies may be obtained by writing the association at 10 High St., Boston, Mass.

whose pedigree shows that there have been no records made on the dam's side for several generations. They want a bull in whose pedigree records are not confined to some sire or dam several generations back. There are men in the county who do not have to veal their bull calves. There should be more of them.

The fourth factor is labor efficiency. Every one admits that farmers as a whole work hard enough and put in long hours. On all farms a great deal of work has to be done on things which add little or nothing to farm profits. You may have seen men who were fully employed doing chores, but these men never get ahead. It requires twice as much time for some men as compared with others to do certain kinds of work. Fortunately work can be so organized that a certain amount of effort will accomplish more than the average. There are farms which find profitable work for men and teams throughout the year.

These four factors given above make up the four leaves of the clover of success. A farmer will "get by" even though he has but two of the factors developed above the average for his community. When he has three factors above the average he is in a class which only 20% of the farmers ever attain. Only 10 per cent. of the farmers in a section have all four factors above the average. These are the successful farmers.

In studying the farm business every farmer should realize that success is not attained in one leap. It comes by constant study and action. Those who have attained success are living proof of this. What has been done by others can be done by every one who is willing to put the necessary time and thought into their business. Many have used farm accounts to detect the weak spots in their business. We are willing to furnish an account book to all who will keep it. Further we will summarize it at the end of the year for you. Now is the time to start!

HOME MAKING

EASTHAMPTON STARTS
NUTRITION PROJECT

Demonstration Group for County

A group of fifteen to twenty women in Easthampton who are interested in the meal planning project are to study that work with Miss Lucy Queal, state nutrition specialist. This project will take a meeting a month for five to six months.

At their first meeting held February 2nd the women began their study with the principles of meal planning. They were first asked to make out one daily menu which they had used during the last week. Miss Queal then led a very interesting discussion on the different groups of foods which should be represented in a good meal and filing the most common foods in their correct class. After this discussion the menus were starred according to the different classes represented. Next meeting will be held March 1 and will deal with each group of food more specifically.

WATCH FOR YOUR TYPE

Last month there was an outline giving the colors that may or may not be worn by the women who belong in one of three classes: Fair Blonde, Titian Blonde and Blonde Brunette or "In-between" type.

If your class was not presented last time can you not find the classification of your type this month?

Pale Brunette—Hair,—black or dark brown. Eyes—brown, gray or blue. Complexion—fair, varying color.

How does black look?

Good, if white is used at neck or if delicate color of soft material is used as trimming.

WHITE?

Good; pure, cream, and ivory.

BROWN?

Good for brown-eyed and brown-haired type. Avoid for black-haired and blue-eyed type.

BLUE?

Good; all shades. Electric and sapphire excellent if eyes are blue.

GRAY?

Good; all shades; especially pearl, dove, blue-gray, and color gray.

PURPLE?

Fair. Must be used carefully. Orchid is good.

RED?

Only dark red such as garnet and burgundy is good.

YELLOW?

Mustard, amber and canary yellows are best.

MISS TUCKER MEETS
LOCAL LEADERSFive Communities Represented in
Training Class

Due to the fact that such a large number of communities have adopted the clothing project for their program of work this year it would require practically all of the Home Demonstration Agent's time to carry out this one project. In order to have more than one project worked on in the county it seemed advisable to try the clothing work on the local leader training basis.

This plan is worked out in the following way: Communities desiring the clothing work choose a leader and an assistant to represent them at the training class held at Northampton once a month for five to six months. At these meetings Miss Marion L. Tucker, state clothing specialist, gives methods and subject matter to the project leaders so that upon returning to their communities they can in turn give the subject matter to their groups.

The first training class was held Wednesday, January 31st at the Extension Service Rooms. Five communities were represented: Easthampton, Williamsburg, South Hadley Falls and two Amherst groups. The work consisted of the sewing equipment starting with the work basket and carrying it through to the care and use of the machine, emphasizing especially the use of the attachments. For practice work an apron was started bringing in the use of the binder, the making of bound button holes and set-in pockets.

It was a very interesting meeting and the leaders seemed real enthusiastic to carry the work back to their communities. The next meeting is to be held Wednesday, February 28, at which time reports will be made of the progress each has made with her group.

PINK?

Good; all pinks except where cheeks are highly colored.

Olive Brunette—Hair—dark brown or black. Complexion—olive. Lips—very deep red, sometimes with a purplish tinge.

BLACK?

Avoid.

WHITE?

Excellent; especially ivory and cream.

BROWN?

Fair in very dark shades. Mahogany with cream for collar is excellent.

BLUE?

Excellent if very dark.

COMMUNITY GROUPS
CARRY OUT
DRESS FORM PROJECT

It has been very interesting to receive the reports of the clothing leaders concerning the dress form work during the month of January.

Miss Duda from Easthampton reports four meetings with an average attendance of fourteen, and fifteen dress forms completed.

Mrs. Browne, South Hadley Falls, reports four meetings with twelve dress forms made.

Mrs. Martin, Northampton, reports four meetings with average attendance of twenty-three and eight forms finished.

Southampton, Granby and Westhampton did not have their demonstration until later in the month but orders have been filled for twelve sets for Southampton and seven sets for Westhampton.

South Hadley Falls has had the covering and marking demonstration so the next report will show covers made and forms used.

GREEN?

Good in dark silent tones.

GRAY?

Fair, if warm color gray.

PURPLE?

Use very cautiously. Warm, dark shades permissible if color is good.

RED?

Excellent; especially the dark warm shades.

YELLOW?

Terra-cotta or fawn shades are good if cautiously used. Apricot in sheer material or as trimming is excellent.

PINK?

Excellent in delicate tints. Salmon is especially good.

Florid Brunette—Hair—black or dark brown. Eyes—black, brown or gray. Complexion—dark; high color.

BLACK?

Very good; especially with touches of color or neck finish of cream or ecru lace.

WHITE?

Good; especially cream and ivory.

BROWN?

Good; especially golden, tan, nut, and reddish browns.

BLUE?

Very pale, dark or peacock, devoid of purple tinge is best.

GREEN?

Dark green is permissible. Avoid bright greens.

GRAY?

Silver gray is best.

Continued next month

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

COUNTY CHAMPIONS AWARDED

For 1922 Projects

With the assistance of the State Club Leaders the county champions for the projects carried on during the summer of 1922 have been picked. All the records and stories of all members were carefully looked over by the county club agent and the best few picked out and submitted to state leader. As a result the following awards are announced.

Calf Club

First—Alice Randall, Belchertown.
Second—William Harlow, Cummington.
Third—Christine Osley, Hatfield.

Pig Club

First—Robert Beals, Goshen.
Second—William Chmura, Hadley.
Third—Isabelle Streeter, Cummington.

Corn Club

First—William Chmura, Hadley.
Second—H. Andrews, Southampton.

Garden Club

First—T. Meschicovsky, Easthampton.
Second—Hector King, Ware.
Third—Irving Clapp, Westhampton.

Canning Club

First—Kathleen King, South Amherst.
Second—Amy Obrempt, Easthampton.
Third—Tie,
Stella Hamlin, Plainfield.
Stella Wellspeak, Huntington.

During the coming summer each first prize winner is given a week's camping at M. A. C. The second winner receives recognition from the state club leader. The third prize winner receives Honorable Mention from this office.

The candidates from the county for state championship have also been decided upon. They are as follows:

Corn—Irving Johnson, Hadley.
Potato—Alfred Morey, Cummington.
Canning—Orele Scott, Cummington.
Calf—Alice Randall, Belchertown.
Garden—Christine Thatcher, Plainfield.
Beef—Robert Cutter, Hatfield.
Pig—Rachel Randall, Belchertown.

Eastern States as Reward of Merit

At a meeting of county club agents held in Boston it was decided that for 1923 one club member from each county be elected to attend the Eastern States Exposition. This boy or girl will be an all around good club member. This means in point of service to others as well as good club work done personally. A list of the candidates from this county will be published when decided upon. The list will be submitted to the state leaders and the choice made. The county club agent considers it one of the hardest jobs of the year to pick out this list. A survey of each town will be made to procure the list.

POULTRY LEADERS' CONTEST

For January, 1923

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY LOCAL LEADERS

W. R. Loring, Hadley,
127 eggs from 11 birds.
F. C. Graves, Southampton,
43 eggs from 12 birds.
W. I. Mayo, Northampton,
920 eggs from 103 birds.
E. H. Nodine, Amherst,
87 eggs from 9 birds.
Alice Bartlett, Worthington,
287 eggs from 19 birds.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Edward Simon
Report not in.
Theodore Glover.
Report not in.
Walter Vile.
1212 eggs from 100 birds.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Otis Hall, County Leader.
87 eggs from 100 birds.

DUKES COUNTY.

W. R. Martin.
Report not in.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Geo. Erickson—County Leader.
1172 eggs from 135 birds.
F. C. Johnson.
Report not in.

Leading pens for January:

1. Edward Simon, Bristol County.
2. Otis Hall, Hampden County.
3. Walter Vile, Bristol County.

Leading pen to date:

Walter Viles—Bristol County.

Continued from page 1, column 2

boys and girls club team. Every state in the union had the right to send a team. There were six college teams and three club teams. These were from Mass. Conn. La. Both contests were run at the same time on the same birds. Each boy had to judge 4 classes of utility hens and 4 classes of fancy birds. This latter class consisted of cock birds, cockrels, hens, and pullets. White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, and R. I. Reds were in each class. There were 5 birds in a class. The boys had to place each bird in its respective place of merit. They were given 20 min. on each class. No contestant was allowed to speak with any one during the whole contest. After the placings were graded the whole score of each team was taken. As each class

CLOVER LEAVES

At a meeting of leaders the final plans for the 1923 baby beef contest were drawn up. The classification will be about the same as in previous years. Hampshire County has three boys entered this year; Luther Belden in his fourth year, Robert Cutter in his third year, and Willard Belden in his second year.

There are two food clubs in Hadley Center this year. Many of the members are boys.

East Amherst has a sewing club instead of a food club. There is also a handicraft club.

The sewing club in Packardville has acquired an old sewing machine, cleaned, oiled, and put it in running condition. This has proved a valuable asset.

Luther Beals of Lithia, formerly a good club member has volunteered to lead the agricultural club work of Goshen this summer.

was given 100 points each contestant could make 800 points, and each team 2400.

In the club boys contest there were 2 cups offered, one for the highest team score on just fancy classes, offered by the Garden Show management, and one offered on the team score in the 8 classes offered by the "Full-o-Pep" Quaker Oats Feed Company. The Hampshire County team won both of these. The college contest was won by the Penn. State College Team. The Mass. Agri. College team came fourth. When the scores of all nine teams, boys and college, were looked over it was found that the Penn State team had highest and the Hampshire county team second, hence winning over two boys teams and 5 college teams. Hampshire county team score was 1520. Penn. State team scored 1610.

The State Show also offered a gold medal to the contestant in each contest making the highest individual score in judging the fancy classes. James Parnell of Amherst won this in the junior contest. The high man on the Penn State team won the one in the college contest. Both scores were the same, 300 points, making a tie for the honor of having the highest individual score of the 27 contestants.

In the junior contest La. placed second, and Conn. third.

Besides seeing the poultry show the team had some time to see the city. They inspected it from top of a 5th Ave. bus, the Woolworth building, and the Statue of Liberty. They also took in Central Park and the Aquarium with about everything in between, including the Hippodrome. They returned home Saturday, the 27th.

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NEWS FROM THE HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARM BUREAU

The bills for 1923 membership fees were mailed early in January, and up to February 1st, 100 members have paid their dues. This is very encouraging to the officers, but it is necessary that a bigger per cent of last year's members send in their dues at once. Let's do it now. Send to Earle M. Parsons, Treas., 15 Sherman Ave., Northampton, Mass.

The 1923 membership cards have been mailed to all paid-up members, and if anyone does not receive his card soon after sending the dues, we should like to hear from him.

J. W. Parsons, President.

Following is the list of prompt members for 1923.

Amherst.

Wm. H. Atkins	Herbert I. Wiley
Allen G. Clark	John Willard
Charles Dickinson	H. A. Parsons
E. C. Harlow	A. B. Richards
Sumner Parker	Martin Dowsdale
Edward Hobart	C. E. Stiles

Belchertown

Edward L. Schmidt

Chesterfield.

Frank P. Baker	A. C. Damon
----------------	-------------

F. H. Bryant

Cummington.

H. W. Gurney	Wm. H. Morey
--------------	--------------

Milton S. Howes

Enfield.

M. H. Briggs	W. Arthur Perrins, Jr.
--------------	------------------------

G. H. Webster

Easthampton.

E. B. Clapp	Wm. A. Underwood
-------------	------------------

Fred Frost	John Gawle
------------	------------

Frank C. Searle

Goshen.

Fanny H. Boltwood	Chas. S. Packard
-------------------	------------------

Granby.

W. S. Benson	Earl M. Ingham
--------------	----------------

G. Newell Galusha	M. E. Olds
-------------------	------------

Frank W. Graves	H. C. Taylor
-----------------	--------------

Greenwich.

Hunter Bros

Henry R. Lego

J. F. Zappey

Huntington.

Ralph E. Cole

J. Lyman Griswold

Hadley

H. D. Barstow

Luther Barstow

Joseph G. Cook

Willard Gates

Chas. Green & Son

J. C. Halpin

G. W. Heiden

Fred H. Lawrence

Fred Pelissier

Herbert O. Russell

Abner S. Searle

H. J. Searle & Son

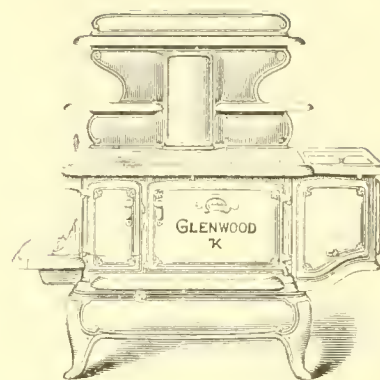
F. H. Smith

E. W. Tuttle

L. W. West & Son

Wm. Phillips

Continued next month



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F. A. KNEELAND, Vice-President

EDWARD L. SHAW, Vice-President

ELBERT L. ARNOLD, Cashier

Continued from page 1, column 1

feet or otherwise to the quarantined area. In some cases a pan of kerosene oil is kept at the gate and rubbers are disinfected in this before entering the chicken yard.

The second step is to *thoroughly* disinfect the brooder houses and equipment. Clean out all loose dirt, sweep down walls and then give the house a real soaking with disinfectant. Corrosive sublimate, 2 oz. to 15 gallons of water or kerosene should be used on the floors and part way up the walls. Then use a coal tar disinfectant on the rest of the house. Naturally this should all be done *before* the brooder house is moved on to new ground. The chickens should be removed directly to the disinfected house after they are taken from the incubator. Do not let them run on manure piles or in swamp holes as these are sources of infection.

For those who are so unfortunate as to have permanent brooder houses which cannot be moved, there is a way out, even though not usually as satisfactory as the new ground plan. The brooder house should be cleaned and disinfected as noted above. If the brooder floor is dirt, remove all loose dirt and feathers. Then soak the floor down with 2 oz. corrosive sublimate in 15 gallons of water using a gallon of the disinfectant to every 10 square feet of floor. A floor 10 feet by 10 feet would require 10 gallons of solution. Then the yards need to be disinfected in the same way. Dissolve the corrosive sublimate in hot water, then add to cold water. Spading or harrowing the yards will help the disinfectant to soak in. Copper Sulphate may be used for this purpose. Lime will not kill worm eggs.

Under both systems the laying houses should be thoroughly disinfected before the pullets are put in them in the fall. Where trouble has been experienced this year it would be well to confine the pullets to the houses rather than run the risk of infection by letting them out into the old yards.

One of the first men to adopt this program started four years ago. Every year he shifts his brooder houses to new land. In his system the land is used but once in four years to rear chickens. The year after the chickens are on the land it is plowed, limed and seeded down to grass and clover, oats usually being used as a nurse crop. Then the land is in hay two years before the chickens are brought back there again. At a poultry extension school he stated that this system was the only thing that had enabled him to stay in the business.

The object of this article is not simply to fill space but to bring to the attention of every one in the county keeping poultry a system of poultry disease control which is simple, effective and has been adopted by some of the best poultrymen in the county.

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Runabout	" " " " "	364.00
Chassis	" " " " "	330.00
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THIS COURSE

Begins February 5 and ends May 25

Those who complete the course in a satisfactory manner will receive a certificate. If you are interested write to the Director at once.

USE CERTIFIED SEED

Risk from Poor Seed can be Eliminated

This year as never before farmers will be faced with the problem of eliminating unnecessary risks from their business. One of these is poor seed. In potato production the risk from this source has been greatly reduced through a system of seed certification carried on in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York.

Every farmer knows that northern grown seed potatoes are better than native stock as is seen by the large number using the former. A relatively few farmers know, or rather make use of the knowledge, that there is a difference in northern grown seed. This fact is brought out by the amount of certified seed used here which was only enough to plant 15% of the county acreage.

You may ask, why use certified seed? Simply because there are certain diseases which do not show on the tubers which make them unfit for seed purposes. Mosaic and leaf roll are examples of this. Demonstrations in this and other counties have shown that in the majority of cases certified seed increases the yield from 50 to 100 bushels per acre if blight is controlled. There were, as far as we know, only ten men in the county who got over 200 bushels of potatoes per acre this past year. Every one of them used certified seed! Naturally they sprayed or dusted to control blight but even blight control would not have given them good yields if they had not used good seed.

In the states producing certified seed at least two inspections are made in the field. This is for the simple reason that mosaic and leaf roll can only be spotted on the growing plants. If the fields entered for certification have a large number of diseased plants per acre on the first inspection they are promptly discarded. Last year 50% of the acreage of potatoes entered for certification in Maine was turned down at the first inspection due to a heavy infection of Mosaic. If the field passes the first inspection all the diseased plants are pulled out. At the second inspection there cannot be over 5% diseased plants in the field. Ordinary fields run from 15% up in the number of diseased plants. The last inspection is made when the potatoes are sacked for shipment.

At the present time every farmer in the county has an opportunity to obtain certified seed. Six carloads will be shipped in about April 1st. Orders are now being booked at reasonable prices. Those who wait till planting time will surely find the supply gone. The moral is, order your seed potatoes now. The following parties have certified seed for sale: J. A. Sturges & Co., Easthampton; J. A. Sullivan & Co., Northampton; Earl Ingham Granby; and Almon Howes, Swift River, Mass. Do not delay but write the nearest of these

How about you?

C. E. Stiles of South Amherst has finished marketing his apple crop through his roadside stand. His crop this year showed the results of thorough and timely spraying. It was no wonder his fruit found a ready market at good prices. It was the kind the consuming public wants and is willing to pay for it.

Continued from page 1 column 3

if currants and gooseberries can be eliminated from pine growing districts, the disease cannot spread. It has been demonstrated by experiments that infection cannot take place if there are no currant or gooseberry bushes within 900 feet of pine.

In view of these facts, the United States Department of Agriculture, co-operating with the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, is conducting an intensive campaign for the purpose of disseminating information concerning Blister Rust; to demonstrate successful methods of its control; and to enlist the concerted action of pine owners in the removal of currant and gooseberry bushes in the pine growing sections. In carrying out this plan, representatives have been assigned to most of the important pine districts in the State.

Here in Hampshire County, we are fortunate in not having the abundance of wild currants and gooseberries that is found a little farther north, but there are enough to spread disease rapidly if it once becomes firmly established. Already it has gained a foothold in the best pine sections of our western towns. Its spread in in these regions, and from these regions to other parts of the county can only be averted by the control methods advocated above. Let us pull up by the roots our dangerous currants and gooseberries, wild or cultivated, and save the white pine from the fate that has befallen our chestnut.

men for prices and terms.

Every one of these men could make more profit for themselves by selling selected stock. In fact as a business proposition they are running a bigger risk handling certified seed than they would by handling selected stock. This is because selected stock costs but little more than table potatoes and if the demand is limited it can be sold with but little loss as table stock. If demand for certified seed is limited, these men stand to lose a lot if it has to be sold for table use. The only reason they handle the certified seed is that they believe that by handling it they are performing a real service to their customers. In return these customers should at least cooperate by placing their orders now. Delivery in all cases will be made about April 1st. There may be cheaper potatoes offered for seed but we know there will be no better seed brought into the county. Why gamble on the side where chances are 9 out of 10 of losing?

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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. VIII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., MARCH, 1923

No. 3

FRUIT PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Fertilization and Spraying Pay
Dividends on Time Invested

Professor F. C. Sears of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, speaking at an extension school held recently in Willamsburg, stated that the fruit growers in that section were overlooking a great opportunity in not capitalizing the advantages which their sod orchards have over orchards which are cultivated. He stated that three quarters of the prizes offered for apples at fairs were taken by fruit growers having orchards in sod. He made it plain that while this showed that excellent fruit could be grown under this system, the fact remained that the bulk of the fruit, fully 75% of it in fact, is not what it should be.

The advantages which orchards in sod have over those where clean cultivation is practiced are (1) Better colored fruit; (2) Better keeping quality; (3) Lower cost of production; (4) It is easier to get around in these orchards in the spring. These are the advantages which nature bestows. These should be capitalized. Offsetting these advantages are danger of fire injury, mice damage, greater trouble from insects and fungus diseases and a greater need of keeping up soil fertility.

The soil fertility problem is one which needs immediate attention. The need is noticed by decreasing size of the apple crop with a lessened size of the individual apples each year. Then a hard winter comes and many of the old trees have branches die or perhaps the whole tree passes along to the wood pile. If twigs on these trees were studied, it would be found that they had not made over an inch terminal growth each year. To be hale, hearty and productive, an apple tree should make at least six inches growth each year on the terminal branches. Experiments have shown that production and tree growth go hand in hand. They also show that nitrogen is the limiting element. Hence the solution of the problem is found in applying nitrate of soda at the rate of 5 to 15 lbs. per tree, early in the spring, just after the buds open. It is at this time that the fruit buds for next years crop are formed and nature will only form buds as the nitrogen supply permits. As the feeding

Continued on page 6, column 1

HAMPSHIRE-FRANKLIN

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN

Club Meeting

Offers an opportunity for every Holstein Breeder in Hampshire County to hear one of America's leading dairy authorities, Prof. H. H. Wing of Cornell on "Outlook for the future in the Holstein Industry."

Meeting starts promptly at 11.00
a. m.

Friday, April 20th.

Extension Service Rooms, Northampton, Mass.

Dinner at Boydens.

Come and bring your Neighbor.
Your wife is invited.

Write E. P. Montague, Amherst,
Mass. for dinner reservations.

LET VOLUME ADD TO POULTRY PROFIT

Types of farming have been defined as general, specialized, and diversified. The general farm is that sort of farm, even now all too common, where a little of everything is attempted but nothing done in great enough volume to really count for much. It is a survival of the old home-making period of rural life when each family made itself as self-sustaining as possible. When the family needs of vegetables, fruits, pork, beef, eggs, and even wool for homespun, were products of the farm and no purchases were made of prepared foods, stylish clothes and gasoline, the "necessities" of today, little money income was required and such a type of farming enterprise sufficed.

The specialized farm is quite the opposite. It concentrates on the production of one cash crop—as vegetables, fruit, grain, or potatoes. The poultry plant of the East or far West is perhaps the extreme type. Many of them use land but as a

Continued on page 2, column 2

EXTENSION SCHOOLS

Progress Made During February

Nine communities in the county held Extension Schools during February. Each one of them was a success because of good attendance, lively interest and the willingness of those present to put into practice the information which was presented. Too often farm meetings are called a success when really they are not. Good attendance helps, but it alone is not the full measure of success. It is true that any able speaker can do better before a full house than he can before a slim crowd. Attention to the speaker is also important and, while necessary, it is simply one of the essentials. The real acid test of success for a meeting is whether those present profit by what they have heard and put it into practice. Those who attended the meetings and agreed to carry out the ideas brought forward were the ones who made these schools successful. The others were simply, as reporters say, "among those present".

These schools were, in a way, an experiment because in the past we have tried more or less to have something in these meetings to interest everyone. This meant covering a wide range of subjects in a short time with the result that sufficient details could not be given any one subject so that those present would wish to go and do likewise. This year we limited our chances of getting a large audience by boiling our list of subjects down to one. That meant that others in the town not interested in that particular subject would not attend. Those who did attend these schools, we believe, felt really paid unless they were the "mess-hound" type who attend all meetings to get the ride and the dinner, and who like a talk which is just plain hot air. What we tried to do was to give information which would make those present think of how the matters under discussions could help them.

The basis of all the schools was a study of farming as a business. Factors which influence farm profits such as Gross sales, Combination of sources of income, Number of cows, hens, value of cash crops were discussed. From this, many agreed to keep simple farm accounts, showing total sales, total expenses and also what the sources of income are and the amount

Continued on page 7, column 2

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.Entered as second-class matter Nov. 9, 1915, at the
Post Office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under
the Act of March 8, 1879.

"Notice of Entry"

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of post-
age provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3,
1917. Authorized October 31, 1917."

Price, 50 cents a year

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CO-OPERATION IN OPERATION!

Every club in the county has given it at the beginning of the year a secretary's report book. This is so arranged that a carbon copy of the report of each meeting is sent to the county club agent.

The women in the county are naturally interested in clothing work. Miss Boice working with the local groups or Miss Tucker working with a group of leaders, give the work to the women. It takes in many things, such as care of machine, short cuts, making bound buttonholes and similar practices.

The program for the South Amherst Sewing Club recently reported was: "Mrs. Lombard gave a demonstration of how to make a set-in pocket and a bound button hole." Mrs. Lombard is one of the leaders of the adult work who got this work from Miss Tucker. She agreed to pass it on to other women. But she didn't stop there. She has given it to the "women of tomorrow"—the club girls of today. We call that farsightedness, common sense, coöperation and extension work!

NOTE—M. A. C. High School Day, May 5, 1923.

Continued from page 1, column 2

physical location just like a factory buying the raw materials and selling a finished product. The grocer, the baker and candle-stick maker are just as necessary to such a home as to an urban dweller.

Quite different from either of these is the diversified farm. Perhaps, it can be best described as a specialized farm multiplied two or three or four times. It concentrates on several cash crops in volumes large enough to be worth while, preferably combining enterprises which fit well together in the use of land and which give a uniform distribution of daily and seasonable labor.

THE SPECIALIZED POULTRY PLANT

Poultry keeping as specialized farming made its advent about 1890 and measured in terms of personal satisfaction, as well as profits, it is probably the most successful of New England's agricultural enterprises. Market egg production is the backbone of the commercial hennery with poultry as meat a by-product. Broiler plants have been undertaken, probably with little real success, and roaster production has all but disappeared except as a side-line for the ambitious egg producer.

While the commercial hennery is usually profitable if the operator appreciates the biological problems which he encounters, and which he must surmount if his success is to endure, too often the volume of business done, especially if the quality of the stock is poor, is not sufficient to yield more than a meagre living. The family living costs, taxes, insurance, and fliver are nearly the same whether a man keeps 300 or 1,000 hens. In the first case, in market egg production, he may make a living; in the second, although the profit per hen may be slightly reduced, he has a chance of making more than a mere living and perhaps have the satisfaction (?) of filing an income tax return.

DIVERSIFICATION MAY HELP

Increasing the size of a plant however, is not the only way of increasing the volume of business. Improvement in quality of stock practically always results in increasing the profits obtained. Diversity secured through the introduction of another enterprise, non-competitive of labor, has in some instances made a more secure business proposition and enabled many poultrymen to withstand sieges of hard luck. In other words, his eggs were not all in one basket. Many farm enterprises fit well into a scheme of poultry farm organization. Strawberries and other small fruits go well in theory and, perhaps, in practice. The choice is wide, it ranges from flowers to cows, perhaps the extreme combination in Massachusetts being a poultry and fox farm (foxes kept intentionally!)

POULTRY ITSELF A DIVERSITY

Nor is it necessary to introduce other branches of agriculture to diversify a poultry enterprise. Within the field of poultry husbandry there is a great variety of interest which may be developed to increase revenue. In fact, many poultrymen do not care to attempt other kinds of work. For them, large volume of business means either many hens or the development of such diversity to market egg production as the sale of breeding stock, hatching eggs, baby-chicks, mature pullets, soft roasters, winter chickens, or exhibition birds.

Commercial poultrymen are beginning to realize that there are hens and hens. They are interested in greater productivity and the demand for breeding stock of high fecundity, or high egg laying ability, is growing day by day. They are producers and reproducers, not breeders. Many of them have neither the desire, the ability, nor the facilities for breeding. Their wants are an opportunity for the development of breeding plants for the sale of birds of superior production values, such as are so well known in the field of poultry fancying.

Pullets ten weeks old and mature are also profitable sidelines. Many poultrymen say that mature pullets are the most satisfactory kind of stock to sell. There are often comebacks beyond the producer's control with hatching eggs and chicks. Properly matured pullets give immediate results and satisfaction. The price usually allows a profitable margin above costs to the men who can raise more than his own needs and in addition gives him the first choice for his own pens.

Baby-chicks of recent years have gained so in popularity that they make the first appeal to poultrymen looking for diversity. In fact, they often become his major interest. The best source of chicks is the poultryman having superior stock who in addition to his own needs has additional incubator capacity. As years go by and chick consumers learn by experience this fact will be appreciated. The future of the chick industry lies not with large hatcheries, although they have been of service in popularizing baby-chicks, but with these chick producing poultrymen and local hatcheries doing custom hatching or selling chicks from local flocks of known superior quality.

Profitable poultry husbandry from an economic standpoint needs volume and quality; from a biological standpoint health and fecundity. Look to your volume, for volume is necessary to reap a good living. Take stock of your opportunity, with the same plant investment and capacity to make the eggs from your hens bring in more money than when sold as table eggs. Yours is the opportunity, make the most of it.

HOME MAKING

SECOND MEETING OF
TRAINING CLASS HELDMiss Tucker Meets Local Leaders
from Five Communities

The clothing leaders' training group has grown this last month. Southampton was added to the list this time by sending a leader and assistant to the meeting and two of the leaders who did not have assistants for the first meeting brought them this month.

A most interesting discussion was held at the beginning of the meeting when each person wore her apron and Miss Tucker brought out helpful suggestions on the fitting and making.

The new work was on commercial patterns, correct measurements, testing and alternation of pattern to fit measurements.

During the month of February these local leaders held six community meetings and reached about sixty women with the work which they received at the first meeting.

WATCH FOR YOUR TYPE

During the last few months there has appeared on this page an outline giving the colors that may or may not be worn by the women who belong in the classes of: Fair Blonde, Titian Blonde, Blonde Brunette, Pale Brunette, Olive Brunette, and Florid Brunette.

If you have not been able to find your classification in the two previous issues you will find it this month.

Of course there is always the exception but this outline holds very true and when you are picking out your new spring togs and wonder why some of the hats you try on are not quite right, why not refer to your outline and see if it is the color that is wrong?

Florid Brunette Hair—black or dark brown. Eyes—black, brown or gray. Complexion—dark; high color.

How does purple look?

Avoid.

RED?

Cardinal, crimson, and clear reds are best.

YELLOW?

Good; including any tone from orange to ivory.

PINK?

Coral, rose (pale), old rose and flesh are best.

Sallow Mature Woman—Hair—gray or white. Eyes—brown, blue or gray. Complexion—sallow, without color.

Eyes—blue, brown, or black.

How does black look?

Good only with white or cream and touch of bright color.

HAVE YOU CHAIRS TO CANE?

Interested groups in Chesterfield, Cummington and Belchertown are starting the furniture renovation project by caning chairs. Fine types of old chairs have been found stored away in the attic and all they needed was a new seat and a little paint or a new finish to make them look like new.

The interest in caning the chair seats has run high. Several women are doing as many as six or seven chairs apiece. One community is having a local woman who is quite skilled in the work take charge of all the meetings at which this work is done. Forty-two chairs have been recaned during the past two months and at a cost of twenty-five cents or less.

WHITE?

Only cream is good.

BROWN?

Avoid.

BLUE?

Midnight and navy, without any tinge of purple, are good.

GRAY?

Good when of warm color, gray relieved by cream at neck.

PURPLE?

Avoid except in dull tones and with white at neck. Some lilac may be used.

RED?

Avoid.

PINK?

Only old rose is good.

Fair-Skinned Mature Woman—Hair—gray. Complexion—fair; slight or good coloring in lips and cheeks.

BLACK?

All right if relieved by white or palest ecru finish at neck line.

WHITE?

Excellent.

BROWN?

Very dark, but not golden brown is good; seal and chestnut are best.

BLUE?

Use only dull old blues, pastel tints, and midnight blue.

GREEN?

Dark shades treated the same as black are good.

GRAY?

Stone and lighter tones are good. Blue grays especially good.

EASTHAMPTON MEAL

PLANNING GROUP STUDIES

Why Fruits, Vegetables and Greens
Will Help Put That "Tired
Feeling" to Rout

With the approach of spring, housewives used to get out the sulphur and molasses and other old time remedies for spring fever. In later years other tonics and patent medicines have taken the place of the old sulphur and molasses remedy. Within recent years we have learned that nature provides us with many wholesome appetizing foods that are better remedies for this tired out feeling, which so often comes at the end of the winter months, than any of the nostrums and patent medicines that are so often taken.

Doctors all agreed that this condition which we so often call Spring fever, is largely due to lack of proper diet during the winter. Fruit and vegetables, milk and eggs contain substances which are commonly known as "vitamines". Such foods contain not only "vitamines", but mineral matter and if included in the diet throughout the year keep the body in good condition, making it more able to resist cold and other infectious diseases that are prevalent during the winter months.

At this season of the year it is hard to plan meals so that they satisfy the appetite and at the same time provide the proper materials to keep the body in good health and to stimulate growth of children. In planning meals be sure that plenty of fruits, vegetables, milk and eggs and whole cereals are included in the daily dietary.

During March and April the early spring vegetables, such as watercress, dandelions and other greens are easily obtained. Many of us are fortunate enough to have a supply of canned fruit and vegetables and apples that have been kept in storage. In addition to these we can also fall back on certain of the dried fruits, such as prunes, apricots, dates and raisins, all of which are especially rich in mineral matter and so-called "vitamines".

PURPLE?

Use only heliotrope (dull tones), grape and darkest shades.

RED?

Avoid.

YELLOW?

Use palest huff only.

PINK?

Use palest and wild-rose shades only.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

CALF CLUB DAY MARCH 31

Especially for Holstein Enthusiasts

Plans are under way for a calf club day to be held March 31 at Mt. Hermon. This date is set due to the fact that Mr. Earl Cooper, the calf club man of the National Holstein-Friesian Association, will be in the state at that time. He was present at our calf club day last June and gave mighty fine material especially on showing calves. As he is a Holstein man this is to be a day particularly for the Holstein calf club members. All other calf club members will be welcome and of course would get much good from attending this meeting.

Other speakers will be Professor Fawcett of the Agricultural College and Professor Elder of Mt. Hermon.

Franklin County and Hampshire County are combining for this meeting. It may be possible for club members from Worcester and Berkshire to attend.

It is hoped that every calf club member in the county will make every effort to attend this meeting. We hope the Mothers and Fathers will also attend.

FIVE YEARS IN CLUB WORK

Dennett Howe of Amherst gave a very interesting report at the annual meeting of his experiences in club work. The following is a summary of what he has done though not told as interestingly as the boy himself told it.

In 1917, before he was old enough to do club work according to age requirements, he started to keep hens as a poultry club member. In 1918 he was in the pig club and poultry again. In 1919 he had a garden, another pig which in the fall he entered in the sow and litter contest and kept on with poultry. In 1920 he had a garden and his poultry. In 1921 he had these two and also entered the potato club. This past year he was in the handicraft and poultry clubs and in the summer in the calf club. He is in the poultry club and is president of the Amherst club.

At present he owns the following, due to club work: one purebred Gurnsey, one purebred Holstein, twenty purebred leg-horn pullets, ten hens and fifteen male birds which he is selling off. He has bought a saddle horse, a liberty bond, and has a savings account. In order to keep his horse he does chores for neighbors.

This boy is a real honest to goodness club member of the finest type. He has never in all these years been a champion though he has always done good work. We feel he should be awarded a stick-to-it championship.

STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS AWARDED

Hampshire Wins Four out of Eleven

Each year when a club project is completed we first of all pick out our county champions. Next we pick in each county our candidate for state championship. This club member may sometimes be the county champion and sometimes be an ex-county champion. At any rate he must have completed two years of work in that project.

Word has just been received of the awarding of the state winnings. Of the twenty projects carried on in the state, state champions were picked in eleven. Of these four came from Hampshire County. Following is the list of the 1922 winners:

Handicraft—Ernest King, Hampshire County.

Garden—John Jennings, Norfolk County.

Corn—Irving Johnson, Hampshire County.

Potato—Alfred Morey, Hampshire County.

Calf—Harvey Wilder, Middlesex County.

Poultry—Philip Dimlick, Essex County.

Pig—Kenneth Leighton, Essex County.

Canning—tie, Blanche Bishop, Worcester County. Katharine Elmes, Norfolk County.

Sewing—Doris Higginbottom, Bristol County.

Food—Francis Day, Barnstable County.

These club champions will attend the championship camp at Amherst in July. One exception is made to this. Ernest King, handicraft champion was at the 1922 camp.

CLOVER LEAVES

A few boys in Hadley and a few at the Smith School are doing farm management club work in coöperation with Professor A. F. Macbougall, the extension specialist in Farm Management. The boys are keeping the complete account for their respective farms. Once a month there is a meeting to talk over their problems and to study various phases of farm business.

Mr. Howe, state handicraft leader, was in this county a few days the past month meeting handicraft clubs. He was particularly pleased with the work being done by the "Target Club" of Goshen. This club lead by Mrs. Marjorie Brooks, consists of four boys and two girls. They were all making worthwhile articles.

POULTRY LEADERS' CONTEST

For February, 1923

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY LOCAL LEADERS.

W. R. Loring, Hadley,
141 eggs from 11 birds.
F. C. Graves, Southampton,
61 eggs from 12 birds.
W. I. Mayo, Northampton,
584 eggs from 103 birds.
E. H. Nodine, Amherst,
157 eggs from 9 birds.
Alice Bartlett, Worthington,
533 eggs from 19 birds.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Edward Simon,
276 eggs from 19 birds.
Theodore Glover,
300 eggs from 22 birds.
Walter Vile,
1352 eggs from 100 birds.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Otis Hall, County Leader,
81 eggs from 5 birds.

DUKES COUNTY.

W. R. Martin,
9 eggs from 7 birds.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Geo. Erickson—County Leader,
1020 eggs from 135 birds.
F. C. Johnson,
117 eggs from 10 birds.

Leading pens for February:

1. E. H. Nodine, Hampshire County.
2. Otis Hall, Hampden County.
3. Edward Simon, Bristol County.

Leading pen to date:

Otis Hall, Hampden County.

One of the largest home economics clubs in the county is at Belchertown Center. Two troops of scouts have combined and are taking up sewing club work. They are making their scout uniforms.

Earl Martin, a calf club member of Pelham, has just bought a new cow. He was particularly anxious to obtain this cow, because it was the dam of a heifer he bought last year. He hopes she'll give him a heifer this year.

Miss Murdock spent a day in the county last month and visited a few home economics clubs.

We happen to know the Worthington Room club placed an order for nineteen yards of linen the other day to make covers for the rooms they are refinishing this year. This surely looks as though they are "carrying on".

Recently the three boys in the county poultry judging team which won at the Boston and New York Shows received bronze medals from the State Department of Agriculture in recognition of their good work.

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FARMERS' EXCHANGE

For Sale:—Two white Leghorn cockerels, one Plymouth Rock cockerel. Write to Viola Albee, North Pleasant Street, Amherst, Mass.

NEWS FROM THE HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARM BUREAU

On February 13th Mr. J. W. Parsons of Northampton, Mr. G. Fred Pelissier and Mr. J. G. Cook of Hadley attended the hearing at the State House before the Ways and Means Committee in favor of the repeal of the Daylight Savings Law. Mr. H. S. Russell and Mr. Parsons spoke representing the State Farm Bureau. There were many other speakers representing the Grange, Parent Teachers Association, Theatres, etc. It hardly seems probable that this bill will be repealed this year; but unless we keep continually at it, the bill never will be repealed.

We continue below the list of members who had paid their dues up to Feb. 1. Since that time many others have come in; but we need all dues possible.

Hatfield

Geo. L. Belden	Samuel H. Field
Oscar Belden & Sons	Scott H. Harris
M. W. Boyle	Chas. Wade
Wm. Cutter	Jas. L. Day
J. H. Day	C. Edward Warner
Wm. H. Dickinson	

Northampton.

Chas. E. Clark	C. P. Scarle
J. F. Duffy	Arthur Warner
Jas. H. Elwell	W. H. Wilson
T. J. McGrath	Jacob Diemand
E. M. Parsons	T. W. Phelps
J. W. Parsons	

Plainfield.

Albert N. Gurney Fred S. Cole

Prescott.

Frank R. Allen.

South Hadley

Mrs. Geo. A. Galliver Earl H. Bagg

Southampton

D. H. Kingsley

Ware

Leon H. Cummings	John A. Gould
Dominick Duggan	F. L. Green

Westhampton.

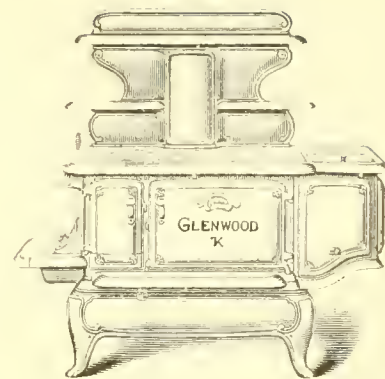
H. M. Bridgman Mahlon Parsons & Son
A. T. Edwards Alfred Montague
Franklin Howard

Williamsburg,

F. E. Sanderson	Wm. M. Walpole
F. A. Shumway	

Worthington.

John H. Reid	Chas. A. Kilbourn
F. R. Scott	



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Personal service.

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WM. G. BASSETT, President

F. A. KNEELAND, Vice-President

EDWARD L. SHAW, Vice-President

ELBERT L. ARNOLD, Cashier

(Continued from page 1, column 1)

roots of the tree are beyond, not underneath the branches that is the place to spread the nitrate. The amount to use per tree varies with the soil. Only enough nitrate should be applied to obtain an average growth of six inches on the terminal branches.

The second and greatest problem confronting every fruit grower is the control of fungus diseases and insect pests. The only way to control these is by spraying with the right materials, at the right time, using proper pressure and doing at least twice as good a job as you have been in the habit of doing. The number of sprays needed varies with localities and with different varieties. The following list gives all the sprays. Don't be alarmed, as few men use or need to use all of them. If you have been spraying regularly, the 1st may sometimes be omitted. In general, 2, 3, and 4 are absolutely necessary. Two and three are for scab and must be used on Greenings and McIntosh. The nicotine sulphate may be omitted in one or the other of these but not in both. The following is the whole schedule:

1. Just as the buds break, use 6 gal-gallons lime sulphur and 3.8 pint nicotine sulphate to 50 gallons of water.
2. Pre-pink spray after fruit buds have opened but before blossoms show pink, using 1 gal. lime-sulphur, 3.8 pint nicotine sulphate, and 2 lbs. dry arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water.
3. Pink Spray. Just as blossom buds show pink, using same material as in 2 (omit nicotine sulphate if used in 2).
4. Petal fall spray, after bulk of petals have fallen, using same material as in 2.

The above are the regular sprays and as many of them should be applied as needed. That means all for the men who wish to grow real marketable fruit, the kind people want more of.

Special sprays for special troubles:

5. About 4 weeks after no. 4, using 1 gal. lime sulphur and 2 lbs. dry arsenate of lead.
6. Railroad worm, 2 lbs. dry arsenate of lead in 50 gallons of water before July 15.
7. For Sooty Blotch, 1 gallon lime sulphur the last of July or early in August, if it is a rainy season.

While fair fruit sometimes grows wild, the kind of apples that increase consumption are grown on fertilized and thoroughly sprayed trees. These operations offer on opportunity for every fruit grower to sell his time at a profit, not working out, but by sticking to the job right at home.

LINCOLN



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Sedan	with Starter and Dem. Rims.	\$595.00
Coupe	" " " " "	550.00
Touring	" " " " "	393.00
Runabout	" " " " "	361.00
Chassis	" " " " "	330.00
Ton Truck Chassis.		380.00
Fordson Tractor,		395.00

All prices F. O. B. Detroit

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THIS YOUNG LADY ATTENDED

SMITH AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

for 3 years and graduated. She is married and has a happy home in the West. She was taught not only English History, Citizenship and Science but how to conduct a home in the best way. She has never been sorry. What are your plans for next fall?

FERTILIZING THE HAY CROP**Outline of a Practical and Profitable System**

At Extension Schools held in the county during February, Prof. J. B. Abbott likened the usual system of fertilizing the hay crop to a problem he had in arithmetic during his school days. The problem stated that a frog was in the bottom of a 30 foot well. Every day he climbed up two feet, each night he slipped back eighteen inches. Find how long it took him to get out of the well.

In fertilizing the hay crop, the general practice is to put 20 to 30 loads of manure per acre on the land before seeding down, usually on the corn crop. Little or no attention is given to fertilizing the hay crop till the yield is about one-half a ton or less per acre. Then the field is plowed up, manured heavily again, and reseeded. Under this common system the soil is like the frog in the well except that in most cases it has not gained six inches but is right back at the point where it started.

The one good thing about this system is that it is as unnecessary as it is uneconomical. Experiments have shown that ten tons of manure plus 400 lbs. of acid phosphate per acre equals 15 tons of manure alone. Hence the first step is to use acid phosphate to make the manure go further when seeding down. Not only does it increase the value of the manure in this way but it also encourages the growth of clovers so that the seeding needs no topdressing till one crop has been removed. The next spring 100 to 150 lbs. of nitrate of soda per acre should be used as a topdressing. In the fall after the second hay crop has been removed, the mowing should be given a topdressing of 10 loads of manure per acre. All of the land not manured in the fall should be topdressed in the spring with 200 lbs. per acre of an 8-6-6 fertilizer or its equivalent.

By following this system, mowings would yield profitable hay crops for 5 to 7 years. Then before the mowings are run out they should be replowed and the system started again, taking care to harrow in a liberal application of acid phosphate with the manure. By turning under a good sod instead of a poor one, the farmer gets the equivalent of 7 to 10 tons of manure per acre.

Now is the time to put this system into practice. Instead of putting 30 loads of manure per acre on the land to be seeded after the corn crop, use 15 loads plus 300-500 lbs. of acid phosphate. On good mowings which have had no manure, use 200 to 400 lbs. of an 8-6-6 fertilizer per acre or if you prefer home mixing, use 100 to 175 lbs. nitrate of soda plus 75 to 150 lbs. acid phosphate plus 25 to 50 lbs. muriate of potash per acre.

This fall, plan to use all the available manure to give a light topdressing to as much of your hay land as possible. Like

Continued from page 1, column 3
received from each, as well as expenses connected with each source of income. These accounts are to be used next year as a basis for Extension Work. Then, instead of talking about some other section of the state, the figures will present a picture of the business of the community. The ones to get the most value from this study will be the men whose figures make up the picture. They will see themselves in a business way while the others will fail to take the lesson for themselves. They will simply be among those present.

In the towns where dairying is important, studies were made of the Corn Crop, the Hay Crop and a System of Permanent Soil Fertility for Dairy Farms. The object of these discussions was to bring out the importance of home grown feeds for milk production and to point out weaknesses in the present production system.

In fruit sections, the importance of growing good fruit was stressed. The importance of apples as a source of farm income was presented and many agreed to start orchards this spring, either to take the place of useless old trees, or to increase the size of the present business.

For the poultrymen, the main emphasis was placed on the importance of controlling infectious diseases. Over twenty-five poultrymen have agreed to keep records and report monthly. Incubation and Brooding were taken up in detail.

Taken as a whole, the experiment of specialized extension schools was a success. The specialists, we believe, got more people than usual thinking seriously about farming as a business.

the frog in the problem you can get out of the well if you are willing to put on the chains and stop slipping. This system shows just how the chains can be used.

H. W. Haswell of Easthampton has one of the best illustrations of the value of acid phosphate used as outlined in this system that we may have ever seen. A five acre field was limed heavily and manured with about 20 loads per acre. On the west half of the field 300 lbs. of acid phosphate per acre was thoroughly disced in. Two years ago the oats apparently were a little better on this half of the field. Last year the clover crop was double that obtained on the half receiving just lime and manure. Naturally he is sold to the value of acid phosphate. You, too, would be if you would just try it once.

Last year several demonstrations in different parts of the county proved that nitrate soda and acid phosphate used as a topdressing for good mowings in the spring was profitable. Now we want farmers to go still further and adopt the whole system. If you will try it out, let the County Agent know as there are many who will be interested.

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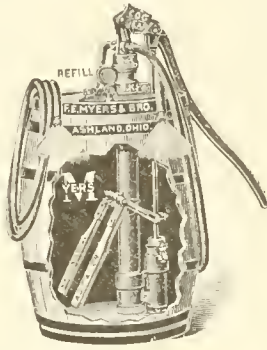
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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. VIII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., APRIL, 1923

No. 4

FROM CAR TO FIELD

Careless Handling Causes Loss in Seed Potatoes

Every year too many good potatoes are all but ruined by careless handling after they are received here. A too common practice is to bring the potatoes home, unload them in the most convenient place and then forget them until planting time. The result is a loss of vitality in the seed through chilling or by sprouting. A few hours spent in properly caring for seed when it is received would save many disappointments later.

Why and How to Disinfect

Every farmer knows that if scabby potatoes are planted, the resulting crop will also be scabby unless the seed is disinfected. Most farmers have noticed small black specks on the tubers without realizing just how much harm they can do. These specks are the starting point of Rhizoctonia or "Little Potato Disease." When infected seed is planted the fungus attacks the sprouts and eats them off causing several weaker sprouts to be sent out in place of one or two strong ones. In severe cases, all sprouts are eaten off and an uneven stand results.

Fortunately both Scab and Rhizoctonia can be killed on the seed by disinfecting with Bi-chloride of Mercury (corrosive sublimate). Disinfection should take place as soon as the seed is received, as it will set the sprouts back several days. The only equipment needed for this work is a few clean, water-tight barrels and two wooden pails. By having holes bored in the barrels near the bottom and fitted with plugs, the liquid may easily be drawn off. The bi-chloride corrodes metals, thereby weakening the solution, so only wooden vessels should be used. It helps materially to have a platform built so that the water can be drawn off into the pails.

The materials needed are Bi-chloride of Mercury, which can be obtained from druggists in powdered form, and water. It is well to have the druggist put the bi-chloride up in two-ounce packages, although this is not necessary if one has the time and the scales to weigh it up at home. (One ounce should be purchased for every barrel of seed to be

Continued on page 11, column 2

TOBACCO GROWERS ATTEND STEER FEEDING MEETING IN HARTFORD

A good delegation of tobacco growers from this county attended a meeting in Hartford in March to hear County Agent F. S. Bucher of Scranton County, Pa., discuss how livestock, both steers and dairy cows, were combined with tobacco in that county.

The main points made by Mr. Bucher were about as follows: Lancaster County farmers follow livestock and cash crop farming because the system has been handed down to them and has been proven successful. From 40 to 65 thousand steers are fattened each year in the county and in addition 70 to 80 thousand dairy cows are kept. Farmers feeding steers seldom keep much dairy stock. All steers are bought, not raised, and are fattened through the winter. The most successful feeding system is ripe silage, clover hay, cottenseed meal and some corn and cob meal.

Mr. Bucher pointed out very clearly that the margin of profit in feeding steers was very small. Part of a man's chance of profit or loss lay in his ability to buy the steers and to sell them after feeding. Lancaster farmers do not feed steers with hope of big profits. They consider this method a desirable means of marketing their farm-grown crops and utilizing their wheat straw for bedding. Livestock and crop rotation are more than maintaining the soil fertility on most farms.

Should We Feed Steers?

Reports received from those attending this meeting show that they are seriously considering benefits which might be obtained by carrying on feeding of steers. The general feeling seems to be that tobacco growers only wish to milk enough cows to supply their own needs. While they realize that the profits if any will be small as regards the steers, they feel that some manure on the lighter land would not only increase the yield of tobacco per acre but would also raise the quality of the product.

There are a few men in the county who are feeding steers on a small scale.

Continued on page 5, column 3

A THOUGHT OR TWO ON ENSILAGE CORN

Timely Advice by Prof. John B. Abbott

What does it cost you to feed a cow a year? How much for concentrates? How much for roughage? Who gets the pay for producing the concentrates? And for handling the concentrates several times? And for transporting the concentrates? You do not. That is certain.

Who gets the pay for producing the roughage? You do, of course, a large part of it.

That being the case, would it not appear to be good business to feed your cows the maximum practicable amount of roughage and the minimum practicable amount of concentrates? Is it not to your interest to pay yourself for producing the necessary nutrients instead of paying someone else for doing it and then adding to that several commissions and transportation charges? If not, what do you own land for anyway?

And yet, some men do not figure it that way. I know one man who kept cost accounts with an acre of silage corn and said it took \$20 worth of manure and \$40 worth of labor to grow the crop, so he could not afford to grow it. Apparently he hated to pay himself such a big price for manure and so much wages for his time. Maybe he was right, though I think the manure, at least, was worth the price.

Good silage, with corn in it, will go a long way toward supplying the average cow with carbohydrates. Fraser of Illinois proved that when he carried a dairy herd for six years on roughage, mainly silage and alfalfa hay, with no concentrate other than a little corn meal made from ear corn husked from the silage corn. His cows didn't do so badly either. Some of them made over 10,000 pounds of milk in a year and what is of more interest he produced 3,888 pounds of milk per year per acre of land. That compares favorably, very favorably I believe, with the production of milk per acre of land here, including all the concentrates which are used.

The alfalfa which he grew, of course, explains how Fraser got along without buying cottonseed meal or other protein concentrates but it does not explain how

Continued on page 11, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.Entered as second class matter Nov. 9,
1915, at the Post Office at Northampton,
Massachusetts, under the Act of March
8, 1879.

"Notice of Entry"

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate
of postage provided for in section 1103,
Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized Oc-
tober 31, 1917.

Price, 50 cents a year

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POULTRY MEN

SHOULD GROW MANGELS

A Splendid Succulent Food for Poultry

Professor J. C. Graham, head of the
poultry department at M. A. C. offers
the following timely advice to poultry-
men."Authorities on diatetics emphasize the
use of vegetables as an important part
of the daily ration for both man and
lower animals. They are valued for their
food constituents, vitamins, tonic effect
and general aid to digestion. No argu-
ments need be advanced, therefore, as
to the importance of succulence in the
daily ration for poultry.Surveys and observations show the
winter ration suffers greatly for lack of
succulence. In fact, it has been esti-
mated by some that most poultrymen do
not feed more than one-tenth the amount
they should. This is because they do
not produce enough, or are unable to
buy such feeds. Two of the best known
winter succulent feeds are cabbages and
mangels. Because of the difference of
keeping quality, our custom at the college
is to feed cabbages in the fall as long as
they last or until about December 1st;
then feed mangels for the rest of the
winter and spring or until green stuff
can be grown. Since December 1st we
have fed about ten tons of mangels. In
fact, no other succulents have been given.From the second day on, baby chicks
get all the mangels they will eat. Adultbirds will eat about an ounce per day.
Our birds, as a whole, have never laid
better; eggs have never hatched so well;
chicks have never grown so rapidly and
I believe our mortality has never been
so low. We do not claim these results
are all attributed to mangels, but they
have played an important part.Succulents in the form of cabbages,
sprouted oats, lettuce, etc. will give as
good results and some of them perhaps
better. However, we emphasize MAN-
GELS because of the ease with which
they can be grown, fed and stored; the
large yield per acre, low cost and good
keeping qualities.Many of the older poultrymen know
the value of roots of this nature and
feed them generously. Others do not.
The writer has received a large number
of letters the past winter inquiring where
mangels or beets could be purchased.I suggest that a drive be made this
spring to get poultrymen to raise MORE
MANGELS or other succulents if they
have the facilities. If not, get someone
in each locality to raise enough for the
poultrymen within a reasonable radius.
One farmer recently called the writer
on the 'phone and stated there had been
such a demand in his neighborhood for
mangels the past fall and winter that
he intended to raise enough to supply
the whole community, even if it required
two or three acres. Is it not possible
to have this done in hundreds of other
places in the State? LET US TRY IT!"

FREE AIR

Let us compare the Garage Man and
the County Agent for a moment. The
former has a sign in his establishment
which reads "Free Air;" the latter might
well have one offering "Free Advice."
Both are at your service.You are driving your car. Suppose
the Garage Man stops you; states that
your tires need air; that if you do not
blow them up you will have stone bruises
and rim cuts with the result that your
tires will cost about twice as much as
they should for the season. Being in a
hurry, you reply that since it is Your car,
Your tires and since You are paying the
bills you will run the tires flat if you
wish! Such is human nature.The County Agent calls at your farm
without being asked. In the course of
conversation you will perhaps say that
there is no money in farming. He asks
you to try manure conservation, acid
phosphate on manured land, dusting to-
bacco seed beds, certified seed potatoes,
growing your chickens on new land, or
pruning, spraying and fertilizing your
orchard. Being human, you reply that
this is your farm; you have been able
to pay the fertilizer bill; tobacco andpotatoes are risky crops anyway; hens
don't know anything; cider apples sold
well last year; etc., etc.! and as you
have always kept the wolf from the
door you will continue to do so at
the same old stand in the same old way.
The County Agent says "Well! Let me
hear from you if I can be of service to
you." He drives away knowing better
than to call again except upon request!In consequence, unless the Garage Man
knows you well, he never urges you to
use his "Free Air." He knows that you
can read and that you know the service
is there when you wish it. So it is with
the County Agent. If you call him, he
knows that you want service quickly and
the chances are that you will try out his
suggestions. Being human he will make
mistakes but these must be few and far
apart. He has been of service to others
in your town and can be to you if you
will let him. His address is 59 Main
Street, Northampton. If he is not in,
leave the message with the clerk. Bar-
ring illness, there is someone in the office
from 8.30 to 5.00 P. M. every day, but
Saturday, when the office closes at noon.A BIGGER AND
BETTER PAPER

We Would Like Your Comments

For the past three years the Farmers'
Monthly has been sent to you as an eight-
page paper. We have felt that with the
increased amount of work being carried
on that we needed more space to tell
our readers just what was going on in
the county and also to put timely articles
on the best ways of doing things. Start-
ing with this month, the paper will have
twelve pages.This gives us an opportunity to run
a Farm Bureau page to show members
how their five dollar membership fee is
being spent and the results that are being
obtained. This is an entirely new de-
partment and we feel that all farmers
should be interested in the work the Farm
Bureau is carrying on.The Agricultural, Club and Home Mak-
ing Departments have also been enlarged
and we are endeavoring to make these
of greater value to you. The agents
would welcome items of news interest.
May we hear from you?

NEWS OF THE FARM BUREAU

ACTIVITIES OF THE
LOCAL FARM BUREAU

Town Directors Discuss Plans

The necessity for strong local Farm Bureau programs was stressed at a meeting of the Town Directors held in Northampton, Saturday, March 24. Travel conditions were such that only the nearby towns could be represented, yet the meeting made up in enthusiasm what it lacked in numbers. In the morning session the matter of keeping up membership was discussed. The treasurer's report showed that about one-third of those joining last year had paid their dues for 1923. The number of resignations was very small so it was felt that by having a strong local program more of these men could be made to see that they were getting their five dollars worth from the organization.

Fred Griggs, State Secretary, stated that Middlesex County had maintained their membership by a live local program. In formulating and putting the program into action six live committees took an active part. These were on (1) Organization; (2) Legislation; (3) Purchasing; (4) Publicity; (5) Statistics; (6) Cooperation with other Agencies. The Organization committee took charge of membership renewals, meeting plans, etc. The legislation committee represented the Farm Bureau in all matters of local interest and kept members in touch with bills which affected farming. The Purchasing committee took an active part in pooling orders for seeds, fertilizers, feed, and spray materials. The publicity committee saw to it that real live news materials were furnished local newspapers, concerning the work of the Farm Bureau. The committee on Statistics was of real value last year in making a survey regarding farm wages and was able thereby to have wages fairly uniform throughout the county for similar lines of work.

All agreed that this county had the possibilities of developing similar committees. President Parsons appointed the following Organization Committee to outline a program of work: J. G. Cook, Hadley; Scott Harris, Hatfield; Chas. E. Clark, Leeds; E. S. Sheldon, Easthampton; and Raymond Dickinson of Amherst. All agreed that the local Farm Bureau had a place in Hampshire County and that it would show every farmer that they were getting value received for their five dollar membership.

Organization Committee Acts

The organization committee appointed by President Parsons met Saturday, March 31 and decided to form the following committees: (1) Legislative (al-

STATE AND NATIONAL NEWS

Gasoline Tax May Help Farmers

Do the Farm Bureau members of Massachusetts favor the proposed gasoline tax? The State Federation's Legislative Committee is not quite sure, but it is certain that they "favor legislation which will place a larger share of the cost of building and repairing public roads on the owners of those motor vehicles which are chiefly responsible for the great increase in wear and tear on the highways, to the end that the cost of highway maintenance be equitably distributed".

Thus the Federation was recorded at the recent public hearing at the State House. Proponents of the tax and supporters of the measure were far and away in the majority. It looks as though a favorable report would be forthcoming soon.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that the State of Michigan has recently passed a two-cent gasoline tax. The Farm Bureau Federation of that State was particularly active in its support. Officers of the Federation say, "Passage of this Highway Funding Bill may well be regarded as a triumph for organized agriculture and the tax-ridden property owners. The public now sees that some relief must be found from the general property tax on farms, city and town real estate. Public opinion is agreeing that a gas tax would distribute the burden of highway construction and maintenance most equitable among those who derive the benefits from the State's improved highways."

Taxes Double

The Department of Research points out that taxes on farm lands throughout the country have more than doubled in the eight years from 1914 to 1922. The average taxes paid per acre on farm lands in 1914 and 1922 by the New England States were:

	1914	1922
Maine	\$0.35	\$0.60
New Hampshire	.36	.67
Vermont	.35	.65
Massachusetts	.63	1.20
Rhode Island	.59	.99
Connecticut	.50	.99

ready in action); (2) Purchasing; (3) Statistics and Credit; (4) Cooperation with other agencies. The committee then made out a list of leading farmers from the different towns in the county and made plans to call them together in Northampton, Thursday, April 12 to discuss: (1) The need for a purchasing committee; (2) Formation of a purchasing committee if needed.

Other groups will be called together later and it looks as though local action would not be lacking this year.

Legislative Notes

Although little real progress has been made thus far toward the repeal of daylight saving, the fight will be continued by the Federation, the Grange and representatives of the railroads. Senator Haigis, of Montague, recently submitted an order which would test the constitutionality of the act in our courts. The Senate voted it down, 19 to 13. Those supporting the measure were Senators Francis, Gibbs, Haigis, Hennessey, Howard, Look, O'Hearn, Rhodes, Snow, Stoddart, Tarbell, Wadleigh and Youngman.

The State Federation is particularly interested in a resolve recently introduced by Senator Haigis calling for an inspection trip on the part of the Legislature as a whole to the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. The purpose would be for members to get first-hand information about the institution for which they are asked to appropriate more than one million dollars each year. It is estimated that not more than ten per cent of the men have ever visited the College. The proposal is exceedingly timely in that there is so much agitation for a state university.

The Federation desires to congratulate the Grange upon the thoroughness with which members of its Legislative Committee have watched matters as they have developed on "the hill" during the present session. Hardly a bill has been presented having even a remote influence upon agriculture or the home but what a representative of the Grange has been present to record the organization either in favor or in opposition.

Farm Bloc Will Continue

Senator Capper, chairman of the Farm Bloc in Congress, tells us what we may look forward to next December when the new Congress convenes and the Farm Bloc gets busy again. The 67th Congress went home without finishing up a few bills of much interest to farmers. They will be revived. The Bloc will have some new measures to offer. This is the Farm Bloc's program for the new Congress:

Revision of the Esch-Cummins railroad act, including repeal of the rate making provision.

The truth-in-fabric bill which failed to reach a vote during the last session.

Amendment of the tax laws to stop the wide-spread issue of stock dividends.

A constitutional amendment to prevent the issue of tax exempt securities.

Disposition of Muscle Shoals in a manner best suited to the production of nitrate for the farmers.

Enactment of the Soldiers Bonus.

HOME MAKING

A CORRESPONDENCE COURSE FOR THE HOME MAKER

Professor Cole has now completed the first lessons of a course to be given for home study in food preservation. It is listed as one of the college correspondence courses, but is to be carried on in a very informal way so that any woman who wants some instruction along with her canning can get it just about as she wants it. The first lesson or two will be fundamental and necessary for all students, but after that the selection of lessons will be left to the individual. One woman, for instance, may want to can quinces and another one to put up strawberry preserves; the lesson sheet and other materials for their particular work will be sent them when they want it.

The work covers the field of Food Preservation Practice, (except Dairying), as it applies to the Rural and Urban Home. Includes Canning in all its branches; the making of jams, jellies, marmalades, etc.; production and preservation of juices for beverage purposes; the storage of fresh fruits and vegetables; storage of canned and manufactured horticultural products; preservation of meats by brining and smoking; preservation of eggs.

All this work will be given as a laboratory course and reports and samples will be required to be sent into the college department of horticultural manufactures for scoring and criticism. The department plans to furnish the jars and mailing cartons for this work, along with a list of references and free bulletins.

Professor Cole plans to organize this home study work during his spring demonstration so that the women who come to his lectures can continue work directly under his instruction if they want to. But if any one wishes to start immediately on this, as a correspondence course, it will be available by April 15.

If any town wishing to receive the valuable information that Mr. Cole has on jellies and jams will let the Home Agent know, she will see that you have a demonstration in your community this spring.

Any one wishing a bias cutting gauge can obtain them from the Extension Service Office for a dime.

Before starting your spring renovation work, read the article in the April "Good Housekeeping", "Dyeing at Home." It will solve numerous difficulties which you may encounter.



REPRESENTATIVES OF CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION TRAINING GROUP

The above picture was taken at the second meeting of the training class held February 28 at the Extension Service Rooms, Northampton. Reading from left to right, they are on the back row: Miss Bena G. Erhard, County Club Agent; Mrs. M. Mitchell, South Hadley Falls; Miss Stella Duda, Easthampton; Mrs. Hugo Ernest, South Hadley Falls; Miss Mildred Boice, Home Demonstration Agent; Mrs. S. S. Lombard, South Amherst; Mrs. Lizzie Bisbee, Williamsburg; Mrs. Roland Payne, Northampton; Mrs. Frank Clapp, Southampton. On the front row: Mrs. Fred Shumway, Williamsburg; Mrs. S. R. Parker, South Amherst; Miss Marion L. Tucker, State Clothing Specialist; Mrs. Fred Pomeroy, Easthampton; Mrs. Robert Spear, Southampton.

At this time each leader had on her apron so that the group as a whole might offer suggestions on the pattern, alteration of pattern for that particular figure, material of apron, etc.

These aprons were made considering quality and price of material and qualities of a good apron. But more than getting just a good fitting apron out of the lesson, these women have mastered the binder attachment on their sewing machines and have learned to make bound button holes.

So many times we feel that it is more hother to learn to use the attachments than it is to do it the old way. But not so after once mastering them. Not only have the women learned to use the binder but they have been made to think of the use of all the other attachments. An interesting story is told of one of the Easthampton women who had never used any of her machine attachments and had been more than pleased with the success she had with the binder. Some-

time after this lesson, she cut her finger very seriously so that she was unable to use it for sewing. This made her feel "pretty blue" because she had a large pile of towels she was planning to hem. After brooding over the fact the idea came to her "why not use the hemmer, I have used the binder?" With the result that the afternoon developed into a very profitable one.

Even though you are not taking this clothing work, if you do your own sewing why not master your attachments?

The above ten women and the home agent, who is carrying the work in 3 communities not represented at the training class, have reached 128 women during the last two months. The reports show that these 128 women have also been busy because:—

51 women have better arranged sewing equipment.

67 machines have been cleaned.

67 machines have been oiled.

77 binders have been used.

208 bound button holes made.

93 aprons made.

78 bias cutting gauges purchased.

The work has not stopped with just the women who are in the neighborhood. A South Hadley Falls woman sent samples and directions for making the bound button holes to an interested woman in Hartford. And an Amherst member made samples of the whole lesson and sent them with direction to an invalid lady in New Jersey.

Our motto seems to be "Pass on the valuable information to everyone who will make use of it!"

The women interested in the chair caning proposition will find it helpful to read "Have you a chair to cane?" in the April number of the "Modern Priscilla."

MARKET GARDENING NOTES

Prof. H. F. Thompson Gives Timely Advice

Seeding time for the market gardener is here. The evidence gained from the seed test will indicate how thick to seed and whether the vigor is up to standard. Accurate work in seeding may have much to do in saving labor—a most important factor in 1923.

Straight rows look well. More important, straight rows can be more easily kept free from weeds. It is almost impossible to wheelhoe as close to a crooked row as to a straight one. This fact makes it very important to seed straight rows to save labor.

Practice is important in making straight rows. Some systems, however, will help. If one has difficulty, measure an even distance from the corners of the piece and set stakes marked so that they are easily seen from either end. Run the seed drill over the first row without seeding. To make the row straight start at one stake, keep the eye on the stake at the far end and walk straight to it. Pay no attention to the drill. Keep attention on the goal. If the first row is crooked, come back over it and make it straight. Then it is ready to seed. With the row marker set, a proper start is made. For the beginner, it is important to straighten up every ten or twenty rows. Straight rows pay.

Depth of Sowing Seed

The depth of sowing seed must be regulated according to the season, soil, and seed. In the spring it is best to plant shallow. The same kind of seed is best planted deeper from late spring on, because the moisture in the surface soil is less and the frequent drying out often prevents proper germination.

The heavier the soil the greater the importance of regulating the depth of seeding with special care. It is often difficult to get a stand of certain kinds of plants in heavy soil because of the mechanical difficulty young plants have in breaking through the surface. On the other hand, very loose sandy soil offers little resistance to seedlings but dries out quickly and requires deeper planting to provide the necessary moisture.

Seed may have much vigor or little. Accordingly it needs varying treatment. Certain kinds, as peas, may be planted deeply, while dandelions need to be shallow. Judgment is important as well as familiarity with the crop and its character.

The slow germinating seeds are often a very difficult problem where soils are filled with seeds. For instance, asparagus seedlings rarely cut above ground in less than 14 to 16 days. For several days after they are up, they are difficult to see. Meanwhile, weeds grow fast and frequently cause serious losses unless

means are taken to mark the rows. Radish seed is good to sow with asparagus seed to mark the row. If sown thinly enough, the radish crop may be allowed to mature without injury to the asparagus.

Lettuce seed makes a good "marker" with dandelions. Turnip seed can be used with celery.

Judgment and study need to be used in every case to properly combine the seed and regulate the seed drill.

Acid Phosphate added to land where manure alone has been the chief fertilizing agent, almost always results in earlier and better crops.

Plan to be at Lexington at the Market Garden Field Station on August 8th. Many varieties and strains of the most important vegetables will tell their true story of character.

Will Immigrants Help Labor Situation?

Horace W. Tinkham of Rhode Island talked to the Boston Market Gardeners Association at their last regular winter meeting on March 24. His topic was the "Labor Situation for Market Gardeners for 1923, and What They Can do About It." One statement he made will deserve consideration. It refers particularly to immigrant labor about which many men have been thinking. Study it a bit.

"Will immigration have much effect on our business if the bars are let down? Many of us are old enough to remember when the average immigrant headed for our farms as soon as he landed, in order to more quickly learn the ways of this country by actual close contact, and also because he himself came directly from the farms of Europe. Most of us know that the labor coming in during the last twenty years has not been raised on the farms in Europe and has distinctly not headed for the farms here, but quite the contrary. The immigrant who prefers to herd in the city colony because he can do so with less of a jar to his old country ideals and customs has been of very little use to us on the farms, and I am glad of it. I hope he will continue to be of no use to us, as then our country will have one reservoir of American ideals left to draw from; or will have if that reservoir is not destroyed from lack of a living wage."

It Pays to Advertise

Competition of organized vegetable growers throughout sections of the country which supply products to Boston is showing Massachusetts vegetable growers the only way to protect their own interests. Recent conference with one of the leading wholesalers of Boston confirms the impression that local products ungraded, of various types, are the least acceptable purchase on the market, and that the desirable method is to buy goods which were sold in sufficient volume of a definite grade to warrant modern busi-

ness methods in their disposal. Mr. Tinkham made the point in his talk that when Massachusetts growers have organized and standardized, high freight rates will work for them and not against them, and that Boston will be the finest marketing place of the country for our local growers, and that local growers will be getting the best of trade. Boston wants superior goods and will have them if she has to go two thousand miles for them. The sentiment is, however, for the local produce men to deal with the local farmer if he can get equal service.

To Lime or Not to Lime

Have you noted that vegetable crops respond to liming in different ways? Vegetables most responsive to liming are:

Asparagus	Lettuce
Beets	Muskmelon
Cauliflower	Onions
Celery	Parsnips
Eggplant	Salsify
Leeks	Spinach

Those which seem less sensitive to acid soil but still pay a profit for liming are:

Cabbage	Horse-radish
Carrots	Peas
Swiss Chard	Peppers
Cucumbers	Pumpkins
Kale	Tomatoes

We have some which don't seem to care whether the soil is acid or not. These are:

Brussels sprouts	Dandelion
Beans	Endive
Corn	Kohl-rabi

Rhubarb

On the other hand are crops which seem to even do their best in acid soils as:

Cress	Radish
Parsley	Squash
Potato	Turnip

It is interesting to know that the following small fruits will not grow well in limed soils:

Strawberries
Blueberries
Cranberries

Have you ever spoiled your strawberry bed by liming?

Continued from page 1, column 2

Their experience should be valuable to other tobacco growers who have no desire to keep dairy cows if they can or rather will demonstrate that the practice is profitable. County Agent B. G. Southwick of Hartford County makes the following statement regarding conditions in Connecticut which applies equally well to this county:—

"Only a limited number of our tobacco farms offer the right basic conditions for feeding steers. We think these conditions are: available land suitable for raising silage corn and hay (clover or alfalfa), next a supply of bedding, and last the necessary ambition on the owner's part to study the business in order to learn how."

CLUB WORK

LOCAL LEADERS

GET TOGETHER

Great Interest Shown

The meeting of local leaders held in Northampton, April 7th, was felt by all to be the most worthwhile one ever held in the county. In the morning the leaders of boys' and girls' work, of men's work, and of women's work met in separate sections to discuss their own problems. This meeting started at 10.45 a. m. and lasted until 12.45 p. m. Then the groups adjourned to Boyden's for lunch and held a joint meeting, as reported elsewhere in the paper.

The club section was attended by the following leaders:

Miss Clara Hudson of Plainfield.
Miss Alice Cody of Huntington.
Mr. Fred Graves of Southampton.
Mrs. Frances Loud of Westhampton.
Mrs. Dana Pelton of Westhampton.
Miss Jessie Green, East Amherst.
Miss Cora Howlett, South Amherst.
Miss Mary Foley of Amherst.
Miss Margaret Ryan of Hatfield.
Miss Edith Snyder of Chesterfield.
Miss Blanche Nichols of Chesterfield.
Miss Ethel Packard of Williamsburg.
Miss Hope Knapp of Pelham.
Mrs. Grace Kimball of Pelham.
Miss Alice Collis of Pelham.
Mrs. Marjorie Brooks of Goshen.
Mr. Luther Beals of Goshen.
Miss Helen Keyes of Bondsville.
Miss Nellie Shea of Bondsville.
Mr. W. R. Loring, Hadley.
Miss Faina Thouin of Easthampton.

This section was also attended by Mrs. Ralph Bridgman of Westhampton, Mrs. C. L. Ward of Pelham and Mr. Norwood, a M. A. C. student.

Assistant State Club Leader, W. F. Howe, State Poultry Club Specialist E. H. Nodine, Assistant County Club Leader Fanny Martin and County Club Agent B. G. Erhard were also present.

A short report of the work of the past year was given by Miss Erhard. This consisted principally of a study of the map of the county showing where club work is carried on. Plans for the coming year were then outlined as found in the county program of work. Besides the routine work it is planned to carry on the following work with special attention:

1. Forming of club committees to help local leaders.
2. Stress judging contests in all projects.
3. Continue the room club project.
4. Introduce canning club work in Northampton.
5. Stress calf work with special emphasis on (1) Better Stock; (2) Better Feeding; (3) Better Fitting.

Continued on page 7, column 1

HOW TO SET UP AN EXHIBIT PLAN TO ATTEND

ONE OR MORE

In doing this we must think of two things—the public and the judge. For the sake of the former it must be attractive and for the latter convenient. With this in mind the following suggestions have been drawn up.

1. Have all the articles made by one member together and be sure each member has at least the required things.

2. Have articles so labelled and arranged that there is no misunderstanding as to whose exhibit each thing belongs.

3. Arrange all first year members together and second year together, etc.

4. Have all records and stories together in one place. The past two years South Amherst has put them all into one cover, each member's a complete section of the whole.

5. Have the secretary's report book with the report requested with the stories.

6. *Caution:* Don't try to put too many things in one place. Spread them out so they can be seen.

The latter part of May sees the home economics clubs and the handicraft clubs holding their final exhibits. The boys and girls have worked hard and the local leaders harder to make these a success. Each exhibit is open to the public. All are invited to attend.

In the past much interest has been shown by neighboring clubs in other exhibits. Many leaders and members have come from the next town to see an exhibit. This is splendid spirit. We hope it will be manifested even more this year.

But above all *be sure* and visit the exhibit in your own town. See what your own boys and girls are doing.

Following is the schedule of exhibits. There may of necessity be a few minor changes but in the main this is the way the exhibits will be held. All the dates are in May.

9—7.30 P. M.—North Hatfield, School House.

10—3.30 P. M.—Hadley Center.

11—7.30 P. M.—Amherst, Memorial Hall, M. A. C.

14—3.00 P. M.—Westhampton Center, School House.

15—2.30 P. M.—Bondsville, Franklin School.

7.30 P. M.—Pelham, Packardville Church.

16—10.30 A. M.—Ware, School, No. 7.
3.30 P. M.—East Amherst, School House.

19—7.30 P. M.—Williamsburg, Grange Hall.

21—3.00 P. M.—South Amherst, School House.

7.30 P. M.—Chesterfield.

22—10.30 A. M.—Dwight, Belchertown, School House.

2.30 P. M.—Cold Springs, Belchertown, School House.

7.30 P. M.—Belchertown Center, Town Hall.

23—3.30 P. M.—Huntington, Center School.

24—3.30 P. M.—Hatfield, Center School.
7.30 P. M.—Goshen, Center School.

25—10.30 A. M.—Granby, Center School.

3.00 P. M.—Cushman, School House.

Monthly To Leaders

At the April meeting of the board of trustees of the Extension Service it was voted "to put every active local club leader on the mailing list of the Farmers' Monthly so that a copy of the paper may be available for all clubs in the county to be used at their club meetings."

POULTRY LEADERS' CONTEST

For March, 1923

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY LOCAL LEADERS.

W. R. Loring, Hadley,
208 eggs from 11 birds.
F. C. Graves, Southampton,
122 eggs from 12 birds.
W. I. Mayo, Northampton,
1,256 eggs from 86 birds.
E. H. Nodine, Amherst,
118 eggs from 9 birds.
Alice Bartlett, Worthington,
767 eggs from 72 birds.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Edward Simon,
359 eggs from 19 birds.
Theodore Glover,
did not report.
Walter Vile,
1,926 eggs from 97 birds.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Otis Hall, County Leader,
83 eggs from 5 birds.

DUKES COUNTY.

W. R. Martin,
113 eggs from 7 birds.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Geo. Erickson, County Leader,
did not report.
F. C. Johnson,
93 eggs from 10 birds.

Leading pens for March:

1. Walter Viles, Bristol County.
2. W. R. Loring, Hampshire County.
3. Edward Simon, Bristol County.

Miss Frances Martin of Amherst

Miss Frances Martin of Amherst has been appointed Assistant Club Agent for the summer. She will have charge of the garden and canning work in Northampton, Easthampton, and Ware particularly. She will also do work with the other canning clubs throughout the County.

Miss Martin was formerly a club member in the County. In 1918 she was on the county canning demonstration team which performed at Worcester Fair. Miss Martin graduates from the Massachusetts Agricultural College in June and comes to us directly. She is particularly well suited to carry on the canning work, as she has done extensive work with Professor W. W. Chenoweth.

Continued from page 6, column 1

Suggestions were given as to setting up an exhibit. The essentials of this will be found in an article on this page.

There was a discussion about organized clubs, where to have and how to carry on.

Miss D. W. Murdock, assistant state club leader was unable to be present so Miss Erhard reported on the girls' work.

Mr. Howe spoke on agricultural and handicraft projects.

He laid emphasis on the idea of having a boy take up the agricultural project best suited to his community and particular farm. In handicraft he stressed the "better finishing" of articles made.

Mr. Nodine spoke on "The Duties of Local Leaders". He made the following points: (1) Help the members get better stock, (2) Keep up the interest by visiting the homes of the members, (3) Assist in arranging tours, (4) Assist in keeping the records up to date.

Mr. A. J. Morse of the Three County Fair gave a very interesting talk on "Club Work and The Fair". He had with him a copy of the first premium list of the fair held in 1819. He made a very interesting comparison between that list and the present one. It was interesting to note that in the old list there was no boys' and girls' department and there was about \$750.00 in prize money. Today the boys and girls are responsible for one-third of the fair and more than \$750.00 is spent in this one department.

He also spoke of the "cleaning-up" of the midway saying it was a direst result of the large part of young people now playing in the fair.

The rest of the morning was given over to discussion of various club problems as found in a "question box". This took up specific problems regarding projects and general problems of leaders.

This was the third annual "get-together" of local leaders held in the county. It was certainly the best one held to date. There was splendid interest and enthusiasm shown by all. Everyone felt the time well spent.

CLOVER LEAVES

A joint meeting of the boys of Hopkins Academy and Smith's School, who are interested in farm management work, was held with Mr. MacDougall. A discussion of "size of business" and "what one can learn about his business from his accounts" was carried on.

Most of the boys in the county who are interested in beef raising attended the meeting held in Hartford at which County Agent Buckner of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, was the main speaker.

The girls in the Williamsburg Room Club are doing a fine piece of work. They are planning an exhibit to be held in connection with the one of the younger home economics club girls.

The two food clubs of Hadley held a joint meeting at which Miss Erhard was present. It was very noticeable that the boys in the club stand high in the amount of work done and bread baked.

At M. A. C. in June

During June there will be 3, 2½ day schools held at the Agricultural College for club people interested in canning and horticultural manufactures. Leaders and club members are eligible. The schools are scheduled as follows:

- I. June 12—1.00 P. M.
to June 14—4.30 P. M.
- II. June 18—1.00 P. M.
to June 20—4.30 P. M.
- III. June 21—9.00 A. M.
to June 23—12.00 M.

This work will be carried on in the laboratory. Expenses for the course will consist of travel, lodging at 75 cents per night and meals at about \$1.00 per day.

Anyone interested in attending the schools should notify the County Club Agent at once. Reservation should be made by May 20th at the latest.

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Three of the very best and
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Manure Spreaders

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AT WHOLESALE PRICES

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here is your chance

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Uncle Si says—

"Balin' wire aint so bad for a
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It's time to get ready for Spring work

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Remove the baling wire

Bring in the broken parts and let us
fix them with a blow torch cheaply
and stronger than new

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And now—**OPEN FORMULA POULTRY FEEDS**

Six weeks after announcing the new Eastern States Open Formula Dairy Rations last summer, we had sold over 30,000 tons. The New England dairyman, then and ever since, has shown his respect for the Eastern States Open Formula idea. The Exchange is offering to the eastern poultryman a similar opportunity in good feeding practice, by bringing forward these five

Eastern States Open Formula Poultry Feeds:

EGG MASH GROWING MASH SCRATCH GRAINS
CHICK GRAINS FATTENING MASH

A folder has been prepared describing in detail these Open Formula Poultry Feeds.
Send for your copy, addressing Dept. D.

MILK PRODUCERS:—Have you considered the economy in our 20 per cent FULPAID DAIRY RATION for summer feeding? Good pasturage takes care of the other 4 per cent.

EASTERN STATES FARMERS' EXCHANGE

Co-operative Distributors of Feeds, Grains, Fertilizers,
Seeds, Spray Materials, Etc.

SPRINGFIELD

MASSACHUSETTS

M. A. C. POULTRY COURSE FOR HOME STUDY

The poultry department of the Massachusetts Agricultural College is now ready to offer its new correspondence course in poultry raising.

This is an absolutely new course, based upon a new idea in teaching poultry raising by mail. Assignments are to be mailed you, if you enroll, on a weekly schedule. We have prepared the course upon a seasonal plan, and every operation will be discussed far enough in advance of the season so that the assignment can be completed and corrected before the time for doing the work on your own plant.

We have no hesitation in declaring our confidence that this new poultry course will prove the most effective way to study poultry raising by correspondence that has yet been devised. It offers you the exceptional opportunity of enrolling at any time during the year and beginning immediately upon the assignment for that particular week, without delay, without having to start on a part of the subject that is out of date for that season.

The assignments will set you to work, reading the references given, doing the work required among your hens or your neighbor's, keeping records of the performances of your hens, visiting successful poultry plants and reporting on the methods in use. You will learn to do by doing, and by getting instruction and criticism on what you do. The lessons take up the week-to-week work of the poultryman. They make use of your own flock as the college laboratory. They put you in touch with the work of successful poultrymen.

We believe this is one best, most practical way to give a correspondence course. And as the college is not in business for profit, we can offer you this course at the same fee charged for our other courses, \$5, which covers the average cost of instruction in a Massachusetts Agricultural College correspondence course. This gives you 57 lessons at nine cents a lesson!

It is expected that all students have access to poultry flocks and can do the practical work assigned from week to week. The value of the course depends on the *doing* of the practices studied and upon the use that is made of the criticisms from the college upon reports submitted.

It is expected that work will be done during the week of the assignment and reports mailed in promptly for correction and assistance from the college poultry department. One can enroll any time to receive the assignment of the very next week.

The following is a sample of assign-

(Continued on page 9, column 2)

TIMELY BULLETINS

Have you seen the new Apple Spraying bulletin issued by the Massachusetts Agricultural College? It has several changes from previous years and has fine cuts showing the proper stage to spray. May we send you one? There may be others that you would like. They are free for the asking!

Gazette Printing Co.

Job Printers

Northampton, Mass.

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That is what the Portland Cement Association is for—to tell people the best and easiest way to use Concrete, and to show how it can save them money.

No matter what permanent improvements you need around your farm, whether it is a feeding floor, manure pit, silo, storage cellar or foundation, we can give you simple, easy-to-follow instructions for making it of Concrete.

Just write us and tell us how you are thinking of using Concrete, and we will send you the information you need free of charge.

You will be surprised to see how easily you can build permanence into your farm improvements with firesafe, weatherproof, economical Concrete construction.

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FARMERS' EXCHANGE

Do you understand this column? It is for the convenience of you and your neighbor, free of charge. Often someone in the county has something to sell that someone else wants to buy. This exchange is the clearing house. All we ask is that you get a copy of what you want printed to the Extension Service Office by the first of the month. Either mail it in or give it to one of the agents. Please feel free to use this as much as you wish.

FOR SALE: Bull calf dropped April 28, 1922. Sire Todmordens Mac. This calf is solid color and a fine individual. Price \$50, transferred and registered. Call or write Alfred W. Morey, Cummington, Mass.

WANTED: Single man for farm work. A good opportunity. Wm. Misner, Easthampton.

FOR SALE: Registered Holstein Bull calves, 2, 9 and 10 months old. Sired by Senior Champion of Northampton Fair 1922, and out of high producing dams. Good type. J. G. Cook, Hadley, (P. O. Amherst, R. F. D.).

Baby Chick time is here! State-tested M. A. C. strain utility Rhode Island Red baby chicks and hatching eggs for sale. Custom hatching. Reserve your space early. L. Banta, Amherst—Phone 571-R, Sunset Poultry Farm.

FOR SALE: Conn. Valley Yellow Dent Corn—98½% test—\$2.50 per bushel, Osborne West, Hadley, R. F. D., Mass.

Continued from page 8, column 1
ments:—

Housing

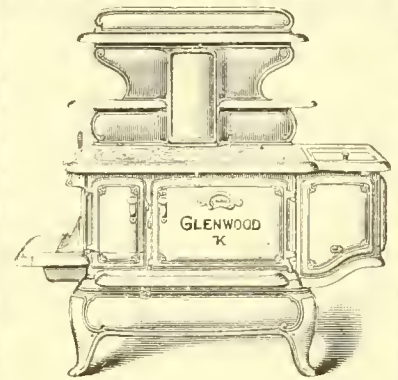
May

- 7 1. Essentials in housing. Development of modern poultry house.
- 14 2. Materials—location.
- 21 3. Foundations, floors.
- 28 4. Superstructure.

To enroll or for further information, address Louis M. Lyons, Supervisor of Correspondence Courses, M. A. C., Amherst, Mass.

Harness Goes Up in Price

Have you bought any of the Government harness offered by the State Federation? If not, you are "out of luck", because the price has been jumped to \$41.75 for the new wheel harness without collars and \$34.75 for the new lead harness without collars. The price of the used wheel harness is \$32.50. Halters will continue at the old price of \$1.00 each and collars at \$3.25. Other parts will be discontinued, as the supply has totally run out. The Federation has handled over \$2,800 worth of this harness to date, and it is giving complete satisfaction. The recent price increase is due to a general advance of the leather market.



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Saturdays, 9 A. M. to noon
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Personal service.
May we serve you?

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Farm Bureau Represented

Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover, has named a special Fact-Finding Commission to inquire into agricultural export problems. The commission will meet in Washington on February 24. Among the members of the commission are W. G. Jamison, La Veta, Colo., and John G. Brown, Monon, Ind., both former members of the Executive Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Chas. W. Hunt, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation. Other members of the commission are: T. C. Atkeson, Washington representative of the National Grange; Chas. S. Barrett, president of the Farmers Union; James F. Bell, flour miller, Minneapolis; Julius Barnes, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; George McFadden, cotton exporter, Philadelphia; Carl Williams, president, Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association; Ralph Merritt, president, California Raisin and Rice Association; Alonzo E. Taylor, director of the Institute of Food Research, Stanford University; James A. Broderick, vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce, New York; Adolph Miller, member of the Federal Reserve Board; Thomas E. Wilson, president of the American Institute of Meat Packers; H. C. Taylor of the Department of Agriculture, and Julius Klein, of the Department of Commerce. Dr. Frank M. Surface, who directed food surveys during the war for the food administration, will have charge of the investigation.

The National Bureau of Economics Research, Inc., has established headquarters in Washington, D. C., and is conducting some notable studies, particularly on income. Gray Silver represents the American Farm Bureau Federation as one of the Directors of the Bureau.

Permanent organization of the National Transportation Institute was effected in Washington, D. C., on March 28. James R. Howard, formerly president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, was elected president; Congressman Sydney Anderson of Minnesota, Chairman of the Congressional Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, is vice-president. E. E. Clark, who recently retired as Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, will be chairman of the board of directors. Headquarters will be in Chicago.

Dues Are Coming In

During the past month, all counties except Berkshire and Essex have sent in checks covering membership dues recently received. While weather conditions up to April 1st have made it difficult to hold meetings, most of the county organizations seem to be making good progress. As a result of the checks received, the State Federation has found it possible to pay off \$1,200 of the \$1,800 deficit carried over last year.

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Sedan	with Starter and Dem. Rims,	\$595.00
Coupe	" " " " "	550.00
Touring	" " " " "	393.00
Runabout	" " " " "	364.00
Chassis	" " " " "	330.00
Ton Truck Chassis,		380.00
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SMITH SCHOOL

gives its girls an excellent start in the nursing profession. Some graduates complete their training in hospitals and become nurses.



THE GIRL IN THIS PICTURE

is one of them. She is now married and had at SMITH SCHOOL the finest kind of preparation for making a home

Continued from page 1, column 3

he got along without buying any corn meal or hominy or mixed dairy ration. Really good silage and plenty of it explains that.

There is a vast difference between silage and good silage—a difference amounting to about five tons of corn meal in a fifty ton silo. That difference is brought out in the following table showing the composition of ten tons of corn at different stages of maturity.

Composition of 10 tons of corn at different stages of maturity.

	Dry Matter	Crude Protein	Crude Fiber	Nitrogen Free Extract	Crude Fat
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Silks drying	3,743	357	986	2,136	40
In the milk	1,642	409	1,023	2,891	71
Glazing	6,282	439	1,189	4,205	156

This table makes it very clear that the mere statement "ten tons of silage" does not mean much. Is it silage containing 2,136 lbs. of nitrogen free extract or good silage containing 4,205 lbs.? You may fool yourself with green corn silage but you can not fool your cows. They will know, or at least they will show, the difference very quickly. The question is: will you grow silage and keep on buying a lot of corn meal to go with it or grow good silage and keep for yourself most of the money which you have been spending for corn meal?

If you decide to grow good silage you will find it necessary to bear these points in mind:

1. You will need a big growing variety of corn in order to get a profitable tonnage. Something like Leaming, Sweepstakes, Rustler's or Early Yellow Dent.
2. Our growing season is so very short that all big growing corns need every possible day of corn weather in order to get mature enough to make good silage so early planting is absolutely essential.
3. You will lose rather than gain by crowding the corn too close together. Plant little if any closer than for field corn. An ear is better than an extra stalk.
4. You are competing with the corn belt about the most efficient farming section on earth—so, even though you are protected to the extent of the freight differential, your methods must be efficient. No extravagant labor or fertilizer costs will do with this crop. Manure plus 200 to 300 pounds of acid phosphate drilled in the row is fertilizer enough and hand hoeing, for the most part, is taboo. Fifty per cent of the cultivation should be done with the harrow

Continued from page 1, column 1

disinfected). The solution required is two ounces in 15 gallons of water. Dissolve the poison in two quarts of boiling water in a pail and then add it to the 15 gallons of water in the barrel. Measure the water, don't guess. Then open the sacks and pour the potatoes into the solution, letting them soak from one hour to an hour and a half, depending upon the amount of infection. The solution may be drawn off and used again, then it should be thrown away. If the sacks are dipped with the potatoes, once will be all that the solution should be used. Seed disinfected in this way is poison to man and beast, hence it should either be planted or buried.

Proper Storage Conserves Vitality

After the potatoes have been disinfected, they should not be returned to the old sacks or they are apt to be reinfected. They should be spread out one deep in a bay of the barn or in a loft where they will receive sunlight at least part of each day. To have all eyes develop evenly, the seed should be turned at least twice a week. If handled this way, they will throw out short, green sprouts which will not break off easily. Even though the potatoes are not disinfected, they should be spread out so as to check the growth of long white sprouts which are easily broken off thus decreasing the vitality of the seed.

More Efficient Seed Cutting

In cutting seed much time can be saved by building a cutting stand which in its simplest form is a door or platform set up on a slant so that the seed will slide down to the operator. This saves stooping for every seed potato. Another time saver is to have a long paring knife driven through a pine board attached to the cutting stand. By drawing the seed onto this stationary knife, it can be cut in half the usual time.

Blocky seed pieces as near 2 oz. in weight as possible are better than long, slim pieces in that they work best in the planter and also have less surface exposed for evaporation. After cutting, the seed should be dusted with sulfur to further decrease evaporation. Cut seed should never be piled as it will heat quickly and spoil. If it is to be stored in sacks, not over a bushel of seed should be placed in a bran sack and then it should be spread out as thinly as possible. Seed should not be cut very long before it is to be planted because of danger from evaporation and heating.

before the corn is planted and ten per cent more before it comes up.

The best that can be said for late planted silage is that it is better than none. It may make a fair tonnage of green material but it can not possibly equal early planted silage in production of nutrients per acre. Early planting is of the most vital importance.

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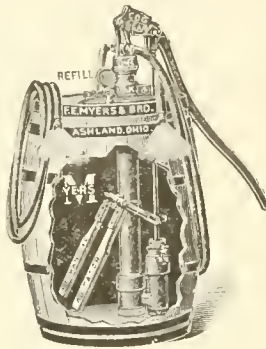
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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. VIII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., MAY, 1923

No. 5

ANNUAL SPRING MEETING

Town Directors and Project Leaders Meet

Seventeen of the twenty-three towns of the County were represented by 75 people at the Annual Spring Meeting of Town Directors and Project Leaders of the Extension Service, at Northampton, Saturday, April 7. Travelling conditions from the towns not represented were such that it would have been impossible to make the round trip in a day. The morning session was given up to conferences of groups representing Agriculture, Home Making and Club work.

In the Agricultural section, demonstrations were discussed and suggestions requested regarding ways of making them of greater value. The idea of a demonstration is to show that the practice is profitable under local conditions. When plots are laid off it is essential to leave a part untreated for comparison. It is also necessary to keep account of costs so as to show that the value of the product is greater than the cost. Greater use of demonstration plots is planned for this year so that all may receive the benefit.

The Home Making section discussed organization of work in communities and also reorganized the County Advisory Committee which is to work with the Home Demonstration Agent.

The Club Section discussed arrangements of exhibits, poultry clubs, calf clubs and the awarding of prizes for excellence of work. At noon the sections adjourned to Boyden's where lunch was served and the general conference held.

Director John D. Willard of the Massachusetts Agricultural College traced the history of Extension work in the state. The first county agent was employed in 1913. In 1916 Home Demonstration agent work was started in one county and during the war club work was started. The Extension Service was first called "Farm Bureau" but in 1918 the Trustees for County Aid to Agriculture took over this work to comply with the anti-aid amendment. Since then these trustees have employed the agents and run the organization under the name of the Hampshire County Extension Service.

The County Extension Service works through its agents with rural people, helping them to solve home and agricul-

Continued on page 9, column 2

FRUIT TREES MUST GROW

Demonstrations Will Show Results

"Newly set trees can be made to bear from 3 to 5 years earlier if you make them grow from the start. This means more and quicker money. Pruning costs are cut! Cultivation costs are cut! Years of waiting are cut by growing a tree in 5 years instead of 8 or 10. A newly set tree ought to grow vigorously from the start. 2 feet is better than 6 inches.

"Set your trees early and use every bit of summer available. Prune back far enough so that there will be no danger of the tree drying out and just straggling along. The actual number of inches depends on the condition of the tree and the quality of the roots.

"Put a couple of forks of manure on top of the ground after the tree is set. Then if it does not start well, apply a handful of nitrate of soda not later than the first week of June.

Continued on page 10, column 1

CO-OPERATIVE USE OF FARM MACHINERY

In any consideration of farm management, attention must be given to the proper use of farm machinery. In so far as improved machinery results in more economical use of man or horse labor, the use of such machinery will usually justify itself from a farm management standpoint. The cost and depreciation of the implement itself must of course be considered, but in general any implement which will enable a man or team to accomplish more work in a day will be found desirable to own and operate. The exception to this general rule comes for those small farms where the acreage or volume of business will not bear the initial cost of the higher priced implements. In the case of potato machinery such as planters, diggers and sprayers, it is a difficult problem as to what acreage will warrant an investment in these implements. At the same time, it is well recognized that the crop can be handled more economically on areas where these machines are used. It would seem then that small growers should if possible co-operate to the extent that these imple-

Continued on page 10, column 1

BETTER BREEDING

Stressed at Holstein Club Meeting

Speaking before the Hampshire-Franklin Holstein-Friesian Club, Prof. H. H. Wing, head of the Animal Husbandry Department of Cornell University, brought out many interesting and useful facts concerning the "Outlook for the Holstein Industry."

He stated that while the breed has been passing through a period of depression, the demand for Holstein is steady and constant, due to the fact that they have been and will be pre-eminent in the dairy industry. Being adaptable to varying conditions and being able to produce sufficiently to be valuable will always keep up the demand.

The owning of registered animals does not make the owner a breeder of cattle. Many men start with a few animals, save every heifer for several years and then sell out. These men hardly ever add anything to the industry. Breeding is a life business and real progress seems to be confined to herds which have been in the same hands for two or three generations. Breeders are the men who are able to produce better animals. While producing show animals and making advanced registry records are useful in promoting the breed, the ultimate aim is to breed cows that will produce 10,000 lbs. of milk per year in the hands of dairymen.

Too few men realize what constitutes an animal useful from a breeders standpoint. Dairymen seem to be content with a cow that will produce 4,500 lbs. of milk per year. The requirement for Advanced registry until recently was 360 lbs. of butter fat per year. This is barely above the line of excuse for living as a dairy producer. This kind of animal is not valuable to breeders, as they must breed better cows and this requires constant selection. The standard for advanced registration is now 400 lbs. of fat per year and this should be still further raised so as to make an aristocracy of animals.

We must have animals that will produce and reproduce. Relation of form to function needs careful attention. One should not be used at the expense of the other. A committee has brought out ideas regarding the ideal form which should have an important influence in the

Continued on page 8, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture**STAFF**Roland A. Payne, County Agent
Mildred W. Boice,

Home Demonstration Agent

Bena G. Erhard, County Club Agent

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Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.Entered as second class matter Nov. 9,
1915, at the Post Office at Northampton,
Massachusetts, under the Act of March
8, 1879.**"Notice of Entry"**"Acceptance for mailing at special rate
of postage provided for in section 1103,
Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized Oc-
tober 31, 1917.

Price, 50 cents a year

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Charles W. Wade, Hatfield**COUNTY NOTES**

We held a meeting in Middlefield recently to demonstrate the disinfecting of seed potatoes with corrosive sublimate. Sixteen men were present and eight of these have agreed to disinfect a part of their seed potatoes. In this way we will be able to obtain figures on just how much good disinfecting does. In the summer we plan to run a trip to see these demonstrations.

Many poultrymen have had trouble with leg weakness in early chickens even though the chicks were allowed to run on the ground. This is caused by improper feeding, using a ration deficient in bone building materials. Extension Service Leaflet 6, which is free for the asking, gives a ration which fills the need. It is 100 lbs. Bran, 100 lbs. Corn meal, 100 lbs. Oatmeal, 100 Middlings, 25 lbs. Ground Bone, 50 lbs. fine meat scraps or Powdered Milk. Another good mash is 300 lbs. of regular laying mash (sift out oat hulls and coarse particles of beef scraps) and 100 lbs. of Bran. Another mistake is not to feed raw vegetables. Potatoes, mangels or the clipped green tops of oats should be supplied unless chickens can get a plentiful supply of green grass.

MARKET GARDENING NOTES

May, 1923

By Prof. H. F. Tompson

A friend of mine in Ohio spoke to me last winter about the probable decline of New England. It was with a good deal of pleasure that I cut out from one of our newspapers an article about expanding industry in New England, and the millions of dollars that were being spent in new construction. This was forwarded to our Ohio friend. He replies as follows: "It is gratifying to hear that Massachusetts is growing industrially. Nevertheless, I think still that if New England is to be in the lead industrially as well as in other activities, she will have to develop her agriculture and far beyond its present capacity. The State can well afford to give the Experiment Station and the College more money so that they can find out how it can be done, and spread the news."

We believe this is worth passing on.

How to overcome the labor shortage is a major problem with everybody. The land planted up to the first of May is

Are you planning to cut down your production costs by practicing early tillage? Weeds are easily killed when they start and the weeder and spike tooth harrow are efficient implements for early use on corn and potatoes. Plan to use them more this season.

Tobacco growers will undoubtedly have a chance to see what Wildfire looks like this year unless beds are either sprayed or dusted thoroughly. Last year many men who claimed they dusted had wildfire in the seed beds, yet when the facts are known, they did just as efficient a job of dusting as you and I would do if we tried to cut hair for the first time. Control depends entirely on keeping the growing plants covered at all times with a film of dust. Early in the season, once a week may be enough to do this but when the plants are growing rapidly, twice a week will not be too often. Ten dollars worth of dust if properly applied will bring big returns on the investment. Members of the Association know just how much "brokes" and fillers are worth and that is where infected leaves are put. We would be glad to furnish further information.

Poultrymen would be interested in seeing the lot of 3,000 Rhode Island Red chicks which Edward L. Schmidt of Belchertown is raising. When we saw them some time ago they were rugged and healthy as one could wish. Practically every chick was feathering out well, showing that proper brooder management has been used. Incidentally Mr. Schmidt is a firm believer of disease control work and has demonstrated that it can be done. He would be glad to show you his plant.

far less than normal on intensive market gardens for two reasons, first, the late season, and second, the labor shortage. If the same labor shortage continues throughout the summer as now seems probable, vegetable crop production is likely to be much less than normal, with consequently higher prices. This condition seems to prevail over a large section of our northeastern country so that it is not likely that any one section is going to far outstrip another.

It is this year, if any, that means of labor saving should be put into effect. Recent experience in handling a plow has emphasized anew the fact, pretty well recognized, that the plowshare needs to be kept in prime condition to do its best work. The rusty mouldboard or land side means a less efficient job, more traction, and hinders work generally. These little items added together greatly decrease the results of a day's work, or increase the load upon the man power so that they are costly.

Through some of our agricultural papers there has been much exchange of information about the efficiency of the small motor cultivator. Without question it will come for the present conditions are the best advertisement that such can have for men will be desperate for help, and will look to assistance wherever they can find it. It is extremely important to be careful in such a purchase. Many men have suffered through too hasty conclusions. There is evidence that there are some motor cultivators on the market doing splendid work when properly handled.

What About Seed Production?

These facts may be of interest. In 1921, at the Market Garden Field Station beets produced 1¾ ounces of seed per plant, or at the rate of 600 pounds of seed per acre, plants set 4 x 2.

Carrots in 1922, produced at the rate of 1¼ ounces per plant, or 400 pounds to the acre.

Lettuce produced at the rate of about ¼ ounce per plant, with plants set 1 x 1½; this would mean about 400 pounds to the acre.

Parsnips in 1921, produced at the rate of 1 4/5 ounces per plant, or over 600 pounds to the acre.

Onions in 1921, produced at the rate of .25 ounces per plant, and in 1922, .235 ounces per plant, in each instance the rate of production being better than 400 pounds to the acre.

Spinach has produced at the rate of over 400 pounds of seed to the acre at the Field Station.

The large yields of high quality make the profit. Mediocre goods wait in the store for a customer long after the high grade goods are in the hands of the consumer. It was ever so, and will continue to be. It pays to produce quality.

NEWS OF THE FARM BUREAU

NATIONAL FARM

BUREAU NEWS

"The passing of the 67th Congress marks an epoch in the undertaking of the American Farm Bureau's national legislative campaign," says Gray Silver, Washington representative of the American Federation. "It is not too much to say that the twenty-six laws passed by that Congress, which were initiated or supported by the Farm Bureau, are of a more importance to American agriculture than all the legislation relating to agriculture passed since the adoption of our Constitution.

"In that Congress—thanks to the formation of the loyal and fearless Farm Bloc—farmers ceased to be helpless supplicants at the council of our national Congress, and, by organization, became one of the influential forces in national law-making. In a few months, they secured legislation that had been bandied about in Congress without serious consideration for from seven to twenty-one years; and the ruses of legislative deception and procrastination were exposed and overcome.

"When the American Farm Bureau undertook a federal legislative program and established this office to promote legislation in conformity with it, its general objective was the attainment of laws that would help to bring about a fairer relation of the distribution of rewards among the various groups in industrial activities that make up the national whole. We were convinced that agriculture for a variety of reasons had long been deprived of a square deal in the exchange of its products for those of other industries.

"We foresaw there were three ways in which federal laws could contribute to equitable exchanges of products between agriculture and other industries, namely:

"First—Legislation that would help the farmer to be a free seller on even terms with the buyer through agencies of his own creation or choice.

"Second—Regulatory legislation that would curb unfair practices in manufacture and trade, which have operated to the disadvantage of the farmer as well as the general public.

"Third—Legislation that would tend to reduce the farmers' cost of production, processing, standardizing and distributing.

"I like to think of the work of the Farm Bureau Federation as a national undertaking, as a national blessing. I honestly believe that by giving agriculture new hope and new vigor we are regenerating the Republic. Our work

ACTIVITIES OF

LOCAL FARM BUREAU

Co-operative Purchasing Laid on the Table

A recent meeting called by President Parsons for the purpose of selecting a purchase committee for Hampshire County, failed to bring forth the necessary number of volunteers. It was hoped that these men would form the central committee to supervise the coöperative purchase of farm supplies.

Discussion brought out the fact that few of the farmers present were in the habit of paying cash for supplies and that they were well pleased with the service rendered. For the present at least this line of work will not be carried on. It will be interesting to note progress made with the proposition in other counties.

President Parsons, Vice-President Pelissier and Chas. E. Clark attended the state executive meeting in Worcester on April 17 and reported an enthusiastic meeting.

Daylight Saving

Having failed to convince the Legislature through hearings that the majority of the people are opposed to daylight saving, representatives of the Grange, the railroad brotherhoods, the State Department of Agriculture and the Federation will now resort to the initiative and referendum. A meeting is planned for the near future, when steps will be taken to start the necessary petitions in circulation.

The only discouraging feature is that it will be necessary to wait until a year from this coming November before the question can be submitted on the ballot.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce can be counted upon to spend large sums of money putting out propaganda in favor of continuing the present law. Nevertheless, those who are opposed feel that the majority of the people are with them.

restores the fair trade balance between the country and city and they prosper together. But most important, perhaps, from a national point of view, is the putting of agriculture on firm business foundations and improving the standards of farm life and thereby insuring the perpetuity of a strong and happy rural population in America. The country will forever feed the city, and the sort of people the country sends to the city determines the kind of a city life we are to have. So, in reviving and invigorating American farm life, we are regenerating and preserving the Nation. Therefore, our watchword should be organization and service."

STATE FARM BUREAU NOTES

Co-operative Buying Being Urged

County Farm Bureaus not already engaging in coöperative buying should take steps immediately to begin such a project, according to the unanimous opinion of the State Executive Committee. Furthermore, the time is at hand when each county organization should employ a manager either on full or part time.

These were the two principal decisions arrived at by state leaders at a meeting in Worcester, April 17th. President Howard S. Russell, presided, and every county except Norfolk was completely represented.

Other recommendations of hardly less importance are that each county executive committee should hold regular monthly meetings, that local directors should not be paid for collecting delinquent membership dues, and that each county not already organized with a definite program should adopt such a program as soon as possible.

Discussion of the coöperative buying project occupied the head of a long list of business matters. It was agreed that the easiest way to insure a large continuing membership is to make a direct dollars and cents saving. Counties which have entered the Eastern States grain and fertilizer pools have had little difficulty in showing such results.

Proposed county managers will doubtless derive the major part of their salaries through commissions. Local directors will receive the bulk of the money allowed for such purposes, but the county manager will exercise a certain amount of general supervision and will therefore be assigned a nominal fee. The balance of his salary will be paid out of membership dues received. Middlesex is the only county at present that is definitely planning to take on a man for full time.

Officers and Executive Committee of the State Federation voted unanimous approval of the Eastern Apple Exposition and Fruit Show, to be held in New York, November 1 to 10. Leslie E. Smith, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture, presented the matter in Worcester, April 17th. The fruit growers' associations throughout the State are especially interested. The purpose of the Show will be to advertise eastern apples.

Is Your Sign Up?

Many complaints have been received that this year's membership signs do not hold their color as have those of previous years. This has brought to the minds of the State Executive Committee that the paper sign was only supposed to have been a temporary affair, anyway. Next year, it is probable that a metal sign will be used.

HOME MAKING

HOW---WHAT---WHY?

Food Preservation Plans

If we are foresighted it is already time to think about our food preservation work. And the first question that arises is How? How shall we do it? Shall we can our vegetables and make our jellies and jams the way we have always made them or shall we try the methods that experts have found to be the most satisfactory?

Two groups, Amherst and Ware, have decided they want to know more about the "how of it" and are taking the work in the form of laboratory practice, each group having five or six meetings and at each meeting studying the preservation of some food product by actually doing the work under supervision.

When we know "how" do we always know "what" to preserve and "why"? This is a very important matter and one we should think about more than we do. We know that in planning our meals we have to give our families a large amount of vegetables and fruits to get the minerals and vitamins in their diets. There are thirty weeks when fresh vegetables are not obtainable by most of us and so we have to plan ahead for winter by taking into consideration the needs of the family, the home garden supply of products and the available markets. Following is a canning budget which is for you to use as a guide to help you determine the type and number of products you expect to can and explaining why you should can these particular foods in these quantities.

Amount of Canned Products per Person for 30 Weeks.

Multiply this by the number in your family for your winter's supply of canned goods. It is estimated that one pint will provide four servings.

Product	Number servings per week	Total No. of servings	No. of pints necessary to give this No.	Reason for canning
Greens— Dandelions, swiss chard, beet greens.	2	60	15 pints	Supply iron and lime in large quantities, and also two vitamins needed for health.
Tomatoes.	2	60	15 pints	Supply the third vitamin so necessary to health, but which is seldom found in cooked foods.
Other vegetables— String beans, beets, carrots, peas, corn.	2	90	23 pints	All vegetables are valuable. They serve to keep the digestive tract in order.
Fruits— Berries, cherries, grapes, pineapples, plums, peaches, pears, rhubarb.	7	210	53 pints	Fruits are valuable because they lend variety to the winter diet, and also contain mineral matter.
Meat, chicken.	Depends on available fresh meat supply.	?	?	Canning slacker hens keeps down costs. Canning a side of beef keeps down costs.

THE HEALTHFULNESS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The healthfulness of fruits and vegetables has been so demonstrated that many of them are believed to have true medicinal properties. The following tables will give a few ideas as to the value of fruits and vegetables commonly used in the diet:—

Fruits and Vegetables—Health Properties.

LEMONS—cooling to the blood, antiseptic and cleansing.

ORANGES—Act on bowels and are rich in caloric power.

GRAPEFRUIT—Acts as a tonic similar to quinine.

GRAPES—Toning to the system and cleansing.

APPLES—Contain iron, correct chronic constipation and are an ideal nerve food.

PINEAPPLE—Because of natural ferment is considered especially good for the digestion.

PEACHES—Rich in iron, recommended for anaemic people.

FIGS—High nutritive value. Seeds encourage peristaltic action. One of nature's best laxatives.

CRANBERRIES—Good for malaria and also for erysipelas.

BLACKBERRIES—Made into cordial a most effective remedy for allaying inflammation of the bowels and curing diarrhoea.

OLIVES—Ripe, a real repair food, the oil is much more readily assimilated than in the extracted form prescribed for anaemic people. A mild laxative.

MELONS—Cooling to the blood and cleansing to the system.

TOMATOES—Contain vegetable calomel, good for biliousness and all forms of liver trouble. Should be eaten raw.

POTATOES—Potassium salts good for nerve and muscle. Rheumatic patients should eat the jackets of baked

potatoes, which contain potassium salts and serve to counteract uric acid condition.

BEETS—Recommended as a nerve tonic.

CAULIFLOWER—Highest percentage of phosphorus of any vegetable is especially good for growing children.

RHUBARB—A good laxative, also stimulant to the appetite.

LETTUCE—A remedy for nervousness and insomnia.

ASPARAGUS—Good for the kidneys.

CELERY—Very good for nervousness and insomnia.

CUCUMBERS—Rich in phosphorus and potassium salts.

WATER CRESS—Contains a large amount of sulphur; it tends to purify the blood.

DANDELION GREENS—High percentage of iron, a spring tonic.

SPINACH—High in iron. Has beneficial effect upon both bowels and kidneys.

ONION—Acts as a stimulant upon digestive juices, serves as a laxative in a general way to cleanse and purify the whole system.

CARROTS—Best for cleaning a muddy complexion, particularly when eaten raw.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF PROJECT LEADERS

County Project Leaders Elected for 1923

At the annual spring meeting of town directors and project leaders eighteen women attended the home making section in the morning. It was a very informal session and the women were splendid about asking questions and offering suggestions.

The program of the morning consisted of a roll call by towns and the project work each town was carrying this year. The different projects that the home department is offering, the work that constitutes each project and the duties of a project leader were discussed by the home agent. The county-wide point of view was explained by Miss Lucile Reynolds, State Home Demonstration Leader, who also suggested a county plan for organization which was adopted and the following county project leaders chosen for this year:

Clothing Construction—Mrs. S. R. Parker, South Amherst.

Dress Form and Millinery—Miss Stella Duda, Easthampton.

Furniture Renovation—Mrs. Arlin Cole, Chesterfield.

Nutrition—Mrs. A. L. Moore, Huntington.

Household Management—Mrs. Clifton Johnson, Hadley.

Food Preservation—Miss Alice Bartlett, Worthington.

SELLING MANUFACTURED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Statutes Governing Manufacture and Sale of Food Products

A rapidly increasing number of farmers, housewives, and others in Massachusetts are engaging in the business of producing and selling canned and manufactured horticultural products. The selling is being done by direct sale, through roadside stands and tea rooms and to a small degree by consignment to regular retail dealers.

A large percentage of the commodities thus produced and sold are not correctly or legally labelled. In order to help correct this evil, which sooner or later will result in trouble and possible prosecution for those engaged in the business, the Department of Horticultural Manufactures at the Massachusetts Agricultural College cooperating with the Director of Standards, State Department of Labor and Industries, offers the following suggestions and summary of the Massachusetts statutes governing the production and sale of such food products.

Label Must State Contents

With the exception of packages containing one-half ounce, or less, which are exempted, it is illegal to sell or offer for sale food products, unless the net contents of the package be plainly and conspicuously marked thereon, in terms of weight, measure or count. This statement of net contents by weight, measure or count shall appear on the LABEL together with the name and address of the producer, as well as a true statement of the nature of the contents. It is not legal to label any combination of materials as being any single one. For instance, a jelly made from a combination of juices must carry a statement to that effect on the label. An exception may be a case wherein trade custom has given a distinctive name to a combination of raw materials, as "succotash."

Statement of Weight

The weight of the contents of a package must be printed in type of a size not smaller than 8 point (brevier) CAPITALS, except where the size of the package is such as to make the use of 8 point impossible, in which case the size of the type-face may be reduced proportionately.

The weights as indicated on the label must show the weight of the food contained in the package and shall not include the weight of any liquid that may have added for purposes of filling or processing. An instance is canned peas. Here the weight of the peas should appear on the label and no record be made of the weight of the water or brine added

to fill the jar and insure the processing.

Statements of weight shall be in avoirdupois pounds and ounces. Statements of measure shall be in terms of U. S. standard gallon of 231 cubic inches and its customary subdivisions; i. e. in gallons, quarts, pints and fluid ounces, and shall express the volume at a temperature of 68° F.

The quantity of the contents may be stated in terms of minimum weight, or minimum measure, as "minimum weight, 10 oz." or "minimum volume, 1 gal.", but such statement must approximate the actual quantity and there shall be no tolerance below the stated minimum.

It would be well for those now engaged in this business or contemplating a start in this work to apply to the Director of Standards, State House, Boston, for Bulletin No. 1 officially covering the legal side of production and sale. Such bulletins are free and it is much better and easier to start right than to start wrong and possibly get into difficulties later.

License Required

As a rule, any person conducting sales through tea rooms, or who sells in or from a tent, booth, building or other structure, is required by statute to be licensed as a transient vendor, while those going from town to town or from place to place in the same town must be licensed as hawkers or peddlers. These licenses are issued by the Director of Standards from whom information may be obtained as to the application of the statute in any particular case.

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT MILLINERY CLASSES

Miss Sarah Farley Conducting the Classes

Miss Sarah Farley from Torrington, Connecticut who has been in Hampshire County for the past three seasons conducting millinery classes was in the county the first of the month having meetings in Williamsburg, Granby and Easthampton.

Miss Farley has made many friends in the county and she has had the largest classes this year, each class averaging around sixteen members.

The Williamsburg group made eighteen hats at an average cost of \$1.89 a piece. The Granby group made twenty-one hats at average cost per hat of \$2.45 and the Easthampton ladies made ten hats for \$2.65 per hat. A large percentage of these hats have been priced at from eight to twelve dollars. Of course the renovated hats where old material was used would not be in that class.

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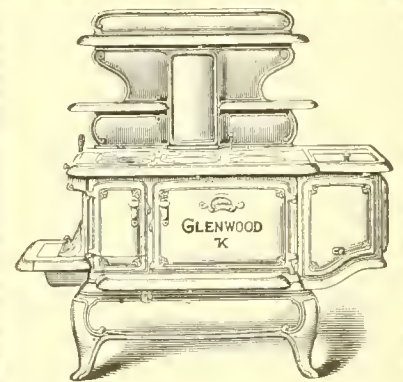
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CLUB WORK

ANNUAL POULTRY
TOUR HELD

Successful in spite of Rain

On April 28th, the annual poultry club tour was held. Much rain did not seem to dampen the spirits of the five crowded cars of Hampshire club members. The trip started from Northampton at nine o'clock. At Westfield the group was joined by a goodly number of Hampden County Club Members. The first farm to be visited was that of Mr. W. A. Munson of Huntington. As Mr. Munson is the local poultry club leader of the town, there were some of the club members who felt decidedly at home. Mr. Munson has some of the best White Rocks to be found in the state. First he showed the incubator cellar. This is part of the house cellar, walled off. There he has four 390 egg Prairie State machines. These were certainly gotten into a small space. Mr. Munson brought out the fact that he was able to better the ventilation by turning the hinge window bottom side up. Next the group went to see young stock, all ages. Mr. Munson is rigidly practicing disease control, by rotating the ranges.

The next farm visited was that of Mr. Max Axelrod of Westfield, who keeps about 3,500 White Leghorns. Here one of the most interesting things was his new \$1,160.00, 6,400 egg Wishbone incubator. A new laying house, being used for the first time was well looked over. On the young stock range one of the things that took the eye of the club members was the houses made from cross sections of an old wooden silo.

The last farm was that of Mr. O. E. Parks of Westfield. He has about 487 birds. The greater number of these are Light Brahmas. He has a few Leghorns and Wyandottes. Besides seeing the poultry, the boys were all interested in the splendid root cellar on the place.

There were club members and leaders from the following towns on the trip; Amherst, Hadley, Hatfield, Smith School, Southampton, and Huntington. Since it is a matter of history that there is usually car trouble on the poultry trip, no one was surprised when a bearing was burned out in the club agent's car. In spite of such mishaps, and the constant rain, all felt this to be one of the best poultry trips ever made. We were certainly glad to have the Hampden County people on the trip.

Professor W. C. Monohan of the Senior Department of the Extension Service met the club members of Hatfield and Smith School at the latter place, on April 27th. He gave a very interesting talk and demonstration on how to perform an autopsy on a hen.

EASTERN STATES PLANS OUT CANDIDATES FOR CAMP VAIL

Great Poultry and Calf Club Plans

This year there is to be a bigger and better exhibit at Eastern States of Massachusetts dairy and poultry club work. In addition to the exhibits there is an extensive program planned.

This year there will be about 60 calves shown. These will be of the four main dairy breeds, and each breed will have four classes. These will be calves 6 to 12 months, 12 to 18 months, 18 to 24, and everything over 2 years. All ages will be reckoned to August 1, 1923.

The prizes in each class are \$50., \$35., \$25., \$15., and six of \$10.00.

The number of calves allowed to go in each breed will be in proportion to the number of that breed being kept by club members throughout the state. The calves to go will be picked by a member of the animal husbandry department of the Agricultural College in the latter part of the summer. All club members having calves good enough to go, will also have the right to go to the Exposition as a member of the calf club camp, with all expenses paid for the week. This certainly looks worth working for.

In the poultry show there will be a hen, pullet, cock, cockerel, and pen class in each of the following breeds; Barred Plymouth Rock, White Plymouth Rock, Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, White Leghorns, Mediterraneans other than Leghorn, and all other breeds in competition. The prizes in each class except the pen range from \$3.00 to 75¢, six prizes in a class. The pen prizes range from \$5.00 to 75¢. There will also be a utility show in all breeds. Any bird may be entered to be judged in each show.

September 18th will be Poultry Club Day. At this time every club member who is showing birds will be allowed to spend the day at the exposition, expenses paid. Only members of the poultry club for the past winter will be eligible to show birds.

All club members in these two projects would certainly like to be able to take part in the plans as outlined. They can only do so by starting now, to "make the best better".

Room Club Notes

The girls in the Worthington club are all working on linens. They have all made very good looking writing cases. They are also helping to put on a pageant to be held in May by making the paper flowers.

Miss Boice, the home demonstration agent, has met three times with the Williamsburg group during the last month to give instruction in furniture renovation.

Difficult to Pick

After a very systematic survey of the county by towns, to give all an equal chance to represent the county at Camp Vail, the club camp at Eastern States Exposition, the two candidates from this county have been decided upon. They are Betty Porter of Worthington and Luther Beals of Goshen. As was announced in a former number of this paper, this year there are to be six boys and six girls picked from the club members of the state to go to Springfield to represent the state, who shall be considered the highest type of Massachusetts club member. Each county is allowed two candidates, one boy and one girl. State Club Leader Farley will decide between these two. Following is a brief history of the work of the candidates from this county.

Luther Beals of Goshen has for years been a pig club member. He started with a scrub pig and found it did not pay. The next year he bought a purebred, and really did business. The following year he bought a pair of purebreds and started a breeding proposition. That year he was county pig club champion. He has for some years been known as the owner of some of the best stock in that section of the county. He has set his younger brother up in the pig business. The brother, Robert, followed in Luther's foot steps and was last year county champion. This year Luther is acting as the local leader of the agricultural club work of the town, though he is still of the age to be a club member himself.

Betty Porter has been in club work ever since it started in the county. She has been in the bread, sewing and canning clubs and always has done very good work. Her work excelled both in quality and in quantity. She always held office in the clubs in her town, thus insuring good organized groups. Last year she became a member of the first Room club in the county. She did over her own room, getting the finest of results. She is now in this project a second year.

We feel both these club members are a credit to the county. Our only regret is that only one of them will be allowed to go to the Exposition in the fall. We can also say that there were many other boys and girls, in the county, all of them club members of some years standing, whose names were on the list before these two were finally picked.

The postponed dairy club trip has been scheduled for May 19th, rain or shine.

ORGANIZED

AGRICULTURAL CLUBS

When, How and Where

Ever since we have had club work we have had organized clubs in home economics and in canning. When we started having handicraft work, this was done in groups. With few exceptions, until last summer, all the agricultural work, except poultry, was done as individual work. Each member worked by himself. He was visited by the county club agent once in a while. He received printed material, but never came in contact with other club members doing the same sort of work. As the enrollments grew, the visits of the club agent of course came less often.

Last summer an effort was made in many towns to get these isolated members together. It was so successful that we hope it can be done eventually in every town, or club section in the county.

Now to answer all the questions that arise. When and where to have these clubs? In any community where there are at least three club members, though five or more is preferable.

How to have them? First there must be a local leader interested in agriculture and in boys and girls. This may be either a man or a woman. The club members may represent all the agricultural projects carried on in the county, provided it fits into the program of the town. Meetings should be held once a month at least, and are held oftener in some cases. A definite program, based on the projects represented in the club, should be made out at the beginning of the season. This should provide for each member of the club to take a definite part at least once during the year. Each meeting should consist of the following:

Business Meeting, in which each member reports on his progress since the last meeting. Plans for field days, club floats at the fair and all other such business discussed.

Technical Part, in which there is a talk, and a demonstration. The talks may be based on subjects from the various club bulletins. The demonstration should be relative to the practices advisable for club members to employ, at the particular time of the season the meeting is being held. Some of these talks and demonstrations may be given by state, county or local leaders, but the general feeling last year was that the best ones were those given by club members.

Recreational Part, which needs no explanation.

The advantages of such a club are many. Club members get to know the work of one another and learn the good practices connected with all projects.

CLOVER LEAVES

When we think of 100% club districts we always consider Packardville in this list. The other day the club agent stopped at the school in this community just in time to visit school during the spelling lesson. After it was over the teacher said "Hands up, those who got 100%". Every hand went up. No wonder they do good club work, 100% things are right in their line!

Judging at High School Day

A day dedicated to the high school boys and girls of the state was held at M. A. C. May 5th. There were over 750 visitors at the college that day. Many of these were from Hampshire County, and many of them on the rolls of club members. In the morning there were judging contests in livestock and in poultry. The stock judging teams winning were Norfolk County Agricultural School, Arms Academy, and West Springfield respectively. The teams entered from this county were from Smith School, Hatfield, and Hadley. The only ones placing were in the individual scores. Bronsilaw Liebiecki of Smith School was third, Irving Clapp of Smith School sixth, and Warren Lyman of the same team seventh. In the poultry contest, Hampshire County made a better showing. Three teams were entered, Amherst, Hopkins and Smith School. These teams were entirely made up of poultry club members. Hadley placed first, Amherst second, and Smith School seventh. In the individual scores, Dennett Howe of Amherst was high man, Roger West of Hadley second, Lewis Whittaker, the same team third, James Parnell of Amherst fourth, and Herman Andrews of Smith School tied with three other boys for fifth place.

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SPEAKING OF MILKMORE—

Mr. E. H. Jones says:

"The feed is extremely popular, and justly so. I have been feeding dairy cows for thirty years, and I never before have used a ration that produced results equal to it."

—and the Washington Co. (Vt.) F. B. News says:

"The cow in the Waterbury-Waitsfield Cow Testing Association producing the most butterfat for the month of January is a grade Jersey owned by E. H. Jones of Waitsfield. This cow produced 60.3 pounds fat from 1138 pounds milk." Mr. Jones bought six tons of MILKMORE and eight tons of FULPAIL in last year's feed pool."

EASTERN STATES FARMERS' EXCHANGE

Co-operative Distributors of Feed, Grain, Seeds,
Fertilizers, Spray Materials, Etc.

SPRINGFIELD

MASSACHUSETTS

MAYBE THIS WILL SAVE YOU BUYING A NEW LAWN MOWER

If you have had a lawn mower only two years and it's about worn out, runs hard and doesn't half cut, it's fairly safe bet that your trouble is some one of the following listed by Lawrence S. Dickinson, Superintendent of Grounds of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

(1). You have never taken the wheels off and cleaned the accumulated grass and grit from the gear boxes and around the reel bearings. The cost of such an operation is 1½ hours work, ¼ cake of soap and a pair of oily hands.

(2). The pawls, those little things that slide up and down through the reel shaft inside of the little gear (pinion gear) have become worn and will not hold, thereby permitting the pinion gear to slip and not turn the reel. Remedy: new pawls 20¢, labor ¼ hour.

(3). You have been operating your machine so tightly adjusted that the knives and bed knife bind and do not shear. A lawn mower should never be adjusted so tightly that the reel will not spin easily.

(4). The bearings of your machine have become worn or the adjustment loosened. Very likely the latter. To test the bearings grasp the reel in the center and with an up-and-down motion notice if there is any play. End play is permissible, but not up-and-down. If this play occurs your bearings need taking up. Two operations are necessary to remedy loose bearings: one, the tightening of the bearings which should be only tight enough to stop any up-and-down play; two, the adjusting of the reel and bed knives. These two operations always go together and one should not be done without the other.

(5). Either the reel knife or bed knife has become sprung. If it's badly sprung send the machine to a repair man who owns the machine for the express purpose of grinding lawn mowers only. If it's slightly sprung, sharpen it yourself.

(6). The knives are dull and coated with gum formed by dust mixing with the juice of the grass. It is economy to whet the knives of the lawn mower at least once a season.

(7). Many of these troubles are common to lawn mowers and cause them to run hard and cut poorly. Get the old lawn mower down by the furnace some day and "tinker it up".

Continued from page 1, column 3 future. It is true that many have disregarded form in the past and many "weedy" individuals have been retained

as breeders simply because they were large producers. In discussing animal form we are apt to run into fads. While a straight top line is to be desired we should not carry this so far as to make a fad of it but should bear in mind the fact that large producers have not been absolutely straight. Many owners of purebreds are prone to trace pedigrees of their animals to one individual, whereas it is a combination of three or four animals that give results.

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And we help to make it so. Whatever you need in the way of permanent improvements, we can tell you how to build it the easiest and most economical way.

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A NO-WASTE RANGE HOPPER SAVES LABOR

The M. A. C. Department of Poultry Husbandry has prepared plans for distributing in a printed leaflet (No. 76 of the Extension Service) for building a No-waste Range Hopper. The design shows a hopper 5 ft. long arranged for mash on one side and scratch feed on the other and furnished plenty of feeding space for 150 birds. The new type of hopper is simple and durable and economical of feed. It can be adjusted also to correspond to the increase size of the growing chicks. Professor J. C. Graham calls it the most important piece of equipment next to the growing coop for the poultry range.

To Sharpen Your Lawn Mower

Briefly this whetting may be done as follows:

First change the pinion gears from left side to right side and visa versa. This change of gears reverses the reel action.

Second, draw the knives together until they are snug and the reel turns hard.

Third, make a thick paste of medium or coarse emery powder and oil. Spread this paste over the bed knife and push the machine about the yard, or better fasten the machine to a bench and revolve the wheel by hand. The supply of emery paste must be often replenished and the adjustment kept continually snug. Usually twenty minutes of such grinding will whet the knives so that when the pinion gears are returned to their proper side and the knives adjusted the machine will cut as easily and well as when new.

Annual Spring Meeting

Continued from page 1, column 1
tural problems. The duty of the agents is not only to make information available but to get people to put this information into practice. There are several things which the Extension Service is not. It is not charity, neither is it personal service. It is not vocational education as the agents have not the time to give individual farmers intensive training.

The Extension program of work is made up with the following principles in mind: (1) It must meet a fundamental need; (2) Value must seem to be real to the people affected; (3) It should result in the general acceptance of practices recommended.

If the Extension program is to be a success, people must give thought to local leadership and to the planning of a local program of work. Local programs are based on sources of income and in their formation, natural opportunities have to be carefully studied.

H. D. SMITH

Hatfield, Mass.

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F. N. KNEELAND, Vice-President

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Continued from page 1, column 2

Bearing trees:

It is also highly important that bearing apple trees be kept growing vigorously. Young bearing trees which make an annual growth of twelve to fifteen inches bear more regularly and reach full production years ahead of weak, slow-growing trees. When the annual growth in the top of the tree drops below 6 inches, the tree should be given immediate attention drastic enough to produce a good growth in spite of any crop the tree may have. Our best fruit growers rely chiefly upon nitrate of soda as a fertilizer. It is usually the cheapest form of nitrogen on the market and its action is prompt and to the point.

"The first application should be made just before the trees start into growth which will be ten days or more ahead of blossoming time. The trees should be given all they seem to need at that time or from one to 5 pounds, depending on the size and condition of the tree and the crop in prospect. Soon after the fruit is set, the trees should be examined again, and weak slow-growing trees given additional help. Fertilize heavily enough to make the trees grow—that is the only worth while rule in fertilization. Look for darker green, huskier leaves and more active terminal growth as the roots get a taste of the nitrogen."

The following men are carrying on fertilization demonstrations to show the value of Nitrate in orchards that have not been making sufficient growth: Belchertown, Clayton Green; Cummington, C. M. Thayer, F. L. Sears, H. Aiken; Chesterfield, Frank Baker, Howard Stanton; Goshen, Tilton Farm; Granby, Earl Ingham; Huntington, Ralph Cole, W. E. Gamble; Plainfield, A. S. Cooley; Prescott, F. R. Allen; Ware, Wm. Quirk; Westhampton, E. B. Clapp, Wm. Fiske, G. W. Graves; Williamsburg, H. A. Parmalee, F. C. Shumway, Chas. Powers, F. Sanderson, Sereno Clark, N. K. Lincoln, John Ice.

Every one of these men would be glad to show you where they have applied the nitrate, the amount put on and then you can judge for yourself if the practice is profitable.

Continued from page 1, column 2
ments can be made available. Coöperative ownership, however, does not always prove satisfactory. Lack of responsibility as to who is to keep the machine in repair often becomes a stumbling block where joint ownership exists. A better solution may be for one man to own a particular implement and let him rent that implement to neighbors at a fixed rate. It is not to be expected that such coöperative use of implements is ideal but it does make available for small growers implements which they could not secure otherwise.

Prof. C. L. Gunness.

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Sedan	with Starter and Dem. Rims,	\$595.00
Coupe	" " " " "	550.00
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A group of boys will be admitted to a three years' course of work on gas engines, lighting, ignition, storage batteries, rear end repairs, etc.

Boys will work on the leading makes of cars.

WRITE TO THE DIRECTOR OR VISIT THE SCHOOL

TOLMAN SUMMER SHELTER RIVALS NATURE IN GROWING VIGOROUS BIRDS

**Twelve Dollars will build a Portable Shelter Planned and Used
for Fifteen Years that Can't be Beaten for Putting Snap in
the Pullets and Saving Brooder Expenses**

Poultrymen are always faced with the problem of providing ample housing rooms for pullets on range. An eight by twelve house looks large enough when chicks are a day old. Then after the broilers are sold, there seems to be ample room for a time. Then the brooder house seems to be too small for the pullets.

County Agent Baker of Plymouth County recently published a housing plan which looked so good to us that we are passing it on in hopes that it may help this summer housing problem. This is what he has to say about it!

"Have you ever noticed as you took those maturing pullets down from the old apple trees on the range to put them in laying quarters how uniformly good they were?"

"Didn't they seem a little better than those that had roosted where they belonged in the brooder house? Plenty of fresh air had given them the vigor we all want to see in our birds."

"It was such observation that led Joseph Tolman of Norwell fifteen years ago to construct a summer shelter for his pullets that would afford protection from varmints and storms but still allow an abundance of fresh air."

"He built the shelters mainly with three inch spruce furring of the best quality, only the six side posts being heavier, of two by three spruce studding. This enables two men to easily carry the shelter. The sides and ends are covered with one inch mesh chick wire and the roof with three ply roofing, secured to the rafters by metal cleats."

"The bill of materials for this seven by eight and one-half feet Tolman summer shelter is as follows:

1 piece—2x3x15 ft. spruce for 6 posts.
1 piece—1x6x14 ft. hemlock for end sills.

1 piece—1x6x17 ft. hemlock for side sills.

5 pieces—1x3x12 ft. furring for ridge, plates, and ties.

9 pieces—1x3x12 ft. furring for rafters.

1 piece—1x3x14 ft. furring for end ties.

1 piece—1x3x16 ft. furring for door frames.

4 pieces—1x3x9 ft. furring for roost supports.

4 pieces—1x2x14 ft. furring for roosts.
2 pieces—1x6x14 ft. matched spruce for doors, 24x40.

45 ft. 2-ft. chicken wire, 1 inch mesh.

48 lineal ft. 3-ply roofing paper.

3 lbs. roofing cleats.

"At current prices the cost not figuring the labor of building would be about twelve dollars. It will comfortably carry to maturity seventy-five pullets."

"Commenting on this shelter, Mr. Tolman said, About fifteen years ago I built my first shelters of this type and still find them to be what I want for growing vigorous birds. Soon after the chickens are weaned from the heat of the brooder stove, I transfer them to these coops, that is, about the first of May, when they weigh from one and a half to two pounds. In a favorable season the transfer could be made earlier."

I have held pullets in the shelter as late as Thanksgiving with no harm done but on the whole find that pullets will come into laying about three weeks earlier when housed in the shelter than when housed in a regular colony house."

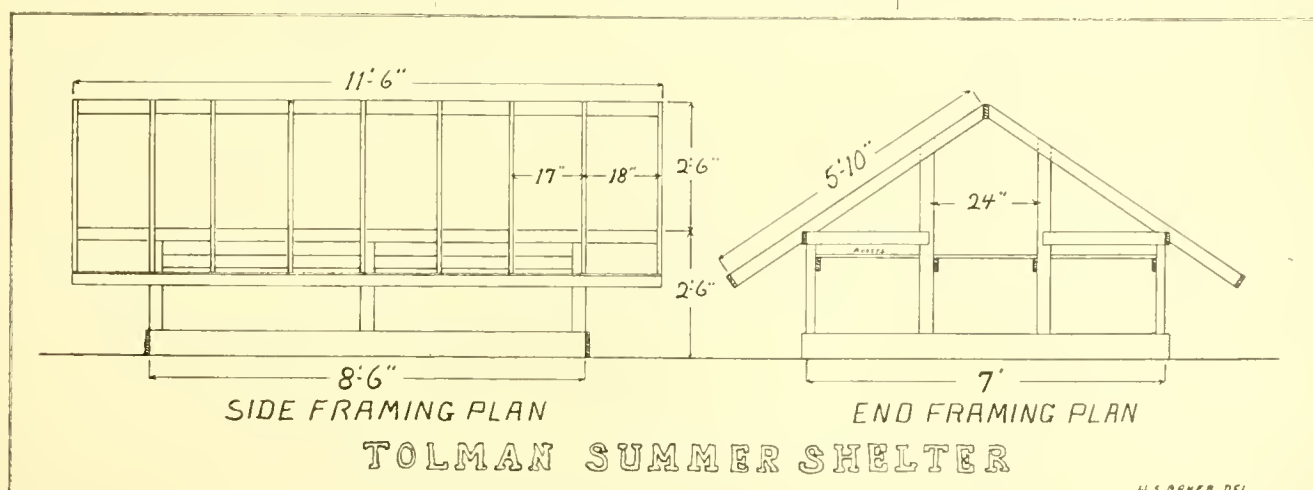
CARE OF FIELD IMPLEMENTS

**Have You Looked Over Your Haying
Tools?**

The life of implements is exceedingly short and the average farmer does little to lengthen it. In order that an investment in a field implement may prove profitable it is necessary first that the implement be suitable for the farm in question, second that sufficient use will be made of the implement to make the investment sound and lastly that proper care be given to the implement in order that it may be available for use and that it may last a reasonable length of time.

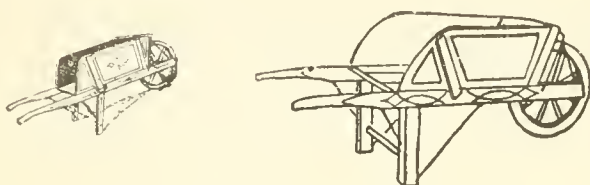
Field implements are used a comparatively few days each year and as a consequence, we have two kinds of depreciation going on, that due to actual wear in the field and that due to rust and decay when the implement is idle. In many cases the depreciation due to the latter may be greater than that due to actual use. Machines that are used will naturally wear, but unnecessary wear and breakage results primarily from three causes:—failure to tighten bolts which come loose, improper adjustment, and lack of lubrication. If proper attention is given to these details, depreciation can be kept to a minimum. Excessive depreciation when implements are not used results primarily from rusting of iron parts and decay and warping of wooden parts. Proper housing will in itself cut down this depreciation but the greasing of iron surfaces which are not painted and painting the implement as a whole, out particularly the wooden parts, will help. Periodic overhauling of implements is well worth while and should be done during the slack season, not a day or two before the implement is going in the field. In this way the labor cost can be reduced, ample time can be allowed for securing needed repairs, and a better job of overhauling can be done than if it has to be done under pressure when every day's delay means loss of time in the field.

Prof. C. L. Gunness.



THIS IS WHEELBARROW TIME

AND WE HAVE THE GOODS



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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. VIII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., JUNE, 1923

No. 6

OFFSETTING

LABOR SHORTAGE

Labor Saving Machinery Offers a Solution

In reply to a questionnaire recently sent out regarding the labor situation one reply was received which we believe strikes the keynote of the way out. It was as follows: "Instead of hiring any extra help, I put my money into labor saving machinery. I have a tractor with plows and harrows. All my work on potatoes is done with machinery as I have a planter, sprayer and a digger."

The first move in reducing labor bills should be to make more efficient use of machinery already on hand. Many farms have weeders which have not been used for years. This implement if started early will kill small weeds and reduce tillage costs. In fact, some men use it successfully on corn that is knee high by removing the teeth which are in the rows. Other men use riding cultivators using two horses and cultivating two rows at once. There are numerous makes of these implements on the market which are doing efficient work.

Labor saving machinery has done much to relieve the rush of haying. The mowing machine and the horse fork are indispensable tools on practically every farm, yet their running mates, the side delivery rake and the hay loader are not so common, although many men have used both for years. Once used they become a necessary part of the farm equipment. New England haying seems to be a joke to westerners who have used the last two implements. One man stated that he should think we would have the hay all worn out before it reached the barns.

In favorable seasons, with the side delivery rake and the hay loader, human hands need not touch the hay until it is on the wagon. By mowing in the morning, using the side delivery rake first as a tedder, then to rake into windrows in the afternoon and then rolling these over with the rake after the dew is off the next day, the hay is ready for the loader. If after the hay is raked up rains come, it must be opened by hand, as it is too heavy for the side delivery to handle.

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ALFALFA WILL GROW HERE BLIGHT CAN BE CONTROLLED

Results of Successful Demonstrations

The few scattering alfalfa plants to be found on practically every dairy farm of the county show that dairymen appreciate the value of this crop as a feed for dairy cattle. That farmers have not mastered the art of growing alfalfa is shown by the fact that there were but 97 acres of it grown in the county when the 1920 census figures were taken. With so little of the crop grown it would seem unwise to encourage its planting were it not for the fact that there are large areas of relatively light land here which do not produce good hay crops but on which it has been demonstrated that alfalfa can be grown successfully.

Requirements for Success

There are numerous reasons for failure with alfalfa. In fact, to be successful, a series of steps must be taken and a weakness in any one will cause the whole

Continued on page 8, column 1

POULTRY ACCOUNTS

Summary of Co-operators' Reports

April was a month of high production for poultrymen according to reports received from twenty-six poultrymen of the county who are coöperating in keeping poultry records. The flocks reporting represent 6,265 birds or an average of 241 birds per farm. During April the average production was 15.4 eggs per bird which compares favorably with the state average (made up by 153 farms) of 15.9 eggs per bird.

The highest egg production per bird for the month was made by W. F. Tegethoff of Belchertown who got 19.4 eggs per bird. This record was closely followed by Donald C. Warnock, Northampton, with 19.2 eggs per bird. Other high production records were: Wm. H. Chicoine, Ware, 19.1; Smith's Agricultural School, Northampton, 18.5; Geo. E. Scott, Belchertown, 18.5; and Florence Elwell, Northampton, 17.6.

Grain costs per bird for the county averaged 26 cents which is one cent less than the state average, but receipts from eggs, per bird, was 38 cents while the state average showed 43¢. In past months, however, the county average has

Continued on page 11, column 3

Equipment, Materials and Methods Explained

Last year potato growers throughout the county had an opportunity to see what late blight would do to the potato crop. While this season may not be so bad, we cannot help but think of the parable concerning the wise and unwise virgins and trust that like the former, potato growers will be prepared.

Last year's demonstrations proved conclusively that blight can be controlled either by dusting or by spraying. For the man who grows two acres or less, dusting offers a real attraction at the present time, in that the cost of equipment is low and dust is more convenient to handle than liquid spray. Of the growers who tried dusting last year, six obtained control. The difference between dusted and undusted plots range from 21 to 85 bushels per acre, the average being 57.7 bushels in favor of dusting. When you consider that growers with a small acreage will not spray except for "bugs"; that a hand duster can be purchased for \$25 or less; that it takes 15 hours of labor and \$15 worth of dust per acre, you will discover these men got "state road" wages for the time they spent in dusting.

Spraying Equipment

Then there are growers who use a barrel pump placed on a two wheeled gig with the axle lengthened so that the wheels are 6 feet from center to center with a spray boom behind. Practically every farm has a pair of wheels on an axle and a blacksmith can weld a piece in to give the required spread in a short time. Some men use one nozzle to the row early in the season and later put on two. The Burt Brothers of Westhampton used such an outfit last year and controlled blight so well that they harvested 253 bushels of potatoes per acre. It takes more muscle to run such an outfit than it does to work a duster but it can be done.

The most efficient machines we have seen are horse-drawn outfits capable of delivering 150 pounds pressure with three nozzles to the row. These cost money and can be had only by growers with an acreage large enough to warrant their

Continued on page 2, column 2

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 9,
1915, at the Post Office at Northampton,
Massachusetts, under the Act of March
8, 1879.

"Notice of Entry"

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate
of postage provided for in section 1103,
Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized Oc-
tober 31, 1917.

Price, 50 cents a year

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COUNTY NOTES

If you could water 3,000 chickens in a half hour, wouldn't it give you a grand and glorious feeling? That is just what it takes Henry Lego or his son Fred, of Greenwich Village to do the trick. Of course there is a joker in it! They are letting their heads save their heels! In the center of their poultry range is a 50 gallon barrel on an elevated platform. From this barrel are lines of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch pipe which run to watering troughs. The central barrel is filled in a novel way. A brook runs at some distance from the range and in this they have sunk a barrel. Over this barrel they have a common spray pump which is connected with the barrel on the range by a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch pipe. A half hour's pumping fills this barrel and the gas pipe arranged with shut offs does the rest. Incidentally the Legos are running a poultry disease control demonstration and are doing a real job of it too. If you visit their plant be prepared to step in a pan of disinfectant before entering the range.

Thornton Clark of Granby has a thirteen acre field of clover on the state road between Granby and Belchertown that would please any dairy farmer. The whole field was seeded in oats last year.

Continued from page 1, column 3

purchase. They do the best work of any of the machines, however, and often pay for themselves in a season like that of last year.

Materials for Blight Control

For dusting, a copper lime dust containing at least 6% metallic copper should be used. This may be purchased with or without poison. For the small grower who plans to use only 100 pounds or less of the material during the season, the dust with poison can be purchased more cheaply than by having small lots of both kinds. For growers using 200 pounds or more, both kinds should be purchased.

There may be a more efficient spray material developed to control blight than home-made Bordeaux Mixture but we do not know of it. The simplest way to prepare this is by the stock solution method as follows: Slake 50 pounds of lime and add to a 50-gallon barrel of water. Put 50 gallons of water into another barrel. Tie 50 pounds of copper sulphate in a bran sack and suspend it at the top of the barrel. These two then become the stock solutions and will keep indefinitely.

To mix Bordeaux, stir up the stock solution of lime and dip out 4 gallons of it. Dilute this with 21 gallons of water in a barrel. Do the same with the stock solution of copper sulfate. Then pour the two dilute solutions together. NEVER pour STOCK solution together. Another common method is to pour the copper sulfate stock solution into the spray tank and fill two thirds full of water. Then add the lime stock solution and fill up the tank with water. This

Some lay the good catch to the weather but we are inclined to believe that there is something else that took a hand. In the first place the oats were seeded lightly not over a bushel and a half per acre. Fertilizer too played a part as the land was manured lightly and limed well. This spring a top dressing of 100 lbs. nitrate of soda, 300 lbs. acid phosphate and 100 lbs. muriate of potash was put on. Perhaps it was luck but anyway Mr. Clark is threatened with a hay crop on this field.

Ernest Hibbard of North Hadley does not wonder whether it pays to grade asparagus. He knows! Three grades are made and every bunch has his personal inspection. Only the first grade bears a card with his name and address and it is a package worthy of a name. Every bunch has only large straight "grass". The second grade is made up entirely of small stalks while the "crooks" make up the third. Market reports are received every day and returns carefully checked. This year his returns have either been as high as the best quotations given or a little better.

makes a rather heavier precipitate which does not go on as evenly as Bordeaux mixed according to the first method. To kill "bugs," $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of dry arsenate of lead or 5 pounds of paste should be added to each 50 gallons of Bordeaux mixture. Some growers even add an extra gallon of lime and a half pound of Paris Green to get quick action. Where dry arsenate of lead is used, it should be placed in a pail and only a cupful of water stirred in at a time until the whole mass is in suspension. A quantity of water added at once causes the arsenate to form dry balls which do not break up readily. The same is true of Paris Green.

Spray to Keep Vines Covered

After selecting the equipment and materials the main operation comes. It makes no difference as far as control is concerned, whether you use dust or spray, but it does make a difference how it is put on and when. Growers need no encouragement to spray for bugs, but they do need something to keep them constantly on the job after the bugs are gone. Blight control depends entirely on keeping the vines covered with a copper dust or spray through the entire growing season. Starting about the middle of July this means an application at least every 10 days or a total of from 5 to 7 applications for the season. In a blight year this is one of the few farm jobs that will pay big returns for time and materials. Every grower can control blight if he is willing to go after it. Let's do it this year.

The County Agent wants to get men in every potato town to demonstrate home mixing of Bordeaux or dusting. Will you be the one in your town? If so, let us know at once.

This spring there was a lot of talk made by a few lucky men to the effect that there was no use in dusting or spraying tobacco beds for wildfire. They sited their own experience to prove their point and apparently gathered a large following as is shown by the number of infected beds. Some men waited to see infected spots before they started spraying or dusting. These men say that dusting is no good. In their cases they are right as dust or spray acts on tobacco plants the same as screens on a house. If the screens are kept on for a few days and left off one day, the house will be full of flies even though the screens are afterward replaced. So it is with dust or spray. Protection is afforded ONLY so long as the plants are kept entirely covered. Let us hope that another year every tobacco grower will start his protective measures early and will keep them up till plants are set in the field. In this case a pound of dust will save many pounds of wildfire infected tobacco if the dust gets there first.

NEWS OF THE FARM BUREAU

MASS. FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

Farm Bureau Managers Employed in Some Counties

Part time Farm Bureau managers have already been elected in several counties, and it is anticipated that there will be a paid executive in every one before the end of the year. This action is in line with the recommendation of the State Executive Committee, as passed at its April meeting in Worcester.

"The best way to get things done nowadays is to have someone continually on the job," is the way President Howard S. Russell views the Farm Bureau movement, both past and present. "Of course, the best possible service may be through committees of able men who volunteer a portion of their time and thought. Nevertheless, someone must carry out the details, and it is only fair that such an officer should be paid at least a nominal sum for the effort he puts in. The success of the Farm Bureau movement in the past was undoubtedly due to having had the county agents. They are no longer our Farm Bureau employees, but belong to the Extension Service. It is therefore necessary for us to develop one of our own people for the work in each county."

Berkshire has already made arrangements with its efficient secretary, Thomas F. Maloy, whereby he becomes manager. He is to be paid a nominal salary based upon the total number of paid members. He will also receive certain commissions for organizing and supervising the co-operative buying of such supplies as grain, fertilizer, seed potatoes and farm machinery.

Franklin County directors, at their May meeting, voted unanimously to follow Berkshire's example and appointed a committee consisting of Philip F. Whitmore and Secretary George Fuller to secure the man.

Norfolk County directors more recently went on record as favoring this step and authorized its executive committee to take the necessary action. It is assumed that Thomas U. Mahoney, who has already proved his worth as purchasing agent, will be the man picked.

Middlesex believes it has work enough to require a full time man. A committee is already entertaining applications from candidates, and a choice will be made soon.

Grain Pool started

Organization and promotion of the new season's grain pool is occupying the attention of most of the County Farm Bureaus this month. They are being assisted by R. Wilton Harvey, Massachu-

setts field representative of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, and Secretary F. D. Griggs, of the State Federation.

This effectual combination is the result of an agreement announced a month ago, whereby the Exchange and the Federation have joined forces in this particular project. The Exchange has recognized the territorial rights of the County Farm Bureaus as including all towns and cities not organized under their auspices last year. It is even agreed that in such sections, non-members of the Farm Bureau may be charged one dollar a ton over the pool price.

Soliciting of orders began June 4th. Farm Bureau directors and other local agents are being assisted by salesmen furnished by the Exchange and the American Milling Company. Interest is so great on the part of dairymen that it is not unlikely but what double the tonnage of last year will be signed. A poultry egg mash has been included in this year's pool, and this naturally pleases the poultrymen. In the same cars with the pooled grain, other feeds can be had at market prices.

Two fundamental principles are being strictly adhered to: first, those who buy agree to come to the car door; second, they agree to pay cash when they take the grain away. Overhead expense is thus held down to a minimum.

Farm Bureau Picnics

Farm Bureau picnics will be held in most of the counties this summer. The three gatherings promising the largest attendance will be privileged to hear Dr. W. H. Walker, Vice-President of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The dates of August 14th, 15th and 16th are the ones assigned. On the 17th, Dr. Walker is to address the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation when it celebrates the tenth anniversary of the founding of the first Farm Bureau in the Granite State. Middlesex and Hampden Counties are already counting on having the honor of entertaining Dr. Walker. Having had field days before, there is no question in their minds about the attendance they will get out.

Berkshire has already had Dr. Walker on a former occasion. He proved to be an exceptionally interesting speaker. Dr. Walker is President of the California Federation.

Massachusetts farmers are strongly behind any sound conservation program. This is the opinion of representatives of the State Grange and the Farm Bureau Federation expressed at a recent conference called under the auspices of the Massachusetts Forestry Association. The advisability of organizing a so-called purpose of the meeting was to discuss "Conservation Council" for the State,

MOTION PICTURE

BILL PASSES

The so-called "motion picture bill" was passed by the Legislature during the closing hours of the session. This is the measure authorizing the use of non-inflammable films of standard width in portable motion picture machines. The act confines the use of such films and equipment to educational purposes.

The bill which was finally passed was prepared by Senator Albert T. Rhodes, of Worcester, Chairman of the Committee on Public Safety, and combined features of bills introduced by President Russell, of the Federation, and President Lemuel H. Murlin, of Boston University.

A similar measure was side-tracked last year, when the educational institutions of the State mustered their forces in support of visual education. This year, the way was better prepared, and the opposition did not come out into view to any extent. Now it will be a comparatively simple matter for county agents and other extension workers to secure permission from the State Department of Public Safety to show non-inflammable films and use the small "suitcase model" motion picture machines. It may take some little time to secure the right kind of films from the manufacturers, but they are being put on the market in increasingly large numbers.

Farmers Lose Friend

Farmers, and indeed all good citizens of the State, lost a true friend in the recent passing of Hon. George P. Webster of Boxford, member of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, who died just as the session was nearing its close. Mr. Webster was recognized for his leadership. He was one of the most intellectual men on Beacon Hill and an orator of no mean ability. Incidentally, he had much to do with the passage of the motion picture bill. Mr. Webster was ill only a few days. There is little question but what he was a victim of over-work. He will long be remembered for his splendid accomplishment.

whereby fifteen or more associations might come together at least once a year in order to discuss and correlate programs.

The executive committee in charge of the annual Union Agricultural Meetings has decided to hold the 1924 session in Mechanics Hall, Worcester, January 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th. Howard P. Gilmore, of Westboro, President of the Worcester County Farm Bureau, has been appointed to represent the Federation on this committee.

HOME MAKING

WHAT'S BEEN DOING IN THE HOME DEPARTMENT DURING MAY

Clothing

Westhampton—Has had three meetings in clothing construction. This group did not begin until late and are anxious to finish before the summary meeting so that they may wear their dresses.

Greenwich Village—Has had two meetings in this project. This is the first project this group has ever carried and they have an average attendance of over twenty at each meeting.

Granby—The fourth meeting of the clothing project was held. A large number of dresses were brought in and all signs point to a fine exhibit from this town.

Huntington, Norwich Bridge—The second meeting was held at this town. It is an enthusiastic group and it is hoped that each lady will have finished one dress by the last of June so that they will have a part in the summary meeting.

Goshen, Prescott—These two groups have not carried any one project through.

A spot demonstration has been carried on in both of these towns in the clothing project.

Prescott had a meeting at which the cleaning and oiling of the machine and the use of attachments and decorative stitches were taken up. At Goshen the commercial pattern, its use and alteration, were discussed and each woman altered her pattern and received some information about a dress which she was making.

Food Preservation

Amherst and Ware—These two groups have carried the food preservation work in a little different way—that is with laboratory practice. Instead of Mr. Cole giving a demonstration they have actually done the work under his supervision. A most interesting class at Ware was held last time when three groups made different kinds of jellies; two groups made jam and one group canned strawberries. The Amherst group has had their meetings at the Horticultural Manufactures Laboratory at M. A. C. under the instruction of Mr. Robinson.

Hadley, Chesterfield and Cummington have had Mr. Cole give his demonstration on the making of jellies and jams and obtaining the three extractions from fruit.

Organization

Northampton—The Mothers' Club of the First Church invited the agent to one of their meetings to talk over plans for the coming year. They have for

PLAN TO ATTEND

County Clothing Meeting to be Held
June 26th

Every woman in the county is invited to attend this county clothing meeting, June 26, at the Odd Fellows Hall, Center Street, Northampton at 10.30 A. M.

As you know this year we have had a large percentage of communities carrying the clothing project. Williamsburg, Easthampton, South Hadley Falls, Southampton, and South Amherst have sent leaders into Northampton to a training class conducted by Miss Tucker, State Clothing Specialist. Westhampton, Norwich Bridge, Granby, and Greenwich Village have been carried by the agent.

This summary meeting is being held so that these women may meet the other women carrying the same project and see the kind of work they have done—but—whether you have taken the clothing project or not you ought to be interested to come to the meeting and see the exhibit of their work and hear the speakers.

The tentative program is as follows:

Reports from different communities
County Clothing Work Home Agent.
State Clothing Work State Specialist.
Talk on Posture and Its Relation to Dress—Outside Speaker.

Dinner—Served by Northampton Grange—75¢ per person.

Club Play—South Amherst Sewing Club.

Talk on Becoming Line and Color—Miss Tucker.

1924 Clothing Program—(Will be formed according to the ideas you give us at this meeting as to what work will help you most.)

Each lady having taken the 1923 clothing work will wear one of the dresses she has made and the exhibit will consist of everything from hats to dress forms. We feel it will be well worth your time to attend.

their program the meal planning project also the two day school in millinery which will be conducted similar to the millinery work carried on in the county this spring. This is the first real project carried in Northampton.

Furniture Renovation

Williamsburg—The Own-Your-Own-Room Club met with the agent for three meetings during which time they painted and refinished their chairs.

Chesterfield—The meeting at Chesterfield this month finished up the caning work which was started in the fall. About ten chairs have been caned in this town. Several pieces of furniture were started to be refinished and another meeting will be held the 13th to finish up these articles.

For "That Tired Feeling" try Greens, but Cook Them Right

Spring and green things! If you would be healthy, wealthy and wise you should apply to yourself the thought expressed above. For "that tired feeling" try greens—plenty of them—spinach, dandelion, lettuce, kale—whatever is available. Try having some kind of leafy vegetable once each day. Your body will appreciate the increased supply of minerals, especially iron and lime, and of vitamins.

Use them raw with any dressing which you particularly like. Or if you cook them, be sure that you get the full nutritive value.

The following method is recommended by the home economics department of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station:

Remove the roots and wilted leaves. Wash in a large amount of water several times to remove sand and dirt. A sufficient amount of water will cling to the leaves so that none need be added for cooking if the pot is tightly covered. Soda should not be added as it destroys two of the vitamins. If the lid is removed from the pot for a few minutes before the leaves are done, they will retain their light green color.

Dressings for Cooked Greens

Dressing No. 1. For $\frac{1}{2}$ peck of fresh, or 1 quart of canned greens, melt 3 tablespoons of butter or other fat in a pan, add the chopped spinach and cook for 3 minutes. Sprinkle with 3 tablespoons of flour, stir thoroughly and add $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of milk. Cook 5 minutes. Sliced, hard boiled eggs may be added or used as a garnish.

Dressing No. 2. Heat 2 tablespoons of bacon fat, chicken fat, or oil; add 2 tablespoons of flour and stir until the flour is brown. Add slowly while stirring $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of chicken or other stock or the water in which greens were cooked. Add the chopped greens, season with salt and paprika and cook slowly for 5 minutes.

Mrs. Haynes, the State Specialist in Home Management, spent one day with the agent visiting the different women in Chesterfield and Cummington who were refinishing furniture as a result of the meetings and helping the agent with subject matter.

Easthampton—This group had its fourth meeting which was conducted by Miss Lucy Queal and took up the weekly standards for meal planning.

Pelham—Has had two meetings in the meal planning work. During one of these meetings a demonstration of the fireless cooker was given.

THE KITCHEN FLOOR

Whether in the new kitchen or in the old, one of the homemaker's biggest problems is the kitchen floor. If the kitchen is to present a neat and attractive appearance the floor must be clean and well-kept. How can it be treated to protect the wood, to give it this well-kept appearance with the minimum expenditure of effort and time is the question that many home makers are asking.

Old Floors

If one has an old kitchen floor of wide or narrow boards that have become rough and splintered, spotted and discolored with wear, it should be treated in some way to make it less of a problem to the home maker. It should be borne in mind that while the appearance can be greatly improved and the time required for its care reduced to a minimum yet it cannot be made to look like a new hard wood floor.

First of all decide upon the new floor treatment or covering as this will determine the method of procedure, for securing the new finish. If the floor has been oiled, painted or stained and varnished it should have this old finish removed and should be given a thorough cleaning before applying the new finish.

For removing the old finish one may use one of several removers. A commercial paint or varnish remover may be used; if this proves too expensive for the old floor where one need not be so careful regarding the color of the wood and also of roughing the surface then a soap powder, washing soda or lye solution may be used. Keep in mind that a thorough rinsing with clean water and vinegar to destroy any trace of the alkali in the remover is necessary. After the floor is thoroughly dry it should be rubbed smooth with sand paper and then it is ready to be painted or oiled or varnished.

Painted Floors

Paint is used to restore or revive old floors and on new soft wood floors. If this treatment is one's preference the following method of procedure is suggested:

1. Thoroughly clean the floor, removing the old finish as suggested above. Keep in mind that all of the old finish should be removed to insure a smooth new finish.
2. After the old finish is removed and the floor is thoroughly dry and the rough surface rubbed smooth, then apply the primary coat of paint.
3. When this priming coat is dry the cracks, nail holes, etc., may be filled. Keep in mind that crack fillers, on the whole, are not satisfactory but if you wish to use one then there is a choice of the following:

- (a) Commercial crack fillers which may be purchased from any paint dealer.
- (b) Home made crack fillers which are less expensive than the commercial and for some floors are equally satisfactory.
- (c) A crack filler may be made of paper cut or torn in small bits, with boiling water poured on it and pounded into a pulp. Glue is added to make the mixture the consistency of rather a stiff paste. This mixture is pressed into the cracks with a stiff knife or spatula and allowed to dry.

After the filler is thoroughly dry the surface may be rubbed smooth when it is ready for the next coat of paint. If more than one finishing coat is required, each should be thoroughly dried before another coat is applied. A coat of good spar varnish applied after the last coat of paint has thoroughly dried will preserve the paint. Painted floors properly done and given proper care will last for some time. Use a good quality paint. Many have found battleship deck paint most satisfactory. One gallon paint covers 300-500 square feet of surface. Always follow directions given on the paint containers.

Oiled Floors

Oil offers another treatment for the kitchen floor.

After the floor has been thoroughly cleaned and allowed to dry it may be oiled. If darker floor is desired, a stain may be applied at this time before the oil treatment is applied. An acid or alcohol floor stain of the desired color may be had from local dealers but a less expensive stain and one that has proven very satisfactory is a home made stain of permanganate of potash. Let the floor dry a day or two before oiling.



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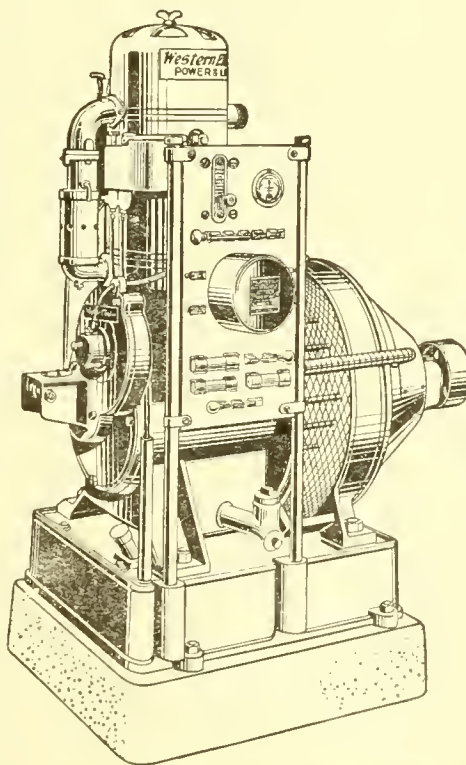
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CLUB WORK

SPLENDID CALF CLUB TRIP

Franklin and Hampshire Counties
Combine

The annual two-county calf club day for 1923 was held May 19th. This year it took the form of a tour seeing the various breeds of dairy cows.

The Hampshire County group left Northampton at nine o'clock by machine. Each car had a flag and sign on front labelled "Hampshire County 4-H Club Tour" and each car had a sign on back relative to the aim of dairy club work. These consisted of such statements as "Better Stock—Better Care—Better Fittings"; "No Tubercular Animal for Us—Go on Federal Test"; "Hampshire County Dairy Club Members Own 40 Purebreds" and similar things to acquaint the public with dairy club work.

At Greenfield the Franklin County Group fell into line. The first place visited was the Potter Farm in Shelburne where they keep Guernseys. From there the fifteen machines journeyed on to see Mr. Truesdell's Ayrshires in Shelburne. After inspecting the herd the party gathered on the hillside to eat lunch and have a few speeches. Mr. Alger, Franklin County Agent, was in charge of this meeting. Mr. Putnam, the County Agent from Franklin County, spoke first on the "Place of Dairying and the Purebred on New England Farms". He emphasized not only the keeping of dairy stock but keeping better stock. Mr. Alger spoke on the 1923 plans for Eastern States. Mr. Thomas Elder of Mt. Hermon spoke regarding a "fitting" program. He advised feeding whole milk only if there is a surplus, if not, skim milk. He advocated putting the calves in pasture during the day but taking them into the barn at night to keep their hide in better condition. He explained the training and handling of them now, not just before the fairs. The roll was then called of club members by counties and by breeds that all might get better acquainted.

In the afternoon three farms were visited. First stop was made at Mr. David Barnard's place to see the Milking Shorthorns. Next the tour led back through Greenfield to see Mt. Hermon and the fine herd of Holsteins. From there they journeyed to Northfield to see Mr. Chas. Tenney and his herd of Jerseys.

At each place the owner showed off particularly the animal he considered most typical and explained why. In this way real value was gained by learning the various breeds. We considered this a very instructive as well as pleasant trip.

The five cars from Hampshire County were driven by Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Randall of Belchertown, Mr. W. R. Loring

EXHIBITS OVER ONCE MORE

Many Candidates for County Champion

The last three weeks of May saw exhibits to the right of us and exhibits to the left of us. The winter work for the year has now been completed. Considering the hard winter and the great amount of sickness there has been, the work was exceptionally good. A large per cent of the clubs won their banner seals to put on their charters. Some very good second and third year work was seen. In each club the work of club members taking each grade of work was judged against each other. Each first prize winner in any class of work is eligible to county championship. The champions will be picked during the month of June. The names of the candidates follow:

Handicraft Club

Reno Smith, Harold Smith, of South Amherst.

Arthur Jefferson, Dana Golenbush, Earle Martin, of Pelham.

James Garvey of Cold Springs, Belchertown.

Leslie Taylor, of Williamsburg.

Louis Raymond, of Ware.

Charles Grincovitch, Stuart Ashley, Milo Bittistone, of Cushman.

Horace Penn, of East Amherst.

William Wellspeak, Raymond Elder, of Huntington.

Elliot Blakesley, of Westhampton.

Henry Randall, of Granby.

Robert Beals, Robert Clifford, Winifred Sears, and Edgar Judd, of Goshen.

Food Club

Rose Haesart, of Blue Meadow, Belchertown.

Mary Kowalski, of Hadley.

Clementina Gwoyezick, of Hadley.

Doris Torey, of Chesterfield.

Ruth Besaw, of Huntington.

Oranier Diamont, of Huntington.

Mildred Longueil, of Packardville, Pelham.

Doris Cadrett, of Pelham.

Garment Club

Catharine Marco, NellieANCES, of South Amherst.

Helen Colditz, Evelyn Kimball, Gladys Mitchell, Hazel Martin, of Pelham.

Myrtle Damon, of Chesterfield.

Helen Shuttleworth, of Cold Springs, Belchertown.

Avis Hussey, Esther Squires, Irene Howard, Alice Randall, Rachel Randall, of Belchertown Center.

Madeline Haesart, Lena Bock, of Blue Meadow, Belchertown.

Mary Strycharz, Zophie Duscha, Polly Strycharz, of Bondsville.

Olga Kisieleski, of Dwight, Belchertown.

STICK WITH IT

A Little Bit Every Day

Isn't that a good resolution to make regarding your summer club work? We have all started one or more projects. Let's stay with the job. The time will come not so long hence when the weather will be hot, the swimming good and the weeds growing! Then will be the proof of how good a club member we are. Let us plan to do a little each day and thus keep up with the game. We all want something worth while to show at the fairs this fall. Let us keep this in mind all the time. And the records! Let us keep these right up to date. Then they are not hard to do. Remember they are of real value only when they are correct and can tell you the things you want to know.

All right then, let us resolve to be and remain the kind of club members Hampshire County can be proud of.

Club Girls Save Time

The modern housekeeper is decidedly interested in saving time. There are numerous ways to do this. The class in Household Efficiency working with the Home Demonstration Agent is trying out various stunts. One of these a group of club girls tried out. It was simply using a tray while "washing dishes". The girls tried clearing the table, washing and wiping the dishes and putting them away, first with a tray and then without a tray. Four different girls tried this out. They saved from three to twelve minutes on the whole task with an average of seven minutes. Isn't that worth saving? Try it. Show Mother how she can save time and steps.

Please Excuse it!

Due to its being received late the poultry leaders contest results for March were not given last month. The highest for the month were Walter Vile, T. M. Glover and E. R. Session all of Bristol. The next three were from Hampshire and were in order W. I. Mayo, W. R. Loring and E. H. Nodine. A final report of whole contest will be published next month.

Elizabeth Pennington, of Williamsburg. Margaret Smith, Madeline Long, Catharine Sheehan, Stella Malinowski, of Hatfield.

Lucy Bernard, of Cushman.

Mary Pekins, of East Amherst.

Mildred Crum, of Huntington.

Regina Dombrowski, Hazel Wolfram, of North Hatfield.

Ruth Redman, Louise Joy, Annie Kosachoska, Marion Martin, Sallie Howe, of Amherst.

Eva Parent, Marjorie Warner, of Granby.

SIDE LIGHTS ON EXHIBITS

For the first time in county history two food clubs exhibited together. They were at Hadley and both won banners.

Four sewing and one poultry club from Amherst held a joint exhibit at M. A. C.

Ware number 7 and Westhampton were small exhibits but showed real club spirit.

Bondsville had the finest display of sewing ever seen in the county. Three types of dresses made by three grades of club members were shown. There were twenty-five in all. They were certainly a credit to the members and leaders.

Pelham held its exhibit at Packardville in conjunction with a church supper. All the rolls, butter and cookies for this were made by the club members. A very original play was given after the supper. A truck load of Belchertown members attended.

East Amherst had a sewing club instead of a food club this year. It was very good. The handicraft was also good though more simple than a year ago as all were first year members.

Williamsburg exhibit showed three projects: garment, handicraft and room. This was by far the best exhibit ever held in the town.

As usual South Amherst had excellent work and a very original program. They showed the work taught them on the use of attachments of the machine by Mrs. Lombard who is working with the H. D. A.

The 22nd was an All-Belchertown Day with exhibits at Dwight in the morning, Cold Spring in the afternoon and the Center at night. All these were excellent.

Huntington had three projects—food, sewing and handicraft.

Hatfield had two large sewing clubs both winning banners.

The best club uniform ever made in the county was seen at Granby.

Both the Cushman clubs won banners this year.

The North Hatfield club has more garments per girl than any other group.

(Continued from page 6, column 1 of Hadley, Mr. W. F. Howe, of Amherst, Miss Boice, the County Home Demonstration Agent, and Miss Erhard, the Club Agent. The following club members from the county made the trip: Eunice Doerpholz of Belchertown, William Cygabon of Enfield, Earle Martin of Pelham, Dennett and John Howe, Beulah Harlow of Amherst; Osborne West, Elizabeth and Lyman Pratt, Lewis LaSalle, Lucy Moore, John and Roger Barstow, Gordon Cook of Hadley; Ralph Payson of Westhampton, Alfred Bosworth of Easthampton; Ward and William Harlow and Alfred Morey of Cummington; Lawson Clark of Williamsburg and Christine Osley of Hatfield. There was a still larger delegation from Franklin County.

CLOVER LEAVES

A meeting of the farm management club boys was held with Mr. MacDougall and Mr. Farley at Smith School. This will be the last one until September. Mr. MacDougall especially emphasized the keeping down of costs by doing your work and using your help, most efficiently.

Rachel Randall who has been raising Berkshires has gone back to Chester Whites. She has bought a young sow from the college.

State Club Leader George L. Farley was the Speaker at Boys' and Girls' Night at the Worthington Grange.

Irving Clapp of Westhampton has just bought a splendid Guernsey bred-heifer from Mr. Whittemore of Lenox.

Miss Elizabeth Nowlan has charge of the garden work in Amherst.

While visiting a club member the other day the boy told this story. "I bot my pullets last fall from a woman near here. She kept the best ones and gave me the worst ones. But I took care of them just the way the club bulletin said. My pullets were soon giving me more eggs than hers were. Pretty soon she came over to my house to see how I took care of mine. Now she doing the same way. She's getting better production now". That is true extension work.

We might add that this year this boy has bot some eggs from Purebred Stock, so he will have the best pullets of the hatch. What will his production be next year?

The premium list for the county fair is already out. The dates of the fair are October 2-3-4. The Second is the big day.

The program for Boys' and Girls' Day is similar to last year. A more definite account of this program will come out in a later issue of this paper.

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Alfalfa Will Grow Here

Continued from page 1, column 2
system to fail. Alfalfa needs ample organic matter. This can best be applied in the form of manure which should be plowed in to avoid danger of weeds. Then the land must be limed heavily. In fact, the poorer the soil the greater the need of lime. Minimum applications should be two tons of ground limestone or a ton of Agricultural lime per acre. This should be thoroughly worked in by discing. A liberal supply of phosphorus also is essential. This can be supplied cheapest in the form of acid phosphate and a minimum of 500 pounds per acre should be used.

The seed absolutely must be inoculated with the proper bacteria if it is to grow. The cheapest and easiest way to do this is to send twenty-five cents to the Department of Microbiology, M. A. C., Amherst, for a bottle of inoculant, stating that it is for alfalfa. Moisten the seed, stir up the bacteria by adding water to the bottle and mix it thoroughly with the seed. Then if you wish to sow at once sift enough soil (obtained around a few of those scattered alfalfa plants) over the inoculated seed to take up the moisture. While seed may be inoculated in other ways we believe this to be the easiest method.

Firm Seed Bed Needed

One of the commonest mistakes is to prepare a seed bed the same as for corn. Alfalfa needs a firm, well-packed seed bed. Conditions such as are found in a properly cared for corn field the middle of July are ideal for alfalfa in that only the upper two inches or so of soil are loose. In preparing the seed bed these conditions may be duplicated by plowing, discing thoroughly and then using only the weeder or leveling harrow lightly once a week for two or three weeks before seeding. This gives the soil a chance to pack and the light surface cultivation kills weeds, conserves moisture and makes the proper seed bed for alfalfa.

Mixing Better than Straight Stand

Another source of trouble comes in the seeding mixture employed. Do you know of any farmers in your neighborhood who sow clover alone? Why? Simply because local experience has proven that under unfavorable winter conditions much of the clover will winter kill. Then, too, a combination of grasses and clover makes an easier hay to cure and also gives a larger tonage per acre than either would alone. Experiments have proven the same to be true with alfalfa.

Results of Local Demonstrations

This point has been demonstrated locally by Earl H. A. Bagg of South Hadley. In July, 1921, Mr. Bagg started two demonstration plots of an acre each

Continued on page 9, column 2

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Continued from page 8, column 1
on land where hay did not do any too well, due to the light character of the soil. The field was manured, plowed, limed, fertilized and harrowed as suggested above. One plot was seeded with 25 pounds of alfalfa while the second received a mixture of 10 pounds each of timothy, red clover and alfalfa. Last year both plots yielded well, the plot having the mixture being largely clover and alfalfa. This year the straight alfalfa plot is a mixture of weeds and grasses besides a good stand of alfalfa. The mixture plot is a fine mixture of timothy, clover and alfalfa and will give double the tonage of the straight alfalfa plot. In fact, it looks now as though this mixture would outyield by considerable a plot seeded just below it with the regular timothy, red top, red and alsike clover mixture although the latter is on better hay land.

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Granby Results

Thornton Clark of Granby started a similar demonstration plot in July, 1921, using a mixture of 10 pounds each of orchard grass, red clover and alfalfa. Last year this acre cut 4½ tons of field cured hay in three cuttings and this was on land that the season before produced twelve bushels of rye per acre. This year the alfalfa is light but there will be a fine crop of hay, made up chiefly of orchard grass but with a good sprinkling of alfalfa and clover. Last year Mr. Clark seeded three acres more to the mixture using timothy instead of orchard grass. This spring a top-dressing of 100 pounds nitrate of soda, 400 pounds acid phosphate and 100 pounds muriate of potash was applied. The field surely looks fine at the present time.

Fine Plot in Westhampton

There is another demonstration plot in Westhampton on the farm of Levi Burt and Sons. It is on a sandy knoll where neither corn nor hay did well. Last July the piece was manured, plowed, limed and phosphated. Then it was seeded with 10 pounds of timothy and 20 pounds of alfalfa. This spring the piece was top-dressed with 100 pounds of nitrate of soda and while alfalfa is supposed to get its nitrogen from the air this top-dressing certainly boosted it along. It looks like a pure stand of alfalfa and the Burts believe it will make the best hay crop they ever had on the field. It is worth seeing if you are ever in Westhampton.

Will You Try it?

We believe that for the man who really wants to get alfalfa started it is better to start with the timothy-clover-alfalfa mixture than with alfalfa alone. The reasons are that it is cheaper, safer and even if the alfalfa does not stay but one

Continued on page 10, column 1

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Continued from page 9 column 2
year the following timothy crop is bound to be good. Then too, the soil is in better shape for crops that follow. When the crop is seeded again, the chances of success are greatly increased. In some parts of the country alfalfa may stay for years but not here. Its greatest value will be in a short rotation which should always be used on light land.

We would like to have one of these plots in every town in the county where conditions are favorable. In this you can help by letting the County Agent know at your earliest convenience. This may help you and your neighbors. It surely is worth trying.

Offsetting Labor Shortage

Continued from page 1, column 1

We have seen a man go into the lot alone with his team, hitch on to the loader, drive ahead until there was a lot of hay on the wagon, stop the horses, distribute the hay and then drive ahead again and in this way put on a load quicker than two men would usually do it. He likes the rake type of loader as this will elevate a bunch of hay to the load before it needs distributing. If one feels that he can only obtain one of these pieces of machinery, let it be the side delivery rake, but the two make a combination that is hard to beat.

Then there is the matter of spraying potatoes. Most men absolutely will not spray except for hugs because of poor equipment. Satisfactory horse drawn sprayers are on the market and with a fair acreage one of these machines will often pay for itself in a season like last year. For men with smaller acreage perhaps the best outfit is a hand duster costing about \$25. Others use a barrel pump mounted on two wheels with a spray boom behind. There are bound to be rainy days before these implements are used so why not get an outfit rigged up before it is too late? We know of one man who has a power sprayer equipped for spraying apple trees which he is going to use also to spray his potatoes. Every so often he has planted two rows further apart than usual so that his machine can be driven through the field.

We realize that all of these suggestions will not entirely eliminate the need of labor, yet they will go a long way to reduce the necessity of extra help in rush seasons. The labor situation this year resembles a horse story we once heard. "A man had a horse which he said only had two faults: he was hard to catch and wasn't much good after you caught him." So it seems to be with labor this year. Self help seems to be the only way out and it is a problem worthy of serious thought.

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WRITE TO THE DIRECTOR OR VISIT THE SCHOOL

WHAT'S A COW TESTER DO?

A good cow tester, according to Assistant County Agent Waite in Pittsfield, who used to be a cow tester himself, must be able to talk on most anything. He gets \$80.00 a month but he has to be almost a county agent. He's on the job every minute. His monthly visits are a social event at every farm he visits. He has to sit up half the night at every stop to talk about cows, the best crops, and how to mix grain and what ration to feed, and what is the best cash crop to grow next year. He has to be a good judge of cows. Sometimes he even has to go to an auction to help one of his members pick out a likely looking addition to his herd. He has to be able to tell the farm wife how to feed chickens and how to can string beans.

In Southern Berkshire the longest trip between farms is five miles, but the Northern Association tester has a trip of twenty-four miles between two of his stops. The Northern cow tester averages 100 miles a month, the Central tester 80 miles a month and the Southern tester 50 miles a month.

A dairyman in Hancock had two cows he was going to get rid of when he joined the cow test association. The test proved that they were just the cows to keep.

A Great Barrington farmer had made up his mind to kill one cow that proved on test to be making 400 lbs. of butterfat a year. She was very nearly the best cow in the herd.

The North family of Shakers in Lebanon increased the production of their cows an average of 85 lbs. of milk and 2 lbs. of butterfat per cow and saved \$48. in one month, which is more than the cost of membership, in the association, by changing their ration on advice of the tester.

NEW VERMICIDE FOUND

"Black Leaf 40" Expels Stomach Worms from Sheep

Every year new uses are found for many of our common every-day things. Recently Prof. G. H. Samson, Jr., of the Storrs' Agricultural Experiment Station, has discovered that "Black-Leaf 40" is a very effective remedy for stomach worms in sheep. This material has been found to act more efficiently than the copper sulphate, it is easier to procure, easier made and cheaper and does not seem to have the long after effects that some of the other vermicides have. Three teaspoonfuls, which is equivalent to one-half ounce of the 40% nicotine sulphate to one quart of water is the common strength. This should be stirred well

Poultry Accounts

(Continued from page 1, column 2)

been above the average for the state. Of the twenty-six farms reporting, fifteen sold poultry showing we hope that many of our good poultrymen have already started culling their flocks.

Everyone of the coöperators receives a monthly report, showing how his flock compares with the average for the county and state. This same service is available to every poultryman in the county. Why not write into the county agent today for blank? Others are finding this service valuable and we believe you would too. The following is the report for April:

	County	State
No. Farms Reporting	26	153
No. Birds	6,265	36,139
Average per Farm	241	236
Eggs per bird	15.4	15.9
Highest flock Average	19.4	26.7
Egg receipts per bird	38¢	43¢
Farms selling Poultry	15	86
Av. Value Poultry Sold	\$41.56	\$43.87
No. Farms Incubating	13	92
No. Chicks per Farm	634	672
No. Farms selling chicks	5	25
Av. Value chicks sold	\$120.94	\$115.19

even while being used. For a mature, rugged sheep, weighing over 100 pounds, four ounces is the correct amount of this diluted solution. For smaller sheep, more or less weak, one to three ounces; for the lambs five months' old or over, one or two ounces.

The Eastern States Feed Pool

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EASTERN STATES
FULPAIL RATION

EASTERN STATES
FITTING RATION

EASTERN STATES
EGG MASH

Write for Booklet and folder
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The Eastern States Feed Pool, season of 1923, started on June 4th, and continues until July 20th, unless tonnage capacity is reached at an earlier date. Get in touch with your local co-operative buying organization to learn how you can place your requirements in the Pool. If you are not served by such an organization, or if an Exchange representative fails to call on you, write direct to the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Box 1482, Springfield, Mass.

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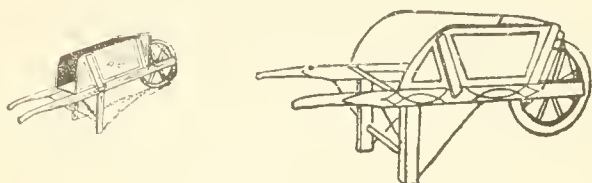
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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. VIII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., JULY, 1923

No. 7

FARMERS' WEEK AT M. A. C.

Interesting Program Planned

There's just one satisfactory way to "do" Farmers' Week at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Come early and stay late every day and bring all the family.

There is more to hear and see and talk about at Farmers' Week than anybody can take in all alone. If all the family attend you can go home feeling reasonably sure that you are taking with you just as much as you could possibly have secured of the helps to farming and home-making, of the suggestions and ideas and inspiration of the Farmers' Week speakers, of the convention discussions and the outings on the college grounds.

Summer Farmers' Week is the biggest single event on the year's calendar of the College Extension Service. It is held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College the last week in July every summer—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, July 24-27.

The principal agricultural organizations in the State join the college in developing worthy programs to be held during those days. The Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association membership can be counted as accurately in the M. A. C. orchards at Farmers' Week demonstrations as at the annual meeting of the association. And the Massachusetts Poultrymen's Association have held their annual convention at the M. A. C. poultry plant every summer for ten years. Beekeepers, Vegetable Growers, Tobacco and Onion Men, General Farmers and Dairy-men have important sessions during these days. Hundreds of farmers and many farmers' wives and not a small number of farmers' sons and daughters count among the most profitable days in the year those spent at M. A. C. Farmers' Week, soaking in new ideas about their own farm and home jobs, checking up on what the college has to offer them, and getting a few days' vacation at the same time.

And this year the College promises an even more substantial Farmers' Week program than any previously held.

If you have been to Farmers' Week before, this invitation to come again will be all the stimulus you need to mark the days off on your calendar. If you haven't

Continued on page 8, column 1

MISS ERHARD RESIGNS

It was with the deepest regret that the Trustees of the Hampshire County Extension Service accepted the resignation of Miss Bena G. Erhard as County Club Agent. In the four years that club work has been under her direction, it has grown by leaps and bounds till now Hampshire County is one of the leaders in the state as regards Boys' and Girls' Club Work.

Endowed with endless enthusiasm and interest in boys and girls, Miss Erhard had the ability to transmit this enthusiasm to the boys and girls with whom she worked. In the same way she was able to arouse the enthusiasm and interest of adults in this work with the result that these people acted as local leaders of about one hundred groups of boys and girls. In this way club members have grown from a little over five hundred in 1920 to nearly a thousand in 1923.

Miss Erhard leaves the County early in July to take up similar work in Barnstable County about the first of August. With her will go best wishes for success from the Trustees and members of the staff of the Hampshire County Extension Service as well as those of the people of the county who have known her so well in the past four years.

TIMELY POULTRY TOPICS

By W. H. Allen, Poultry Specialist,
New Jersey

Mites are now making their appearance in the laying and colony houses. Mites can easily be eliminated from the hen house by painting the roosts, roosting closets and nests with a strong coal tar disinfectant such as carbolineum or crude carbolic acid.

100 birds should eat at least 10 pounds of grain and 10 pounds of mash a day. If your flock will eat 12 pounds of grain and still continue to eat 10 pounds of mash, give it to them.

If your young stock start dying in June, make a careful examination to find out the cause.

1st. Open the crop and look for a dull greenish or golden yellowish long legged beetle. There is a poison in this beetle that will kill a chick under four months of age. These beetles live on flowering shrubs, grape blossoms and

Continued on page 11, column 3

SUMMER SEEDING

A supply of plant food and lime which is adequate to grow a good crop of hay is the first essential to successful seeding, irrespective of when the seeding is done. That fact is generally recognized and needs little comment. Few men would make the mistake of sowing grass and alfalfa without liming the land and using either manure or fertilizer or both. There is, however, a great difference in the kinds of fertilizer which different farmers use for seeding down. The majority, perhaps, use one of the so-called "seeding down mixtures" containing two to three per cent ammonia, eight to twelve per cent phosphoric acid and two to six per cent potash. Without manure, such mixtures are entirely suitable. With manure, the complete fertilizer is unnecessary. In such cases, expenditures of the same amount of money for acid phosphate and a more liberal application per acre is better business.

This statement in no way minimizes the importance of ammonia and potash for the hay crop. Both are essential, but if supplied in manure there is no point in adding a little more in the more expensive commercial forms. There is a good reason for adding more phosphoric acid because manure is only half as rich in this plant food as in the others. Furthermore, clover and alfalfa will not thrive their best without a liberal supply. Apparently, too, the beneficial soil bacteria respond favorably to the use of phosphoric acid.

The most successful growers of alfalfa and clover, both alone and in mixture with grass, make a regular practice of using 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre of acid phosphate before seeding down. We have noted, in some cases where a part of a field had less acid phosphate than the remainder, that the clover and alfalfa to live over to the second year nearly as well where the application of acid phosphate was stinted.

The second requisite to success in seeding grass and clover is a firm seed bed. This applies particularly to summer seeding. On a loose, soft seed bed, there is not sufficient capillary rise of water to keep the young plants growing, in a dry period. A shower may start them but the next dry spell finishes them. With

Continued on page 2, column 2

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915, at the Post Office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 8, 1879.

"Notice of Entry"

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized October 31, 1917.

Price, 50 cents a year

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COUNTY NOTES

Rollin Bates of Cummington tried acid phosphate on a pasture plot last year and in August, improvement could be seen. This spring he was interested to see first how much good the fertilizer was doing, so a portion of the fertilized and unfertilized plots were fenced off so that areas of both could be harvested and the results measured. Several weeks ago the fertilized portion showed an increase in white clover. One of his cows decided it was a shame to let this fenced section do so well, so she jumped the fence and harvested only the fertilized section of the plot. Mr. Bates still believes that it pays to use acid phosphate on his pasture and having fixed the fence, hopes to see both plots harvested during August.

Last year by top dressing mowings with nitrate of soda and acid phosphate, C. M. Thayer of Cummington increased his hay crop so that he was able to carry his entire herd through the winter. This year he increased his purchase of nitrate 100%. On a new seeded piece, he used 150 lbs. of nitrate and 300 lbs. acid phosphate this year. Early in June he mowed the piece and had to poke off every inch of the way. It surely is some job but

Summer Seeding

Continued from page 1, column 3

a firm, well compacted seed bed the capillary rise of water is likely to be sufficient to keep them growing even in protracted dry spells.

A corn field which has been properly cultivated makes an ideal seed bed. The lower soil is compact and the surface inch or two only is soft and loose. This accounts for the general success of seeding in the standing corn at the last cultivation where such a practice is practicable. A weeder or spike tooth cultivator, preferably a weeder, is the best implement to cover the seed. It is a mistake to wait till the corn is more than waist high. Cultivation at that time does more harm than good and the grass and clover do not get sun enough when sown after the corn gets so big. Seeding without a nurse crop is more expensive in that a seed bed must be prepared especially for the grass and clover but sometimes it is necessary to do it. In such cases it is desirable to plow two weeks or more in advance of seeding so as to have time to firm the soil down well and pulverize the surface by harrowing.

In many places the old standard seedling mixture consisting of 15 pounds timothy, 4 pounds red top, 5 pounds of red clover and 4 pounds of alsike is as good as anything. It is understood, of course, that the alsike and red top should be increased and the others decreased on wet, heavy land.

On the lighter soils, the more recent mixtures of alfalfa, red clover and either timothy or archard grass are gaining greatly in popularity. It is impossible, as yet, to say just what mixture is best but the following ones have given good results in cases observed this year:

1. 20 pounds alfalfa.
10 pounds timothy
2. 10 pounds alfalfa.
10 pounds red clover.
10 pounds timothy
3. 20 pounds alfalfa.
20 pounds orchard grass.

Any of these mixtures are worth a trial on fairly light soil which has been well fertilized and limed. Alfalfa, of course, requires inoculation. Cultures for the purpose can be gotten at a cost of 25 cents from the Department of Microbiology at the College.

there are few that are troubled this way this year.

Sweet clover apparently grows wild in this county. On the state road from Huntington to Worthington, there are plants scattered from the new bridge northward for a mile or more on the side of the road. About the middle of June these plants were from two to three feet tall. We wonder what this plant would do under cultivation.

THE BIG "3" IN CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

The Portland Cement Association of 10 High Street, Boston, offers the following advice regarding the making of stronger and more durable concrete:

1. *Grade the Aggregate* (Sand and gravel).

The average bank-run gravel as it comes from the pit contains too much fine material and should be put through a $\frac{1}{4}$ " screen to separate the fine from the coarse. The material that goes through the screen is considered fine aggregate and the part that is too large to pass through is considered coarse aggregate. These two grades of material should be re-mixed with the cement in a three term proportion, for instance, 1-2-4 (1 bag of portland cement, 2 cu. ft. of sand, 4 cu. ft. of coarse material such as pebbles or crushed stone).

This precaution:—

Makes denser concrete.

Increases the strength of the concrete.

Saves on the amount of cement required.

2. *Do Not Make the Mixture Too Wet and sloppy.*

When mixing the concrete use only enough water to make the mixture workable and plastic. An excess amount of water in the mixture reduces the resulting strength of the concrete materially. An addition of 30% more water than is necessary in the mixture reduces the strength of the concrete by 50%.

3. *Curing the New Concrete.*

The hardening of concrete is not a drying out process but a chemical change which requires the presence of water. If the fresh concrete is kept moist and damp for 10 days after it has been placed in the forms, it will accomplish the following.

Prevent cracking.

Increase the strength 75%.

Increase the resistance to wear 65%.

The average worker of the soil is impatient of delays encountered through the difficulty of proper adjustment of machinery or tools. Great losses occur because of inefficiency through lack of understanding. If there is not a good mechanic available, most men may work out the problem by being patient. Sometime the spending of an hour in getting things into adjustment will mean the saving of several hours within a short time. Too often has the farmer cast into discard machines which might do valuable work if properly adjusted.

NEWS OF THE FARM BUREAU

STATE ACTIVITIES

Bankers Back Farmers

Massachusetts banks are becoming more interested in doing business with farmers, according to reports from many of the Farm Bureau counties. Plymouth and Middlesex are outstanding examples at the present time. The Plymouth County Trust Company and the Waltham Trust Company are proving especially willing to cooperate. No reputable, deserving farmer is being turned away.

"This is as it should be," says Howard S. Russell, President of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation. "The farmer should have bank credit, if he needs it, just like any other business man."

"I recently ran across a Farm Bureau director," continued Mr. Russell, "who owns a splendid farm absolutely clear, and other property, too. Yet this man, when he wanted to borrow a few dollars always had to have some other man endorse his note."

"Today, the farmer is getting the recognition from other business men that he should have had a long time ago. The Farm Bureau can be credited with bringing agriculture into a new place in the estimation of everybody."

The 1923 grain pool, which closes July 20, promises to nearly double the success of last year's venture, owing to the closest cooperation between the Farm Bureaus and the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange. Solicitors report no trouble in securing signed contracts from dairymen who used the open formula ration in the spring. The addition of an egg mash has enlisted the interest of the poultrymen as well.

Farm Bureaus are unquestionably interested in forestry. The farm wood lot is a continual source of revenue, and it can be made an even greater asset. Such, at least, is the opinion of State Farm Bureau officers, who saw to it that the Federation was represented at a recent meeting called by the State Forestry Association, when first steps were taken toward the creation of a conservation council. Fourteen different groups had a part in the meeting. The plan is to hold informal conferences once or twice a year for the purpose of correlating programs.

Executive committees in the various counties, after having held regular meetings up to this time, have adjourned for the summer months of July and August. The next regular meetings will be held early in September, when a number of new activities will be launched. Among other things, a series of Farm Bureau motion picture exhibits in most of the

communities throughout the State will probably be arranged during the fall.

Government Harness Still Available

Demand for Government harness has fallen off somewhat since the spring months. Real bargains in this kind of equipment are available by writing to the State office. The price of the wheel ambulance harness is \$41.75, and the ambulance lead harness sells for \$34.75. A heavier harness, known as the "Engineer's", is also available at \$41.75 a set. Collars, halters and other harness parts are also sold at low prices.

Each Farm Bureau county in the State is urged to be represented at the Northeastern Farm Bureau Conference at Albany, August 2 and 3. The program is in the hands of Secretary E. Victor Underwood and officers of the New York Federation, who are the hosts. This will be the fourth annual conference held in this section of the country. It is open to all Farm Bureau members who are interested enough to attend.

Officers of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation have extended an invitation to Secretary F. D. Griggs, of Massachusetts, to speak at four field days in the northern counties of the Granite State during the week of August 19. The counties scheduled thus far are Grafton, Coos, Belknap and Hillsboro.

Each county is being asked once more to organize a Farm Bureau speakers' corps. Requests are being received continually from boards of trade, men's clubs, Granges and church organizations for some one who can tell them about the Farm Bureau movement and what it has accomplished. The national organization already has such a speakers corps in operation. The best men in the counties are to be used by the State Federation.

Farm Insurance for Farmers

More and more insurance is being placed by Farm Bureau members with the Federation, including automobile, fire, theft, and liability, as well as farm insurance. The total for the latter, written during the past four months, is \$46,850. Inquiries are coming in constantly. President Howard S. Russell is continuing to act as agent, but the business is being done at the State office. There are savings here well worth looking into.

NATIONAL FARM

BUREAU NEWS

Co-operative Marketing Helps Railroads

The new system of cooperative marketing will go far towards solving the railroad problem in America.

Speaking before the eleventh annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in New York on May 10, O. E. Bradfute, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, declared that the farmer had found his own solution to the peak load question in transportation.

According to President Bradfute the farmers' new system of cooperative marketing whereby the products of the farm are moved into points of consumption in an orderly manner will give the railroads opportunity to move the great staple farm crops gradually from the farms to the distribution centers and thus avoid the peak loads and the attendant car shortage problem which break the railroads' back.

Mr. Bradfute challenged the business men and railroad executives to join hands with the farmer in helping him to perfect a cooperative marketing system providing for the storage and financing of farm products on the farms. About one-twelfth of these farm products properly stored and adequately financed on the farms can then be moved into points of consumption each month.

Have You Paid Yours?

"I believe in paying my dues on time," said an Ashby Farm Bureau member the other day. "I figure I am going to pay them anyway, so why should I wait until along toward the end of the year?" This man has exactly the right idea. The national office, especially, is suffering from lack of income, due to the large number of delinquent members throughout the country. Massachusetts members are urged to pay now, if they have not already done so.

More About Daylight Saving

"I am surprised at the large number of city people who complain to me about daylight saving," says William P. Wharton of Groton, chairman of the Federation Legislative Committee. Mr. Wharton is sincerely of the opinion that the present law would be repealed if the question were once put before the voters of the State. A conference of Farm Bureau leaders, Grange executives and railroad men is to be held this month, with the idea of invoking the initiative and referendum.

HOME MAKING

CLOTHING PROJECT ENDS FOR SEASON

County-wide Meeting Held in Northampton with Miss Ruth Evans and Miss Marion Tucker Chief Speakers

The clothing project came to a successful close with the county-wide summary meeting held in Northampton at the Odd Fellows Hall June 26th. Although the day was extremely hot one hundred and twenty-five women were present and every town in the county with the exception of two were represented. The program was instructive and the women had a good time getting acquainted and discussing the exhibit of dresses and hats which had been made in the clothing class.

The morning session began with the reports from the local leaders. The leaders were introduced by Mrs. S. R. Parker of Amherst, County Clothing Leader. Reports were given by Mrs. S. S. Lombard, Amherst; Mrs. A. L. Moore, Huntington; Miss Stella Duda, Easthampton; Mrs. George Burt, Westhampton; Mrs. Clayton Hannum, Southampton; Mrs. Fred Shumway, Williamsburg; Mrs. Jesse M. Vaughan, Greenwich Village; Mrs. Charles Goldthwaite, Granby; Mrs. Mitchell, South Hadley Falls.

After the report of each leader she and the representatives of her group marched around the room affording a splendid opportunity for all to see the dresses made and fine work accomplished.

Miss Marion Tucker, the State Clothing Specialist, told of the work done by the women throughout the state in this project. There are nine counties besides Hampshire carrying the same project which meets with 78 groups of people. Eight hundred women in the state are working with leaders and three hundred women have received this work from their county Home Agent. In all, about 1,250 women have been carrying on the work in the state. An advance outline of clothing work for the future was given by Miss Tucker.

A fine dinner was served by the Northampton Grange and this offered the women another chance to become acquainted.

The afternoon program was opened by a word from Miss Cora Howlett, leader of the South Amherst Junior Sewing Club, who spoke of the cooperation between junior and senior work and introduced her club girls. These girls gave a very clever demonstration on the use of the machine attachments. They received their instructions from Mrs. S. S. Lombard, a member of the clothing training class.



WORKING GROUP OF WARE FOOD PRESERVATION CLASS

KITCHEN FLOORS

(Continued from last month)

A very satisfactory floor oil may be made at home by combining:

1 part boiled linseed oil.

3 parts turpentine.

This is applied hot or cold with a mop, a floor thus treated can be wiped up with a dry mop daily and when necessary it may be washed with warm water and a neutral soap. A new coating of oil may be applied as often as necessary. A floor that has been thoroughly filled with oil does not spot with grease and is more easily cared for than an untreated floor.

If boiled linseed oil is not available then the following formula may be used:

Continued on page 5, column 1

Since we could not think of having a clothing meeting without a talk on posture we felt very fortunate in securing Miss Ruth Evans, Physical Director of the Springfield Schools, to speak on this subject. Miss Evans gave her audience some valuable information regarding posture as related to health and then emphasized the different factors to think about when considering posture as related to dress.

The next speaker was Miss Marion Tucker who spoke on becoming line and color in considerable detail. She used different fabrics of various colors to illustrate the three dimensions she explained, hue, value and intensity.

The last speaker was the State Home Demonstration Leader, Miss Lucile Reynolds, who brought out the relation of the clothing project to the extension program.

The reports from the women at the end of the day places this meeting as one of the best get-togethers.

TRI-STATE NUTRITION CONFERENCE HELD AT KINGSTON, R. I.

Massachusetts Homemaker's Representative from Hampshire County

Once more the extension workers of the three states; Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, have got together to discuss their problems. This year the conference was held at Kingston, R. I. where the R. I. State College is situated and the problem under discussion was nutrition.

New Methods and subject matter were given by the speakers. Two of the most helpful speakers were Miss Flora Thurston, New York State Nutrition Specialist and Dr. H. C. Sherman of Columbia University, New York City.

Miss Thurston gave us very definite information as to how New York was securing leaders and presenting their subject matter.

Dr. Sherman gave us some of the new subject matter in the field of Nutrition. His experiments with rats along this line and the conclusions drawn were most interesting and helpful.

A very important part of the program was suggestions given by homemakers as to what their problems are and how we can help them. The Massachusetts homemaker representative was Mrs. P. C. Bartlett of Greenwich Village. The suggestions she gave were splendid. Massachusetts was proud of her and Hampshire County was very proud to think they could claim her.

Kitchen Floors

Continued from page 4, column 2

1 part raw linseed oil.

3 parts turpentine.

Japan dryer.

Other Treatment

There are many old kitchen floors where any amount of oil or paint would not give a satisfactory finish. If one has such a floor, one that is not level, filled with large cracks and warped it may be treated as follows:

1. Fill the large cracks with strips of wood or newspaper folded into strips and pressed edgewise into the cracks so that when walking on them the folds spread and cover the cracks.
2. Cover floor with newspaper or floor paper which prevents paint soaking into floor.
3. Put down rag or ingrain carpet or heavy burlap.
4. Apply two or three coats of paint to thoroughly fill pores of carpet or burlap.
5. A coat of good spar varnish will add to the life of this floor covering.

Varnished Floors

The kind of wood used for the new floor will determine the use of a filler. The open grained woods should be treated with a filler. The fillers may be had in paste or liquid form; some use varnish thinned with turpentine or shellac in alcohol as a liquid filler.

After the filler is thoroughly dried the first coat of varnish may be applied. Allow this to dry from 18-48 hours before applying another coat. Each coat may be rubbed with fine sand paper or steel wool before the next coat of varnish is applied. The final coat of varnish may be followed by a thin coating of wax which protects the varnish.

Varnish may be used on an old floor, and when so used, the floor is stained to insure a more attractive finished surface.

Linoleum

As stated before we know of no perfect covering for the kitchen floor but linoleum is perhaps the best all around covering provided it is properly laid and given the proper daily care. It is practical in that it combines comfort, durability, is sanitary and attractive and is inexpensive when one considers the life of a good linoleum.

There are three kinds of linoleum, the printed, the plain, and the inlaid. In the printed the color is only on the surface while in the plain and the inlaid the color goes through to the back.

Lay Linoleum

Laying linoleum is not a simple task if one wishes it laid to give the best service. It is natural, that after having invested in a linoleum floor covering, one wishes to have it laid so that it will be most satisfactory.

First of all the accurate measurements of the floor are taken, or better still a floor plan of the room is made. If the latter plan is followed then there can be no mistake in cutting the linoleum.

Some experience is necessary in cutting linoleum so that there is no waste, and in laying it so that it will not buckle or crack. Unless one is somewhat experienced in handling it you will do well to have it laid by one who is skilled in this work.

In putting down linoleum over felt paper, the paper is cut into lengths to go the short way of the room. This felt is cemented to the floor and held in place until it adheres firmly to the floor.

The linoleum is then laid in position the long way of the room. The entire under surface is coated with the cement and the linoleum is rolled with a heavy roller to insure its adhering to the felt paper. Heavy weights may be placed on it while the cement dries. This method of laying linoleum insures a good floor covering one that will not buckle, will be resilient and warm.

If, however, one is buying a linoleum for a temporary floor covering it may be laid directly on the wood floor.

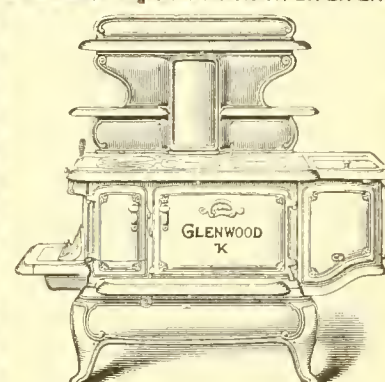
The floor should be perfectly dry, clean and smooth. Cracks should be filled, nails removed or set and knots and uneven edges of boards smoothed.

Keep in mind that linoleum stretches

so it is well to place it on the floor and allow it to remain unfastened for several weeks or until it shows no tendency to stretch more. Do not put any brads in the linoleum during this stretching period.

Care of Linoleum

A thin coating of wax will protect the linoleum. In places where the traffic is greatest the wax will wear away so will need be renewed occasionally. Wipe up foot tracks with a damp cloth.

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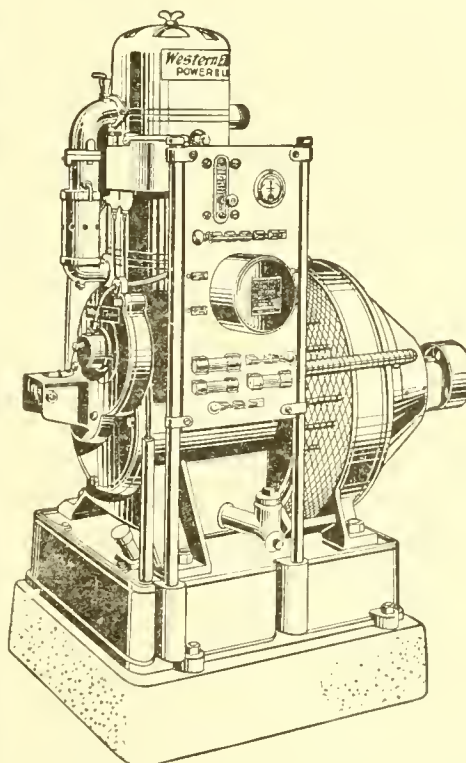
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CLUB WORK

POULTRY CHAMPIONS PICKED COUNTY POULTRY

Roger West of Hadley Wins

After completing three years of good poultry club work Roger West of Hadley is announced as poultry champion for the county. All Hampshire County has come to associate this boy's name with the poultry work in the county. Last fall he was one of the boys who made the county judging team which won state championship and later the national contest. He always makes good showings with his birds at all the poultry shows. For three years he has been building up a flock which is a credit to him. This year with a flock of twenty-four females he got seventy-four eggs per bird for the seven months contest and made a net profit of \$1.57 per bird. In addition, he has done a good deal of hatching. He has carried out the best of poultry practices as will be seen by his story which follows:

"After being in the poultry club work for two successful years raising Rhode Island Reds, I decided to keep on and have increased my flock.

Last fall I culled out the non-producers finding twelve culls out of twenty-four birds, the culls sold for thirty cents a pound live weight and the others were kept through the winter with thirty-five pullets.

The expenses from the forty-five birds were \$337.71 and the receipts \$407.62 showing a profit of \$69.91.

The houses were whitewashed in the fall before putting them in for the winter and so as to keep them free from disease, the houses were cleaned and sprayed once a week after that.

I fed them a ration of two parts corn, 1 part oats and 1 part barley thoroughly mixed together and fed twice daily at the rate of a quart to twelve birds feeding one-third in the morning, and two-thirds at night. Mash was made up of equal parts bran, gluten, cornmeal or hominy, ground oats and beef scraps fed dry in self feeding hoppers and kept before birds at all times. Oyster shells, grit, charcoal and fresh water was also kept before the birds at all times. Fed milk when I could get it.

I selected my own breeding pen in January picking out of the flock seven pullets. Only strong, vigorous and healthy stock was picked out and these were mated with a cockerel that wasn't beaten at the six shows and fairs where I exhibited at last fall and winter and I put them in a separate house.

Hatching was started in February with an incubator but the hatches weren't very successful so I bought fifty chicks from a hatchery in Springfield and raised most all of them. Hatching with hens was

Continued on column 3

STATISTICS

Three Banner Clubs

The poultry records of the county have been compiled and reported under five heads; the four main clubs and all the others under a main heading. The clubs getting the highest average of eggs per bird is Hadley with 66, the county average being 58. Amherst made the greatest profit as a club with an average of \$1.50 per bird and Hadley raised the most chicks.

Hadley, Amherst and Smith School won their gold seals as banner clubs. To date many of the individual records around the county are not in but of the thirty reporting the following figures are shown: 667 laying birds; 38,926 eggs valued at \$1,690.05; average number of eggs per bird 58; feed costs \$880.12; profit above feed costs \$809.93; total receipts \$5,114.94; total expense \$4,498.34; profit \$616.60; eggs set 1,538; chicks hatched 860; chicks raised 673 valued at \$513.09; average profit per bird \$.85.

From the questionnaires we found seven members practicing culling, five purchasing hatching eggs, thirteen purchasing day old chicks, six selecting their own breeding pens.

Twelve report disease. The following practices were carried on to prevent disease; disinfecting of houses and yards, using permanganate in water, treatment with tobacco, using corrosive sublimate on yards.

Two have built new poultry houses and eleven repaired their houses. Twenty express intentions of increasing their flocks. One is using electric lights, two caponizing and six fattening and killing.

POULTRY LEADERS' CONTEST

W. I. Mayo Leads the County

The seven months contest carried on between the poultry leaders with their flocks ended with Walter Viles of Bristol County the champion with a sum of averages for the seven months of 105.6. The other leaders who finished rate as follows—the figure being the sum of the averages:

T. W. Glover, Bristol.....	101.6
Edward Sisson, Bristol.....	100
W. I. Mayo, Hampshire.....	91.2
O. E. Hall, Hampden.....	90.4
W. R. Loring, Hampshire.....	87.1
E. H. Nodine, Hampshire.....	86.6
Alice Bartlett, Hampshire.....	64.2
A. W. Martin, Dukes.....	59.1

We can't help but notice our own county has the largest number of leaders in the contest.

WINTER CLUB FACTS AND FIGURES

Banner Food Club

During the past winter there have been in the county 209 sewing club members, 197 of whom finished up in 19 banner clubs. These girls made 452 garments, valued at \$946.61 at a cost of \$295.27 leaving a profit of \$551.34. And we say profit because we believe in the old adage "A penny saved is a penny earned". These girls did 20,826 hours of housework and darned 4,389 stockings. Of the 197 girls, 128 learned to use the sewing machine through club work and 24 are doing all the family mending.

Now from this group of busy ladies a champion was hard to pick, but finally the decision was made on Eva Parent of Granby, a second year member. Evelyn Kimball and Hazel Martin of Pelham tied for second; and Olgo Kisielewski of Dwight and Catherine Marco of South Amherst tied for third.

In the food club Hampshire was a banner county. There were six boys and twenty-nine girls, a total of thirty-five who started and finished. They made products valued at \$457.25 at an actual cost of \$202.15 besides giving their families home made bread. In addition they did 3,582 hours of housework.

The champion in the food club is Doris Cadrett of Pelham Hill who has completed two years work. She and her sister were the only club members this year working alone—not in a club. They have real club spirit though and surely carried on excellent work. The second place in the county was won by Ruth Besaw of Huntington, third by Clementina Ggayczik of Hadley.

The handicraft club had enrolled three girls and eighty-three boys a total of 86 of which 84 completed their work. They made 54 toys, 159 household articles, 109 farm articles and did 140 repair jobs. In addition they report 11,657 hours of chores. These articles were made at a cost of \$110.35, and were valued at \$243.10.

Continued from column 1
more successful, very few eggs not hatching.

The early chicks were brooded by a blue-flame brooder and the later ones by hens."

A ribbon was awarded to the club member getting the biggest production from birds. This was won by Herman Andrews of Southampton, a member of Smith Agricultural School club, who got 104 eggs per bird. Herman placed in second in the county, with Howard Parsons of North Amherst third, and Osborne West of Hadley fourth.

TWO DAY POULTRY TRIP

Through Connecticut to Storrs

June 29th and 30th the poultry club members of the county took a two day trip to the Connecticut Agricultural College. There were four auto loads with the following leaders and members present; Mr. Mayo, Robert Beers, Bronislaw Lebiecki, Herman Andrews, and Earl Laflam of the Smith School Club; Mr. Graves of Southampton, Mr. and Mrs. Munson and Marion Childs of Huntington; Mr. Loring, Osborne West and Lewis Whitaker of Hadley; Professor Fawcett, Philip Ives, Harry Jones, Lewell Walker, Viola Albee, and Mr. Nodine of Amherst; and the county club agent.

The cars left Northampton stopping for the first time in Suffield, Connecticut, at Hilltop Farm owned by H. L. Handy & Company. An inspection of the plant was conducted by Mr. McKane, the Manager.

Next the procession lead across to Somers where the farm of Mr. Whitelock was visited. This was especially interesting as it had previously been a dairy farm and the barn has now been made over to accomodate 1,200 laying birds.

The next stop was the college at Storrs. Mr. Dossin of the poultry department conducted the trip through the poultry plant and through the contest grounds. This was all very interesting.

The latter part of the afternoon was spent in a baseball game and the evening with songs and speeches in the Armory. Mr. Brundage, State Club Leader of Connecticut, and Professor Kirkpatrick of the Poultry Department has some very worthwhile things to say to the club members. The night was spent at the college dormitories.

The next morning an inspection tour was headed by Mr. Nodine throughout the campus and buildings. About eleven o'clock the trip left for North Windham where the farms of Mr. K. L. Brown and Mr. L. B. Oekrig were visited. The former place was interesting because Mr. Brown is using the Connecticut laying houses and the latter because Mr. Oekrig is using an old dairy barn for a poultry house.

The tour then returned to Massachusetts arriving in Northampton about five o'clock. The club members and leaders felt it was two days well spent.

During the winter home economics and handicraft clubs carried on a contest to see which club could report the greatest variety of kinds of chores or housework done. The winning club is the handicraft boys of East Amherst with thirty-three different tasks reported. The East Amherst girls and the Williamsburg girls each report twenty-one kinds of housework.

CALF CLUB NOTES

The best bit of advice we have seen for dairy club members is to be found in the following poem which appeared in the last number of the Holstein Calf Club Paper written by Mr. Earle J. Cooper, the Junior Extension Leader of the Association:

Now summer is here, and your calf is growing,

T'will soon be time to think of showing,
The calf needs a blanket for flies are waiting

To start their daily celebrating
Upon that rounded back so slick.

But a well made cover will do the trick.
It won't be long before the county show,
And this one fact we all well know.
Mr. Judge likes a calf that leads right

handy,
And starts in the ring like a regular dandy.

So start in now with the little airs

That help make winners at county fairs.
In the Calf Club Books you can find good reading

About the ways you should be feeding,
And as you drive down the long corn row,
Keep thinking of things to make your calf grow.

For the boys who think and plan each day
Are the ones who always find a way.
And don't forget to take it out

For a daily walk or run about.
Clean, fresh water should be always close
With no restrictions as to size of dose.
While they say a brushing applied each night,

Will keep that calf a looking right.
We call your mind to these little tips,
Which we have found in our several trips

To Calf Club stalls and county shows,
Where well groomed winners stand in rows.

And it is our wish that you may stand
As number ONE right next to the band.

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Farmers' Week at M. A. C.

Continued from page 1, column 1

ever been, may we suggest that you join the growing number of farmers and homemakers in Massachusetts who have the Farmers' Week habit? Make a trip to your state agricultural college this summer for Farmers' Week. You'll find it worth while and you'll come again.

General Farm Program

A general farm program will occupy the two central days of Farmers' Week at the Massachusetts Agricultural College this summer. The subjects that have been given in separate dairying and livestock and farm crop programs are brought together in this one series of meetings on topics that bear most on the work of the general farmer who makes milk and raises feed for his cows, and some crops that he markets besides. Wednesday and Thursday are the general farm days. The meetings on Wednesday, July 25, are on farm shop problems in the morning and demonstrations of "Cow Testing", "Selecting the High Producing Cow" and "The Influence of the Pure Bred Sire", in the afternoon.

On Thursday, the 26th, the topics on the general farm program are "Hay and Silage Production", "Feeding the Herd for Economical Production", "Farm Fertility", "Should Massachusetts Farmers Pool Their Milk" and "Profitable Dairy Farming". Among the speakers are E. G. Woodward, Manager, Grassland Guernsey Farm, Taconic, Conn.; Director S. B. Haskell of the State Experiment Station; Richard M. Pattee, director of the New England Milk Producers Association; Prof. J. A. Foord, head of the division of agriculture at the college; and Prof. S. M. Salisbury, head of the department of animal husbandry at M. A. C.

Fruit Program

"More Fruit Per Acre" and "More Kinds of Fruit for Massachusetts Orchards" are two ideas to be urged at fruit growers' program to be held Tuesday and Wednesday, July 24-25.

The program as announced by Professor Fred C. Sears, head of the college department of pomology, includes lectures by Professor Wendell Paddock of Ohio State University on "More Fruit Per Acre" and by Walter R. Clark, a Milton, New York, orchardist on "Diversification of our Tree Fruits". Other speakers on the fruit growers' program are George M. Darrow of the U. S. Department of Pomology whose topic is "What is the Matter with Raspberries",—Mr. Darrow is said to be the leading American authority on raspberries.—Wright A. Root, President of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, who will preside at the fruit growers' supper, Wednesday evening; Alfred N. Hulst, of South Am-

Continued on page 9, column 2

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

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Farmers' Week at M. A. C.

(Continued from page 8, column 1)
herst, whose farm and storage house the fruit growers will visit Wednesday afternoon; Prof. W. R. Cole, who will talk on apple storage and Donald Howes of Ashfield, a graduate of M. A. C. and a fruit grower. Mr. Howes' subject is, "Getting Dollars out of Cull Apples".

All the fruit growers' talks will be given under the pines near the cold storage plant. A considerable part of the program will be spent in the college orchards, vineyards and small fruit plantations, inspecting the experimental work in spraying, dusting, fertilizing and orchard management problems. The department of horticultural manufactures will illustrate the use of apples removed in thinning to make fruit products. Wednesday morning, William L. Doran, who has succeeded Webster S. Krout, in charge of experimental work on apple scab in Middlesex County, will lead a discussion on the control of orchard pests, giving the reports of the most recent experimental work on the subject.

Poultry Program

Every poultryman of the county will find food for thought as well as inspiration at the poultry session which will be held July 25 to 27, inclusive. At 1.30 P. M. Wednesday, "Marketing Poultry Products" will be discussed by an able corp of speakers, including H. B. Walker, manager of the Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers' Association of New York City and Dr. E. W. Benjamin, Manager of the New York Board of the Pacific Egg Producers.

The Thursday morning session takes up "Producing the Flock" and includes breeding, incubation and brooding. Thursday afternoon is devoted to "Disease Control" at which time "Value of Disease Control Demonstrations," "Control of Bacillary White Diarrhea," "Vaccine control of Chicken Pox and Roup" will be thoroughly discussed as well as the report of the certification committee.

Friday's program includes "How the New Crop of Poultrymen is being made," "Latest Developments in Practical Vocational training" and "Making the hen go the limit by Feeding, Housing and Environment." The final session is on "Putting Poultry Keeping on a Business Basis."

Out of state speakers besides those already mentioned will be: Prof. R. E. Jones of Connecticut; Dr. M. A. Jull, MacDonald College, Quebec, Canada; and Dr. J. W. Fuller of Cornell University.

Onion and Tobacco Day

Friday, the 27th, has been designated as Connecticut Valley Farmers' Day. The principal meetings on Friday will be those of the Tobacco, Onion and Asparagus growers, three important Valley agricultural interests. The Tobacco and

Continued on page 11, column 2

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MARKET GARDEN NOTES

A dry year might well be expected this year, after studying the weather reports for the last few years. The vegetable grower has several ways of meeting the situation, not the least of which is good cultivation. A deep stirring of the soil frequently, not only conserves moisture, but hastens the decomposition of organic matter in the soil, makes available plant food at a more rapid rate, and often results in a splendid growth of crops when attended to in time.

The evaporation from the surface soil is often very great as compared with the loss of moisture through plant leaves. Conservation of water is extremely essential, and safer for health crops than the abundant use of irrigation water.

Overhead irrigation is an asset to market gardeners when properly used, and it is a decided liability when improperly used. Certain crops can be practically destroyed through too much water. It is certain that quality can be lost. A combination of too much water with extreme heat almost invariably results in poor market quality.

The vegetable grower has several types of tools for land cultivation, particularly the cultivation of the narrow rows between such crops as beets, carrots, spinach, lettuce, and the like. Some of these tools are much more efficient than others. It takes some skill to operate any of them, even the common garden hoe, with the best results. Good hoeing may mean the saving of many dollars in hand weeding, and the maintenance of proper growth during periods of extreme drought. Good hoeing is also very essential in periods of too much rain in order to see that the air gets into the soil and the roots get a chance to grow as they should. Slide or scuffle hoeing is not properly done if the soil is left in cakes instead of mellow. The beginner with a slide hoe usually does a poor job, and some instruction is needed even to the older workmen, provided such has never been given.

The health of a crop is largely influenced by weather conditions. Many people insist that wet weather makes blights. There is never an effect without a cause, and as a rule we must have conditions such that the fungi or the bacteria which cause disease will thrive in order to have much trouble from plant disease. However, it always takes the infection of the plant by fungi or bacteria to cause disease. It does not come spontaneously with wet weather. Nature is so abundant in her distribution of seeds and spores that as a rule there is a very abundant supply of these whenever conditions are suitable for their growth. It is not safe

Continued on page 11, column 1

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Drawing and Designing	Household Magazine Reading
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Handicrafts	

WRITE THE DIRECTOR

Continued from page 10, column 1

to run risks. Dry weather as a rule means much less trouble from such diseases as celery blight, lettuce bottom rot, and similar infections. It is not safe, however, to bank on the weather. Be prepared.

Plans are well under way for the August 8th Field Day at the Market Garden Field Station. Many of the demonstrations carried on the last two years will be repeated because they seem to be worth while. Home mixing of fertilizer is of interest to the men as long as they are interested in buying fertilizer, and another demonstration of this will take place. The simplicity of the making of home Bordeaux, and the efficient handling of the apparatus, is an important thing for men who adopt it. We will be glad to show this again. In fact, we will stand ready to carry on any demonstration within our power that is particularly needed by market gardeners, if we have a call for such.

The garden tractor business is a year older than it was the last demonstration. Improvements have been made. The labor situation means that many tractors are being purchased. There will be several on hand at the Field Station to show improvements and method of work. Even the demonstrators know more about them today than they did a year ago.

The test of dates of planting field dandelions has showed some very interesting results. From this one year's test, which cannot be conclusive, indications are that July 1st planting is better than later plantings, and while the spread of the plants grown from seed planted August 1 and 15, was nearly the same, the number of leaves and thickness and weight of the leaves of the plants in the July 1 and July 13 sowings was sufficient to make the crop considerably heavier from the earlier sowings. This is important to remember.

Are you watching the results of your seed quality with sufficient care to know where to buy and where not to buy for 1924? Now is the time to make the records.

The test of seeds from Boston seed houses requested by the Boston Market Gardeners Association is now under way at the Market Garden Field Station. Plantings have been made to bring the product to as near maturity as possible the date of our Field Day, so that we may know which strains supplied by the Boston seed houses are the best.

An ALL DAY FIELD DAY is the plan this year as in the past, and we will be glad to see one thousand to fifteen hundred Massachusetts market gardeners present. Suggestions are in order.

Farmers' Week at M. A. C.

Continued from page 9 column 2

Onion meetings come in the morning when it is expected that one of the officers of the Connecticut Valley Tobacco Growers' Association will report on the progress of his organization. The Onion growers' meeting will consider a program of farm management to which the college department of farm management and the experiment station have recently given careful study. An asparagus growers' trip, similar to the very successful one held last summer, will conclude the asparagus growers' session Friday afternoon.

GRAIN ORDERS POOLED

In view of the current announcement that orders for fall-and-winter delivery of mixed feeds are now being booked through the Eastern States 1923 Feed Pool, we feel some comment is called for regarding the feed pool system, and its originators in New England. For the benefit of some who are as yet unacquainted with the scope and work of the organization in question, we might summarize it briefly as follows:

The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange is a non-stock, non-profit cooperative purchasing association with headquarters at Springfield, Mass. From 1918 through 1922, the Exchange purchased for New England farmers some 5,600 carloads of feed, grain, fertilizers, seeds, and spray materials, valued at \$6,365,000. By enabling its member-farmers to buy their "raw materials" at wholesale instead of at retail as heretofore, it is striving to put our agriculture on a par with industry.

The Exchange is credited with direct savings of well over a million dollars to its purchasing members, and with in-

Continued from page 1, column 2

ripening fruit. The best measure to follow is to keep the young stock confined to small, clean yards during June.

2nd. Observe the intestines. If they show the ceca distended with yellowish white cheesy or bloody matter and the intestines full of blood this is coccidiosis. Remove all litter from the colony house and spray with a good disinfectant. After the house is dry put in a litter that can be replaced each day. All litter that is taken out should be burned. Lime the soil around the house and plow it under. Feed sparingly. Dissolve one ounce of copper sulphate in 10 gallons of water. Use this for their drinking.

3rd. Examine all birds that die from worms, by opening the intestines.

Poultry manure should be kept in screened manure pits. This is apt to prevent a tape worm epidemic.

direct savings of upwards of ten millions, in lowered competitive price-schedules, to New England farmers as a class. By following the recommendations of feeding authorities, fostering the open formula idea, and distributing thoroughly good feeds, the Exchange has been able to improve the feeding practices of many dairymen and poultrymen. Its emphasis on the ultimate economy in using *quality* seeds, no-filler fertilizers, and pure spray materials, has no doubt increased New England crop-yields and crop-values, as well.

The annual feed and fertilizer pools have comprised a large part of the Exchange's business. The pool idea, is merely the purchase of a commodity in quantity at what is considered the "low swing" of the market in each year, for shipment.

DID YOU ORDER THRU THE POOL?

The 1923 Feed Pool is over; it is too late now to accept further orders on the Pool basis. However, those who failed to participate in the special advantages of the Pool may secure the same feeds, with others like them, at favorable market prices throughout the year. Pool or no Pool, their outstanding quality makes these

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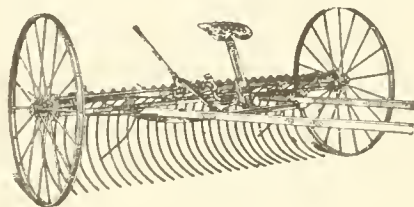
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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. VIII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., AUGUST, 1923

No. 8

POULTRY POINTERS

Are You Up to Schedule?

Every poultryman realizes that eggs produced in the late fall and early winter bring high prices and also increase profits. How to get eggs during this period is still a problem to the majority, otherwise prices would not be high. That it can be done has been demonstrated by many of the best poultrymen all over the country.

Did You Hatch Early?

Early hatching is the first requirement for profitable egg production. This gives the birds time to mature without forcing. It is practically impossible to get pullets too fat before they begin laying. In fact, more failures to get high priced eggs have been brought on by having the pullets come from the range in poor condition. A large well matured bird with plenty of capacity to handle large quantities of feed is necessary for heavy egg production.

Some men take pride in telling how early their birds began laying. Every flock has a few birds that begin at an extremely early age. When a large percentage of the flock starts production early, it should be a warning sign showing that the birds have been forced too much. Birds of this type have neither the reserve flesh nor the vitality to keep up heavy egg production. They lay a large percentage of small or "pullet" eggs. Properly fed birds do not have to be moved around, neither does their mash have to be removed to keep them from early laying.

A feeding system which is proving satisfactory is to keep dry mash and cracked corn before the pullets all the time. Some of the best flocks in the county have been fed this way from the time the birds were eight weeks old. These men are having no trouble in getting large, well matured pullets before heavy laying begins.

Even with early hatched and properly managed pullets, winter egg production is not assured unless pullets are housed early. This means that a lot of work must be done during the summer, culling the flock, so that only the birds with superior qualities as breeders will be on the plant in the late summer. This early

Continued on page 7, column 2

FORESTRY PROGRAM
TO BE DEVELOPED

The foresters of all the northeastern states are convinced that the destiny of this region is very closely bound up with forestry. At least a third of the soil of New England is better adapted to the growing of timber than anything else, according to these forest experts, and they urge that the general farmer could profitably pay more attention to his farm wood lot. The development of timber resources depends to a large extent upon the farm wood lot, they say.

A beginning of a program for forestry development in New England was made at the New England Agricultural Conference in January. Recently in New Haven, foresters of the twelve northeastern states built on that foundation a ten year program for forestry, which is aimed primarily at the development of the farm wood lot, to supply a very large part of the timber needs for local consumption. These timber specialists have no doubt of the capacity of the region to grow its own timber and they believe that the practical way to grow it is in the farm wood lot. They admit that it is first of all essential to get hold of the imagination of the farmer and make him see the possibilities in growing trees as a farm crop.

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FOR PEACH BORERS

Paradichlorobenzene is a white crystalline solid which vaporizes slowly at ordinary temperatures. The gas is not poisonous to man, but will kill insects when they are exposed to it for some time. When placed near the burrows of peach borers the chemical will kill the borers and will not harm the tree unless the work is very carelessly done. Follow directions with care.

A. Trees six years old or over

1. Clear away all weeds, grass, leaves, etc. from the base of the tree without stirring the soil any more than is necessary. Remove any large mass of gum that may be there.

2. Try to have the general level of

Continued on page 3, column 1

A QUALITY PRODUCT
FOR A QUALITY PRICEMassachusetts Farmers Can't Afford to
Grow Anything Else

The organization of the farm business is not very different from the organization of any other business. The farmer wants to use his land, men equipment in such a way as to gain the largest net profit possible over a term of years. He always has before him the question of whether he will raise or buy his live stock; whether he will sell grain or live stock or live stock products; in short, his measure of success is largely found in the difference between his receipts and his expenditures, while at the same time his plant is kept in good condition.

The farmer produces his crop for the market and its production is not finished until it reaches the consumer or the factory where it is changed so materially that it becomes really another product. It is evident that the price which a farmer receives for his product and the cost of marketing that product must both be items of great importance in determining the farmers' business.

In order to be of interest to the farmer the farm product must either be useful to him in producing other products which will bring a price or must itself bring a price from the consumer sufficient to warrant his producing it. Part of this price the consumer pays for a product, first, because it is in itself good; second, because it reaches him at the proper time; third, because it is the proper quantity; and fourth, because it is in a form in which he can use it. To the New England farmer the time and place and peculiar form in which the customer wants his product are perhaps more important than the first or elementary quality of the product itself.

In managing a farm the farmer has two great problems before him; first, to choose crops which will employ his land, men and equipment to the best advantage; and second, to organize his men, land and equipment in such a way that they will work without waste and produce the best possible results. It is in the problem of choosing crops that the farmer must give particular attention to the

Continued on page 3, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

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Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915, at the Post Office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 8, 1879.

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COUNTY NOTES

Joe Wight of Hatfield believes that potatoes are a profitable crop in the Connecticut Valley. He has demonstrated his belief this year by growing a fine crop and started harvesting the middle of July, selling the first lots for \$2.75 per bushel and did not receive less than \$2.25 during July. A few years ago Joe tried out certified seed and found they were worth the extra price. Last year he found that it paid to disinfect seed potatoes with corrosive sublimate. This year he tried out making his own Bordeaux Mixture for spraying. Joe is a good farmer and believes in doing things when they should be done. His potatoes were planted as soon as the ground could be worked. Some people may say that the good crop was just luck but the combination of early planting, certified seed disinfected with corrosive sublimate, proper fertilization, timely cultivation and thorough spraying showed that he was taking no chances. Better still it pays!

How much is manure worth for tobacco? Some say that good crops can be raised without it, others take the opposite view and say manure not only gives increased weight but better quality. Oscar

MARKET GARDEN NOTES

Professor William Doran has taken the place of Professor W. S. Krout, at the Market Garden Field Station. Professor Doran is ready to give all possible service to vegetable growers, and it is necessary for them to make their wants known.

Experimental work is being conducted on carrot blight, which is a very serious disease with the carrot growers of certain parts of the state, particularly the Essex County growers. It is important as an aid to the work at the Market Garden Field Station to have agents and growers report when blight first appears, how general its appearance and other observations which might help. It would be particularly useful to have samples of the first carrot blight put into a manila envelop and mailed to the Market Garden Field Station, in care of Professor Doran, with a statement accompanying it, as above suggested

Seed Quality

The problem of selecting the right variety and strain of seed increases in importance the more it is studied. It is hoped that every vegetable grower will have taken advantage of the exhibits at the Market Garden Field Station, and obtained some information which will be helpful in making orders for 1924. The representatives of leading seed firms will be around to see men in September and

Belden of Bradstreet has a plot which shows that manure increased the weight materially and it looks as though there would be an increase in quality. It would be worth your while to look this plot up if you are in Hatfield.

"The early bird catches the worm." So it seems with the farmers who got their crops in early this year. This is especially noticeable on the tobacco crop. In large fields every days setting can be seen, the earliest look fine while the last has never grown the way it should. The same is true with every other crop. There is a proper time for every farm operation, whether it be sowing, cultivating or harvesting. The better farmers recognize this and plan their work accordingly. Others are so busy they can't do anything but hurry and the result is they are always just a few jumps behind the procession. A nail will hold a hat and it costs but little. Heads have a more important function.

Professor Abbot says, "Farming is not any job for an amateur; yet many farmers never stay with certain very desirable crops long enough to do more than a very amateurish job of growing them. The man who tries something new every year fritters away his whole life as an inexperienced amateur at fifty different games and never learns any of them well enough to be really good."

October for their 1924 orders. It is a good plan to have them come early. Recollections of seed quality are more clearly in mind at that season of the year than later. Some growers have made money through the study of varieties at Lexington. An increased market through quality, invariably results.

Too many people think of selling what they have to the best advantage today, and forget that tomorrow is coming. A good grade properly maintained means a premium all the time. Are you getting it? The first day or the first week is not a fair test. It takes some time for people to get acquainted with your pack, more time for them to get confidence that it will be the same day after day, but once you have obtained your reputation you can get a fair price.

Vegetables for Health

We are constantly talking and thinking about the value of vegetables to the human race in terms of better health. Good fresh vegetables are cheaper, better to eat, and worth far more than all the patent medicines that are sold today. Would it not be a great thing for the vegetable grower if all the patent medicine money would go into his pocket? Have you taken advantage of this advertising campaign being fathered by the Vegetable Growers' Association of America, and done your part to push it along?

The right time of day for harvesting is in the cool of the morning. Those early morning hours are the best for getting many of the products of the market garden from the field to the packing shed before the heat of the sun gets into them. Rapid harvest, quick transportation from field to washroom, proper washing, and packing are very essential, particularly during the months of July, August and September. They mean much to the quality of the goods when sold. It takes little to shrink values in perishable products. It takes care to maintain values. Watch these places where leaks often occur to make profit.

Celery Blight Control

The fight against celery blight is on. Blight seems to be very prevalent early in the season, and in order to save the celery crop efficient control measures must be adopted. At the Market Garden Field Station in 1922, spraying with 5-5-50 Bordeaux every 10 days gave splendid control. Dusting gave less perfect control, approximately 75% as satisfactory as spraying. We do not know yet whether dusting can be made more efficient than it has been in our test. We hope that it can be. We know that some of the market gardeners have been so successful with spraying that they will continue it and at a profit. In several large celery growing sections spraying is a regular practice.

NEWS OF THE FARM BUREAU

FARM BUREAU

OFFICERS MEET

Representatives of the ten states comprising the Northeast Group of Farm Bureau Federations gathered at Albany, New York, on August 2 and 3 and discussed problems of organization, relationships and programs of work. It was the fourth annual conference of this kind and it was held at the Ten Eyck Hotel.

Unfortunately, Massachusetts did not have as large a delegation as usual. This was due to the fact that very few farm officers from the various counties felt that they could spare the time from their work. New Hampshire, New York, Vermont, New Jersey and many other of the other states made up the deficit in numbers.

President O. E. Bradfute, of the national organization, was the chief speaker, his subject being "The American Farm Bureau Federation in the East". Other important topics on the program were "Coöperative Buying and Its Relation to Our Economic Situation", by H. E. Babcock, General Manager, G. L. F. Exchange; "Eastern States Exchange and the Farm Bureau", by Howard W. Selby; "The Farm Bureau—Where is It Going and Why", by M. C. Burritt, Extension Director, New York State

All of these subjects were fully discussed. In addition, there were the usual state reports, all of which showed that progress is being made. A special Home Economics session was held on August 2nd, presided over by Mrs. A. E. Brigden, President, New York State Federation of Home Bureaus.

The program of the entire conference was in the hands of the New York Federation, and they proved to be excellent hosts.

Grain Pool Goes Over

Every county in the State, where the Farm Bureau coöperated with the Eastern States Exchange in promoting the grain pool, is enthusiastic over the anticipation, in most cases. Not all of the figures are tabulated as yet. Middlesex apparently holds the record, with approximately 4,500 tons signed up. Bristol reports 2,400 tons, and Berkshire practically as much.

One big question now being asked is what will happen if the market continues to go down rather than up. Farm leaders are not worried much over the prospect. Besides, they have faith that the men who signed are more than willing to take their chances. Past statistics show that there is a rise nine years out of ten.

Daylight Saving Fight Still On

Continuation of the fight to repeal the so-called daylight saving law was unanimously approved by members of the State Federation Executive Committee at their recent mid-summer meeting during Farmers' Week at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst. William P. Wharton, of Groton, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, was instructed to take every possible step to bring this about, and he was pledged hearty support, both moral and financial, from the counties.

An unusually large grist of important business was put through in record time under the guidance of President Howard S. Russell, who presided. Every county except Hampden was represented. Not the least encouraging part was the treasurer's report, which showed more than one half of this year's budget already received. Some of the counties have made excellent records in securing renewals, especially Franklin, Hampden, Middlesex and Worcester. There is still need, however, for immediate funds in order to take care of current expenses.

Plans were announced for a series of Farm Bureaus get-togethers in the fall. The idea will be to hold meetings in several places in each county. The use of a motion picture theater will be secured and each program built around films produced by the American Farm Bureau Federation. Thus all who attend will see the Farm Bureau story on the screen and will carry away a more lasting impression than if they were merely to hear addresses. The first of these rallies will be held in October, and they will continue through November. Hampshire claims credit for originating the idea and will probably start the ball rolling.

All agricultural associations listed and approved by the State Department of Agriculture are invited by the Executive Committee of the Federation to take advantage of a new plan whereby officers may be bonded at a very nominal rate. The Federation holds a so-called "schedule bond" at its office, and names may be added to it at any and all times. A saving of as much as eighty per cent in some cases can be made in this way. Letters announcing the plan have been mailed to all the various associations to which it is thought to be interesting.

The Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc., will expand its present Boston sales facilities by adding a potato distribution sales office on August 1 to sell for the Maine Potato Exchange. Information received this week at the Federated office, according to Sales Manager John F. Deegan, indicates that the first shipments by the Maine Potato Exchange

Piper Praises Farm Bureau

"Until today, I did not realize what a really fine piece of coöperative work the Farm Bureau is doing right here in the old Bay State in showing farmers how to work together," writes Harry L. Piper in a leading article on "New Work for Farm Bureau" in the "New England Homestead" for July 28th. "It was considerable of an eye-opener to learn that many of the county farm bureaus, the membership organization of farmers, had their own part or full time managers, going about the country assisting in coöperative buying and selling, taking up the problems of the farmers where the county agent, the educational leader, leaves off.

"It's a new development and one which I believe other farm bureaus can study with profit. It fits the situation. It is building up a piece of machinery that will stand hard usage and still remain in workable condition. Compared to some of the 'coöperative' organizations in New England the Massachusetts Farm Bureau plan looks like a sturdy plow made of staunch wood and steel compared with a racing automobile. The plow really works."

Mr Piper then goes on to tell the story of the development of the Federation's program in the light in which he sees it.

This article has resulted in many expressions of approval, many of them coming from farmers who have allowed their dues to lapse.

Do You Want a Copy?

"Coöperative Marketing; the Golden Rule in Agriculture" is the name of a book recently issued by the American Farm Bureau Federation. It is written by Herman Steen, Editor of the "Prairie Farmer". Mr. Steen has paid personal visits to more coöperative marketing associations than any other man of the writing profession.

This volume is a picture book of the coöperative movement, describing a grain elevator here, a livestock association there, coöperative movement, cotton selling in the South, a coöperative egg association in far-away Canada, etc. It is entirely devoid of propaganda of any sort. The Federation offers it, beautifully printed and well bound, at one dollar.

The book is as interesting as fiction and will prove wonderfully instructive to all who are directly or indirectly interested in coöperative efforts. It fills a long-felt need for just the information it contains. It will, without doubt, have a great influence in helping the movement.

will begin about August 20. Growing conditions of the crop, however, indicate that there will be no general digging before September 6.

HOME MAKING

NUTRITION GROUP
FINISHES PROJECT

The summary meeting of the East-hampton Meal Planning group was held as an afternoon tea. Having studied meal planning it was very essential that a correct luncheon be served, that is, one that would not spoil our suppers. The luncheon was very simple but very delicious and consisted of a fruit salad made from marshmallows, dates, and fresh pineapple with oatmeal macaroons and iced graped juice.

Miss Queal lead a discussion and demonstrated the various kinds of table setting and service. The results of the meetings were summarized and are as follows:

- 6 received valuable information on adequate diet.
- 5 received valuable information on variety in meals.
- 2 Mothers secured their children to take milk.
- 3 Mothers secured their children to take vegetables.
- 5 being helped with constipation.
- 3 being helped with headaches.
- 3 homes serving more milk.
- 6 homes serving more fruits and vegetables.
- 5 homes serving more whole grains.
- 2 homes serving less sweets.
- 1 home serving more eggs.
- 42 homes reached by women passing on information.

HOMEMAKERS' MEETINGS
WELL ATTENDED

Laurel Park

The Home Demonstration Agent conducted a class for the homemakers for six mornings during chautauqua week at Laurel Park. Between thirty and forty women attended these meetings every day. The women came from all over the state though a large percentage were from Hampshire County.

The first morning Professor William Cole gave a very interesting talk on Food Preservation and demonstrated the making of jellies and jams using the three extraction method.

Tuesday the agent held a sewing class and taught thirty-four women to make bound buttonholes and set-in pockets. Numerous short cuts and different finishing and decorative stitches were shown.

The third morning was spent on a discussion of meal planning. Miss Bertha Wood, Dietitian at Mt. Hermon and Northfield Schools had already given the women an entertaining talk on the subjects so the agent supplemented this talk

ARE YOU GOING TO BE A
PRIZE WINNER THIS FALL

Fairs will soon be here and you will want to bring in some jars of jelly, jams and canned products to exhibit. You will also want to go home with a blue ribbon. In order to do this your products must be of the highest quality.

It is not an easy matter to judge these products and explain just why one jam is better than another so a score card has been made to help the judge as well as the exhibitor. Following is the score card for jellies, jams, marmalades and conserves.

Texture	25%
Consistency	20%
Clearness	15%
Flavor	20%
Color	20%
	100%

If you will judge your products according to this score before you bring them to the fair you may not be as disappointed when the prizes are awarded.

The score card for canned products is different and is as follows:

Product:	
Packing; fullness, attractiveness....	15%
Uniformity; size, shape	10%
Color; intensity, evenness	15%
Texture; over-cooked or under-cooked	20%
Juice:	
Clearness	15%
Consistency	5%
Proportion of Product to juice....	15%
Label	5%
	100%

Bring your score up to 100%.

with some real definite data that the women could follow in planning their meals and in scoring their families to see just how near they came to living a perfect life as far as eating was concerned.

Thursday and Friday were spent in caning chairs and a number of women who had no chair at the camp that needed repairing came to receive the instructions intending to cane their chair seats after returning home. Enough cane was sold to do twenty-nine chairs so results are really expected.

Saturday Mrs. Harriet Haynes, Home Management Specialist from the Massachusetts Agricultural College, gave a very interesting lecture on one phase of the Home Management Project—the efficient kitchen. The women discussed their various difficulties and problems that confronted them in their own kitchens and remedies were suggested.

HORTICULTURAL
MANUFACTURES

The following table of returns in canned products from given amounts of raw materials is the result of records made in the M. A. C. Laboratory, and is believed to be reasonably accurate. The production is average for first class raw materials.

From this tabulation or record it should be possible to figure quite accurately what the cost of production for any of the materials mentioned will be.

Asparagus

One dozen bunches makes 6 pint jars "stalks" and 2 pint jars "cut".

It takes one person one hour of time to wash, cut, blanch and pack.

Peas

One bushel makes 14 pint jars. It takes one person four hours to shell, grade, blanch and pack.

String Beans

One bushel makes 20 pint jars. It takes one person three hours to string, cut, wash, blanch and pack.

Corn

100 ears make 20 pint jars. It takes one person three hours to husk, silk, blanch, cut and pack.

Beets

One bushel (60 lbs.) makes 40 pint jars. It takes one person three hours to wash, grade, remove skins and pack.

Carrots

One bushel (60 lbs.) makes 40 pint jars. It takes one person three hours to wash, grade, remove skins and pack.

Greens

One bushel makes 7 pint jars. It takes one person one and one-half hours to wash, sort, blanch and pack.

Tomatoes

One bushel (60 lbs.) makes 25 pint jars. It takes one person one and one-half hours to wash, trim, blanch, cut and pack.

TRY THIS

This is the recipe that was used for the oatmeal macaroons served at the East-hampton summary meeting.

- 2 eggs
- 1 cup sugar
- 2½ cups Quaker Rolled Oats
- 1 tsp. baking powder
- Pinch of salt
- 1 tsp. vanilla

Beat eggs and add sugar, salt and baking powder. Add the rolled oats and the flavoring. Drop by spoonfuls on well greased tins or pans lined with greased paper. Bake in moderate oven until light brown.

HAMPSHIRE HOMEMAKERS WELL REPRESENTED AT FARMERS' WEEK

It has been the custom for the last few years to not only have good outside speakers but to have the homemakers from all the counties represented and have part in the program.

The arrangement this year for the giving of reports was a very agreeable one. Instead of each county representative giving her report one after another they all entered together and conversed with one another giving the required information. Hampshire County was represented by Mrs. Clifton Johnson, Hadley, for the Advisory Council; by Mrs. H. C. Strong, Easthampton for the nutrition project; Mrs. S. R. Parker, Amherst, for clothing and Miss Stella Duda, Easthampton, for the millinery and dress form work.

HEIGHTS OF WORKING SURFACES

Practically all tables, cabinets, sinks, tubs, stoves and other working surfaces are built too low for the worker. This means unnecessary fatigue due to incorrect stooping, bending and straining of the muscles. This unnecessary fatigue makes one discontented and dissatisfied with her work.

One should see that all working surfaces are adjusted to the correct height for tallest person who is to work at them. This means a comfortable position for the body. Generally speaking, the back should be straight, if bending is necessary let it be at the hips. A short person can use a platform for the high working surface whereas if the working surface is too low the tall person will be compelled to stoop thus causing undue fatigue.

Such processes as dishwashing, preparation of vegetables, mixing cakes, etc., are done with the elbow bent at right angles and the back should be straight. In kneading bread, washing, ironing, etc., the arm is used more nearly straight so a lower working surface is required. Some types of work are easier to do on a still higher surface than suggested above. One can readily see that in any kitchen it is desirable to have working surfaces of varying heights adjusted according to the type of work that is to be done there.

Keep in mind that equipment adjusted to the correct height makes for comfort in working, lessens fatigue, and thereby increases your efficiency.

Following is a suggestive chart of the heights of working surfaces:

Height of worker	Sink height from floor to base of sink inches	Height for other working surfaces for standing inches	Height of stool for sitting inches
5 ft.	29½	31½	22
5 ft. 1 in.	30	32	23
5 ft. 2 in.	30½	32½	24
5 ft. 3 in.	31	33	25
5 ft. 4 in.	31½	33½	26
5 ft. 5 in.	32	34	27
5 ft. 6 in.	32½	34½	28

A good height for the sink is to have it placed high enough so that the palms of the hands may rest on the floor of the sink when the worker is standing erectly.

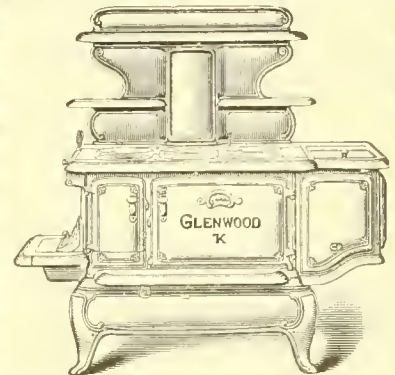
Keep in mind that those heights are merely suggestive, every homemaker must try out the right adjustment for herself as much depends upon the length of her back and length of her arms. Find out for yourself what working surface level is most satisfactory for you and adjust your table, sink and set tubs to this height. One should also keep in mind that some surfaces should be adjusted to the correct height for work when sitting. Most homemakers do not sit down to do as much of their work as they should. Make it a habit to sit down for part of your work at least. It will save energy and reduce fatigue.

By courtesy of the author, the above table is taken from "Household Engineering" by Christine Fredericks.

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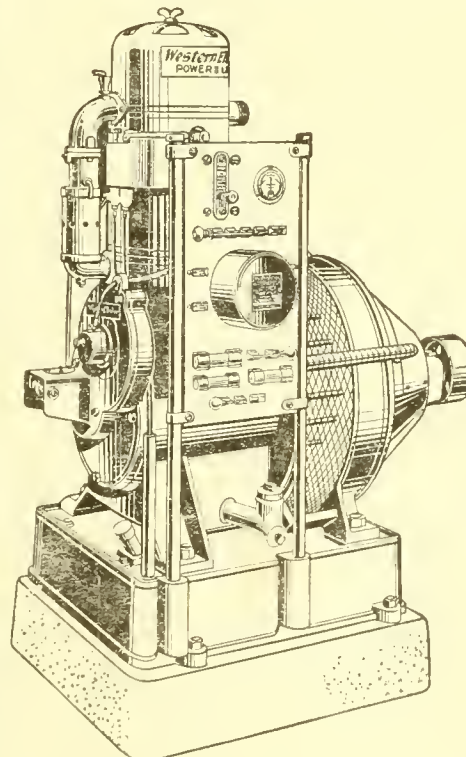
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CLUB WORK

CHAMPION CAMP AT
AMHERST GREAT SUCCESS

The club champions of Hampshire County gathered at the rooms of the Hampshire County Extension Service for lunch on July 20th and enjoyed a pleasant hour becoming acquainted with one another before leaving to spend the week at the club camp in Amherst.

There were three state champions from the county: Irving Johnson of Hadley, Corn; Alfred Morey of Cummington, Potato; and Robert Cutter of Hatfield, Beef. The County champions were: William Chmura of Hadley, 1922 Corn; Theodore Meschicovsky of Easthampton, 1922 Garden; Alice Randall of Belchertown, 1922 Calf; Kathleen King of South Amherst, 1922 Canning; Robert Beals of Lithia, 1922 Pig; Doris Cadrett of Pelham, 1923 Food; Earl Martin of Pelham, 1923 Handicraft; Roger West of Hadley, 1923 Poultry. It is much regretted that Eva Parent, 1923 County Sewing Champion, was unable to attend camp on account of illness.

The boys' camp was at the Drill Hall and the girls' camp at the North Dormitory.

While at camp Roger West won second prize in a poultry judgment contest.

Every morning there were trips to various parts of the campus. The club members were given many worthwhile talks by various professors during the week. Each evening there was a special get-together for a good time and one afternoon the whole camp went to Mt. Sugarloaf. The boys and girls attended much of the Farmers' Week program.

At the close of camp Commissioner Gilbert presented each of the state champions with a five dollar gold piece.

All the campers enjoyed the week and each one is trying to win the trip another year. Every club member in the county has an equal chance. The camping trip goes to the champion of each project.

CLOVER LEAVES

Mr. E. C. Harlow, the Jersey Breeder of Amherst, is certainly a real friend of club work. His own daughter, a girl in Hatfield and a calf club member in Franklin County have bought calves from him this year. These calves were all sold to the club members at a nominal price and the calves were the best in his herd. This means the calves were exceptionally good. His own daughter did not in any way have an advantage. Mr. Harlow is interested and keeps in touch with the calves he has put out. He be-

EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION NEW CLUB AGENT
SEPT. 16-22, 1923

September 18 is "Poultry Day"

September 18th will be "Poultry Day" and all club members exhibiting poultry will be invited to spend the day at the Exposition to receive their prize money and see as much of the entire Exposition as possible under trained leadership. Travelling expenses, admission to the grounds and meals while there will be provided free of charge.

Every club member in Hampshire County who is the owner of pure-bred poultry should certainly take advantage of this splendid opportunity to compete in this high-class show and visit the Eastern States Exposition with its many varied attractions.

Following is the poultry prize list:

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
Hen	\$3.00	\$2.50	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$.75
Pullet.....	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75
Cock.....	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75
Cockerel.....	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75
Pen.....	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	.75

CLASSIFICATION

Fancy Show

Above prizes will be awarded on hens, pullets, cockerels and pens in the following classes: Barred Plymouth Rock, White Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte (all competing), White Leghorn, Mediterranean varieties (all except Leghorn competing against each other), Any other variety (all competing against each other), Cocks (all varieties competing).

Utility Show

Above prizes will be awarded on pullets and hens in the following classes: Barred Plymouth Rock, White Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte (all varieties competing), Rhode Island Red (both varieties competing), White Leghorn, Mediterranean varieties (all except Leghorn competing against each other), Any other variety (all competing against each other), Cocks (all American breeds competing against each other), Cocks (all breeds of any other variety competing against each other), Cockerels (all American breeds competing against each other, Cockerels (all breeds of any other variety competing against each other).

lies in encouraging boys and girls to raise dairy stock and good stock. He certainly is giving the club members he is interested in the best kind of a start.

The Assistant County Club Agent reports that the canning and garden clubs are progressing nicely. A meeting is held each week with the individual clubs where demonstrations are given followed by the formal business meeting and

APPOINTED

The Trustees of the Hampshire County Extension Service appointed Norman F. Whippen as County Club Agent at their last meeting. With Club Work so well organized in the County, the trustees had a hard job to select a man whom they thought would be able not only to maintain the high standard of club work, but capable of increasing this important part of Extension Work.

Mr. Whippen comes highly recommended from New Hampshire, having built up club work in Merrimack County from the beginning, till it is now one of the best organized counties in the state. He graduated from the University of New Hampshire in 1918 and served overseas. After the war Mr. Whippen took up cow testing work and also had experience managing a dairy farm before taking up club work. With this experience, the Trustees feel that they and the people of Hampshire County are fortunate in securing Mr. Whippen's services. Mr. Whippen starts work here September first. With so many fairs to take care of, it may be some time before he can see every club leader personally. We are sure every club leader and every club member will give him their whole hearted support.

MORE CHAMPIONS PICKED

Winter Clubs

The handicraft championship in the county goes to Earl Martin of Pelham, a third year member.

The second place and a close runner to the champion is Winifred Sears of Goshen, a second year member.

Reno Smith of South Amherst placed third.

Eva Parent of Granby wins the championship in the garment club.

Hazel Martin of Pelham and Evelyn Kimball of Pelham tied for second place.

Doris Cadrett of Pelham is our champion in the Food Club.

Ruth Besaw of Huntington wins second place.

an entertainment. The canning club members can a product each week, emphasis being laid on the fruit and vegetable in season in order to stress the economics of canned products.

Each club has a name which is intended to represent the final goal for which the members are working. On the whole the clubs have been very successful due to the interest of the members and their families.

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JUNIOR SCHOOLS AT M. A. C.

Dept. of Horticultural Manufactures

During two weeks in June, 1923, the Junior Service in coöperation with the Department of Horticulture Manufactures carried on three Laboratory Schools in Food Preservation for Junior Club Leaders and Members. Each of these Schools was two and one-half days in length thus giving five 2½ hour laboratory sessions and also time for round table and summary meetings. The laboratory sessions were packed full of actual practice and in this brief space of time a very comprehensive and well rounded series of problems was studied.

Poultry Pointers

Continued from page 1, column 1
culling gives an opportunity to thoroughly clean and disinfect the laying houses.

Clean Houses Thoroughly

The thorough cleansing of a poultry house is no small task, especially when so many of them have dirt floors. The first operation, which usually is the last on too many farms, is to sweep down the building and to remove the accumulated filth. This really is just a beginning. With dirt floors the sand or gravel should be taken out till fresh earth is reached. The whole floors should be disinfected with a solution of 2 ounces of corrosive sublimate in 15 gallons of water. One gallon of this solution should be used on every 10 square feet of floor space. For example a house 16 x 20 would need 32 gallons of solution to be entirely effective. It would be well to thoroughly disinfect the drop boards with this same solution. The walls and nests should be sprayed with a coal tar disinfectant and then white washed. Then fresh sand for the floor should be brought in.

Moving Means Vacation

Pullets always take a vacation when they are moved. Such being the case it is good business to have them take this vacation before egg production starts. They should be in winter quarters when they are twenty-four weeks old, then the vacation is on their own time and not at the expense of egg production. Another point of importance is that pullets will do better if confined to the houses than they will if allowed to have yard room. Naturally it is necessary to provide proper houses and adequate ventilation. At this time of year the windows in the back of the laying houses are a great help to ventilation and later on they remove the necessity of pulling the litter out from under the dropping boards.

It is important to provide plenty of litter and about twice as much green feed as you think is necessary. If the pullets have come from a good range, they have been able to get this themselves. The usual practice is to under-estimate their needs.

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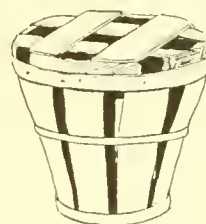
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Apples, etc.

14 Quart	\$60 per 1000
8 Quart	\$56 per 1000
4 Quart	\$48 per 1000

Other things for the fruit and
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HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

Paradichlorobenzene for Peach Borers

Continued from page 1, column 2

the soil as high as the highest point at which gum is exuding. The gas goes down rather than up.

3. Distribute $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 ounce of the chemical evenly in a band 1 inch wide around the trunk. The nearest crystals should be at least 1 inch from the bark. *Do not use more than 1 ounce per tree.*

4. Place several shovelfuls of fine soil over the crystals and compact it into a cone-shaped pile with the back of a shovel. Do not move the crystals up against the bark.

5. Remove the mound after 4 to 6 weeks or before the ground freezes.

B. Trees 3 to 6 years old

1. The treatment for young trees has not yet been carefully worked out. Heavy dosage will injure the trees. Not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per tree should be used and the mound of earth should be removed after 2 to 3 weeks if there has been some hot weather to vaporize the Paradichlorobenzene.

C. Trees less than 3 years old

1. Treatment not yet determined. It is safer to remove the bores by hand.

CAUTION—Do not use Paradichlorobenzene on apple trees. It will kill them.

How many growers have noted the moist condition of the soil under a plant's leaves as compared with the extreme dryness all around the plant? In the June notes it was mentioned that evaporation from the surface soil is often very great as compared to the loss of moisture through plant leaves. Watch this condition.

AN EFFECTIVE RAT POISON

Barium Carbonate Readily Taken—Slow Action Lets Rats Leave Premises

How to get rid of rats is a problem that often confronts the farmer or housekeeper. It is out of the question in many instances to rat-proof the barn, dwelling, grain room or poultry house. Various methods of destroying the pest are followed but in nearly every case some sort of poison is tried. For effectiveness, barium carbonate, not yet commonly known, is outstanding in its qualities for rat riddance.

Powered barium carbonate is inexpensive, odorless, tasteless and slow in its action, so that rats are apt to leave a building before dying. In use, it should be mixed thoroughly with some bait, about one part of the powder to four parts bait. Hamburg steak, sausage meat and liver are good meat baits; sliced apples, mashed banana, boiled carrots or

canned corn, and rolled oats, bread flour, etc., are also effective. It is advised to use a variety of bait, meat, vegetable or fruit, and a cereal, to give the rats a choice. Barium carbonate can be worked into soft baits with the hands or a spoon. Sliced baits, such as apples or bread, should have the poison sifted on and then rubbed in well. Keep to the proportion of 1 to 4, poison and bait.

Distribute the poisoned food in the places frequented by the rats, about a teaspoonful of each of the three varieties

chosen for use. If the rats are known to be numerous, place the groups of bait from 10 to 20 feet apart. Remove the untouched bait each day. Fresh bait is taken more readily.

Around poultry houses, etc., the bait must be so placed that it will not be taken by fowl or other animals than the rats. It is slow poison but dangerous. Any rat poison has the objection that extreme care must be taken to prevent its being taken by mistake but the qualities of this newer poison fit it for rat extermination.

Concreting on the Farm Is Simple, Profitable

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(Continued from page 1, column 3)

market in order that he may choose those crops which are most salable and provide a sufficient margin of profit to return him some net gain. Since the market is constantly changing, and since it is very likely that a farmer will produce a number of crops maturing at different times of the year, he must constantly change his farm organization.

In choosing his main crops the farmer must be guided by three questions: First, what will the crop cost per unit? Second, how many units of the product can I produce? Third, what is the market price per unit? All three questions must be answered before the farmer can say whether he should or should not produce a crop. The spread between cost of production and market price may be made by reducing either the costs of farm production or the costs of marketing or both, or by obtaining a greater price for the product. Consequently any change in methods of marketing such as the formation of a coöperative society which will eliminate certain marketing costs, or any increase in the market price due to great demand, or to better quality of the product, or to marketing at a different place, or at a different time, will probably enable the farmer to reap greater returns and to lay greater stress on the production of that particular crop.

That methods of marketing are important in farm organization may be shown by study of farm records. A few years ago one hundred or more farm management records were obtained in the Connecticut Valley from men whose principal cash crop was either tobacco or onions. These farms were listed in the order of size of labor income received, number one having the largest labor income amounting to between \$3,000 and \$4,000 and running down to number one hundred, who had no labor income or had received too little to pay expenses. It was noteworthy that these one hundred farmers had received very different prices per pound or per bushel for their tobacco and onions. Also, it was interesting to note that those farmers who had the largest labor income were usually those who had received the best prices for their products. Just as an experiment I multiplied the yields of the best farmers by the prices received by the poorest farmers for those products and per contra gave the poorest farmers the same prices for their tobacco and onions as the best farmers received. I was really surprised at the result. While the order of farmers was not entirely reversed by the process, the poorest farmers were put far up in the list and the best farmers were reduced to positions far below the average. It is probable that they had a better

bargaining ability and were able to sell at a better price because they had large quantities or because they knew more about markets, sold at a different time, and were able to extract a better price from the buyer. At any rate, it was evident that the method of marketing and the bargaining ability of the farmers had a tremendous influence on the labor incomes of the farmers.

Everybody knows the importance of a location on a good road or near a good market. A farmer who has a good local market will organize his farm differently from the farmer who must ship his products. It is very questionable whether it is possible for a Massachusetts farmer to engage successfully in dairying and obtain the major part of his income by selling milk on the wholesale market. It is also very questionable whether poultry production can be carried on successfully in this state unless the poultryman finds a special market for his product, poultry, eggs or baby chicks.

Indeed, on the whole, it would seem that a good deal of the agriculture of Massachusetts must be organized on the basis of selling farm products of high grade to those who are willing to pay a high price for a superior quality of product. The successful market organization of the cranberry growers of Massachusetts is probably responsible for their success. Without a secure market it is not likely that cranberry growing would be profitable. The Portuguese farmers of the Cape who are raising strawberries and turnips and who have organized a coöperative society to sell these products seem in general to have solved the problem of successful farm organization. Without the coöperative society for selling their products it is doubtful whether many of them could engage profitable in agriculture at that place. We are rather firm in the belief that the permanent success of dairy farmers in a number of sections in Massachusetts is dependent on the organization of a coöperative retail milk plant which will distribute directly to customers a high grade of milk and will dispose of the milk which can not be sold at retail in some satisfactory manner.

On the whole, it would seem that commercial agriculture is dependent on the market, and farm organization must from the very beginning take into account market methods, market qualities and consumers. Moreover, it is probable that to the southern New England farmer these considerations far outweigh considerations even of soil and climate in the choice of the products which he can profitably raise.

A. E. Cance.

H. D. SMITH

Hatfield, Mass.

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SUMMARY OF COUNTY CLOTHING PROJECT

Four groups began the project so late in the season that their second dresses have not been made. These groups are planning to finish up the work as soon as possible so that the figures in the dress column will be larger than they are now.

Number of women adopting project 131.

Number of women carrying project through 95.

Number of women carrying part of project 36.

Machines in good running order 109.

Women who are using binder and hemmer successfully 94.

Aprons made 237.

Guide patterns in use 86.

Women reporting improved practices in choice of color and line 86.

Women reporting improved practices in selection of material 92.

Women passing on information 71.

Women receiving information 253.

Women reporting increased confidence in handling clothing problems 122.

Prevent Weed Seeds

Persistent weeds need insistent treatment. Insist that they be pulled out by the roots and carried off the place. This is the only way to insure getting the land cleaned. Remember that one year's seeding means several years' weeding. It is well to know your land before you sow your crop, particularly with reference to weed infestation. Reports have come in that not a few carrots have had to be plowed in because the weeds got the better of them. They are one crop which starts very slowly and must be handled with care during their early growth. Put the strong, quick growing kinds on land where weed control is more serious, other things being equal, and there will be less difficulty than if the weak growing types of plants are started on weedy areas. This is a matter of labor saving which is important. The season is rather late for advice on hoeing because the bulk of the hoeing comes in late spring and early summer. However, most growers need little advice on this subject. Their greatest need is for more efficient labor at the right season. This paragraph is to call attention to having the right tools. Some are better than others. Study them and try out some. You may find it a big saving.

Does the Iceberg lettuce succeed with you? I keep hearing reports about success with it. One Massachusetts market gardener reported that he was succeeding well with it, planted 14" apart, was selling nine heads to a box, and getting a good price for it. It is too large to put more than nine heads in a box.

(Continued on page 11, column 1)

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Coupe	" " " " "	550.00
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All prices F. O. B. Detroit

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Important Changes in the Household Arts Department SMITH'S AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

The new head is Hazel A. Ross—Graduate of Framingham, Student at Harvard, Woman's Industrial Union, and Hyannis. Ten years in charge of Cooking and Lunch Work, Pilgrim High School. A leader in war work. A community and home worker.

A new law requires country towns to pay part of traveling expenses

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Cookery	Household Management
Preservation of Foods	Household Arithmetic and Accounts
Household Sanitation	Textiles
Sewing and Dressmaking	Household Science
Millinery	English Literature
Laundering and Renovating	History
First Aid and Home Nursing	Civics
Child Welfare	Social Problems
Drawing and Designing	Household Magazine Reading
Home Furnishings	Physical Training and Games
Handicrafts	

WRITE THE DIRECTOR

Prevent Weed Seeds

Continued from page 10, column 1

The better we satisfy our buyers, and particularly the consumers, the larger our business will grow. To have all of our growers growing the best varieties will be to increase our market for our goods. There are many other things beside seed quality which enter into this question, but this is a fundamental.

The American Farm Bureau Federation has worked out a definite and comprehensive plan for storing surplus wheat on farms and financing it under the new Intermediate Credit and Warehouse Acts. The plan was proposed by Gray Silver, Washington Representative. Minnesota is the first State Farm Bureau to approve the plan. The plan as passed upon by the executive officers of the American Farm Bureau Federation is enunciated by President O. E. Bradfute in the following statement:

"Wheat selling below \$1 per bushel is a national tragedy in America. It is tragedy not only to the farmer who grows the wheat at a loss, but also to the consumer—the business man and the laborer—who must ultimately depend on that farmer's wheat dollar for their continued prosperity and happiness.

"The American Farm Bureau Federation believes that coöperative marketing is the ultimate solution to the national wheat price problem. We are now at work on a national coöperative grain marketing policy being formulated upon instruction from our members. Under this plan, the growers of the Nation will in effect place their grain in a common bin and will merchandise it in an orderly way over the consumptive period, instead of dumping it on an already overloaded market during the four months following harvest. Coöperative marketing of wheat will unquestionably solve the price problem to the benefit of both producer and consumer. But except, in a few sections the southwest and the northwest, coöperative marketing is not ready to meet the present wheat crisis."

CAPITAL COMES LAST

Professor Warren's Opinion

"Last of all the young man who is going into farming needs capital. The young man is likely to think that this is the first and greatest need, but it is not. He needs to know how to use the capital before it comes into his possession and it is almost invariably true that a man is able to borrow all the capital that he can wisely use. If a man wants capital, he should go to the bank.

"The young man who wishes to secure the control of capital, that is, credit, must ever be careful about paying his small debts. The man who doesn't pay the

one, two or three dollar debt, gets a name for carelessness that stays with him. The young farmer is poor. He always will be poor. The reason for it lies in the fact that he thinks of too many opportunities and projects that he would like to carry out. But it must be remembered that *as a rule a man is poor either at the beginning or the end of his life.* The man who starts on a salary is not poor at the beginning; his poverty comes in his old age. The young man who takes up farming, acts wisely and works diligently, is poor in his youth, but not in his old age."

DID YOU GO IN?

The last week in July, a farmer came in to see us, looking pretty glum. You couldn't help but notice that something was on his mind. He looked as if his herd had been tuberculin condemned, at the very least. We were ready to hear the worst—but it wasn't as bad as that. We showed him before he got through that he didn't need much sympathy.

"I was calculating to get all my feed this year through the Pool," he explained, "but when the Eastern States man came around I wasn't quite sure of how much I'd need, so I didn't sign. I promised the fellow I'd send in my order as soon as I'd decided, but I put it off and put it off. When I finally got around to filling out the blank last night, my wife told me she'd read that the Pool had closed the Friday before. I wouldn't believe her, because I could have sworn that it was to stay open until the last of July. But she showed me where it said July 20th, in the last issue of the 'News.' Don't suppose there's any use in sending in the contract now, do you?"

We told him that his wife was right—that to the best of our knowledge the Pool

had closed positively a week before and that his Pool order probably couldn't be accepted now. His face fell about a mile.

"I feel like kicking myself," he said, "Got hold of a few bags of that Milkmore last year, and liked it so well I thought I'd go in heavy for it this winter. Had the contract all ready, except for filling in the tonnage, and then let the Pool slip by—just plain careless, that's all. Don't know of anyone who'd sell me some of theirs' later on do you? I'd be willing to pay someone a good bit over what it cost them, in order to have that feed for my stock this winter. Seems a shame to make those cows go another year on what I've been feeding—especially when it'll probably cost just as much as Milkmore."

We found that this farmer had the idea that now the Pool was over he couldn't buy the feeds again until next year's Pool. We explained to him that the entire line of Eastern States Dairy and Poultry Feeds are manufactured and sold the year round. The Pool is merely a special campaign for volume, to pass on to the farmer the savings made by buying on the low summer market, for winter use. And this man's failure to order through the Pool doesn't mean that he must go without the feeds a whole year, or even a month. He can order them any time, at market prices which lose the special Pool savings, but which are always favorable to the current price-schedule.

We wonder if any more of our readers are robbing themselves of these feeds, just because they "missed out" on the Pool. We advise such self-made martyrs to write to Springfield and let the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange show them how easily and economically they can supply themselves with these good feeds at any time—Pool or no Pool.

GRADES OR PUREBREDS?

Judging by the purchase price of some blooded stock, they should be fed nothing cheaper than molten gold. And yet, a \$10,000 purebred doesn't need any more or better feed than does the \$100 grade on the next farm.

Whatever the original investment, it is false economy to stint on feeding costs. No dairyman can afford to feed a ration of unknown quality to his milch cows. Regardless of their cash value, better feeding can better their production.

The Eastern States Rations give your cows every chance in the world to make good.

LET'S GET TOGETHER—NEIGHBOR!

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Co-operative Distributors of Feed, Grain, Seeds,
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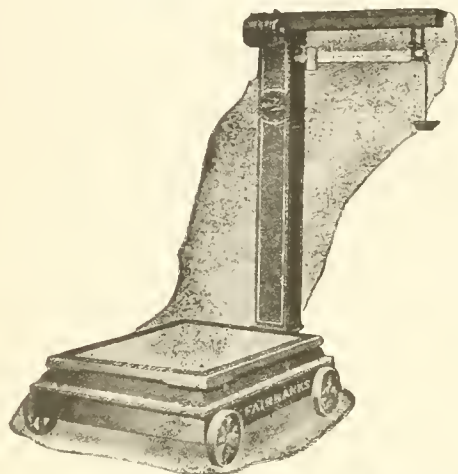
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Some with
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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. VIII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., SEPTEMBER, 1923

No. 9

TOP-DRESSING PERMANENT PASTURES

Prof. John B. Abbott Outlines Test Plans

Director Brooks of the Massachusetts Experiment Station demonstrated, many years ago, that it was possible in some cases to bring about a vast improvement in pasture sod by application of chemicals. Similar results have followed many of the pasture top-dressing tests conducted by Prof. Earl Jones, and later by the present writer, in coöperation with county agents. In some cases, however, satisfactory results have not been secured. Such failures, of course, have tended to discourage adoption of the practice of top-dressing pasture land, even though it is admittedly very profitable when it works out right.

As a result of the tests which have been conducted several facts stand out very plainly. The first one is that the improvement in quantity and quality of pasturage almost invariably comes about through a marked increase in the amount of white clover, *irrespective of the kind of fertilizer applied*. In some cases, on the Tillson farm at the Experiment Station, for example, potash and lime turn the trick and other chemicals such as acid phosphate are without effect. In other cases, such as in the vicinity of Great Barrington, for example, acid phosphate alone produces the desired result and other chemicals appear to be unnecessary. Yet in spite of the different treatments applied the final results in these two cases are almost identical. A photograph of an unfertilized plot compared with a potash plot at Amherst would do equally well as representing an unfertilized plot compared with an acid phosphate plot at Great Barrington.

The top-dressing problem, therefore, can not be solved by any empiric recommendation to apply this or that chemical with the certainty that the desired results will follow. The statement that "potash brings in clover" is true only in case potash is the deficient element, and the same is true for phosphoric acid and lime. It would be more nearly accurate to say that application of the deficient elements of plant food, particularly the mineral elements, tends to bring in clover.

Continued on page 10, column 1



POULTRYMEN AT LEGO'S PLANT

COME TO NORTHAMPTON

Three Big Fair Days
October 2, 3 and 4

YOUR County Fair will be held in Northampton, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 2-4. Indications are that it will be the best ever.

The directors have spared neither time nor money to make this the best fair ever held in the county. An honest effort to eliminate all objectionable features of the midway has been made. Premium lists have been carefully revised and in many cases larger amounts are offered than in previous years.

The real test of the fair will be in the number of agricultural exhibits shown. You must have something on the farm of which you are justly proud. Why not show it at the fair so that others may know how well you are doing?

In the cattle department, premiums have been greatly increased over previous years in hopes that more of the good cattle of the county will be shown. Why not slick up a few of your best animals and show the people that Hampshire County has cattle as good as any?

The poultry department too offers worth while premiums on Cock, Hen, Cockerel, Pullet, pen of fowls (1 cock and 4 hens), pen of chickens, ducks and turkeys. We have a lot of good flocks

Continued on page 7, column 2

SUCCESSFUL POULTRY TOUR

Poultrymen Visit in Eastern Part
of County

One of the most successful field trips ever held in the county took place August 23 when seventy-five poultrymen from all parts of the county visited four successful plants in Belchertown, Enfield, Dana and Greenwich. Good weather, lively interest and fine roads helped make the trip a success. The plants visited were not models according to the definition "model, a small imitation of the real thing" for every one of them had a man sized job. The plants showed that success may be attained in a variety of ways but all had four points in common: Healthy Stock, Early Hatched, Comfortably Housed, Well fed and Cared for. These with Volume of Business always make successful plants.

Schmidt's Egg Plant

The tour started at Ed. L. Schmidt's plant in Belchertown. This plant is conducted solely as a market egg proposition with broilers and fowl as necessary by-products. Twenty-eight hundred day-old Rhode Island Red chicks were purchased the middle of March. In this way the birds are all of one age and labor is greatly reduced. As soon as the cockerels weigh two pounds, they are sold as broilers.

Continued on page 2, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

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Successful Poultry Tour

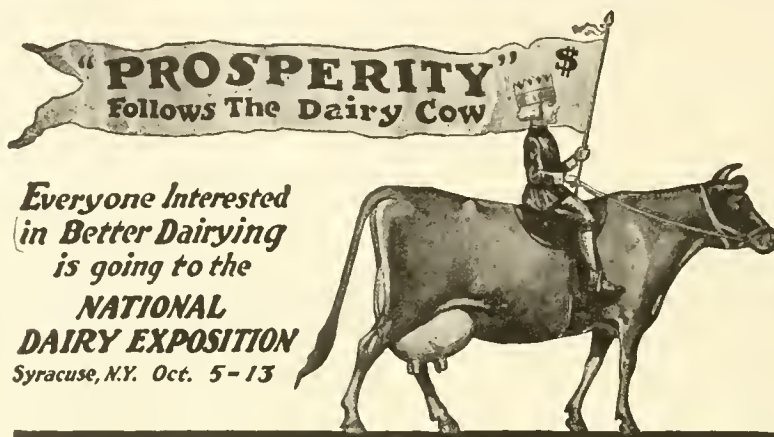
Continued from page 1, column 3

Some of those on the trip were surprised to see the relatively poor color of the birds on this plant. Mr. Schmidt however made it clear that he paid for red paint for his building but the chicks could be any color so long as they laid brown eggs and lots of them. The eggs he said were what brought in the "long green" and what was his favorite color.

Every corner possible has been cut on this plant to keep labor at a minimum. The chicks are grown on land but once in three years. Mash and cracked corn are before the chicks all of the time in hoppers, so feeding takes but little time. His watering system too is a labor saver. Running water is piped to the range. Then a hose is used to fill barrels and lard tubs in which faucets are fitted. These allow the water to drip into pans or crocks. In this way fresh water is always available and there is no hard work connected with it. In fact, the 2800 chicks are watered in less than half an hour each day.

Last year Mr. Schmidt had more pullets than he could house so he remodeled his barn, using the entire south side. Four pens were made which house 500

LET'S GO TO THE NATIONAL DAIRY EXPOSITION!



WANTED: Every dairyman in the County to visit the National Dairy Exposition at Syracuse, October 5-13. It is sure to furnish many ideas for the progressive farmer who wants to build up his dairy business because it assembles all the latest and best ideas on dairy methods from all parts of the country.

Syracuse is 224 miles from Northampton by auto. The roads are good and there are quite a few men going by machine. Some of the cars may not be full. Of course this is a waste! There are others who would like to go if they had the opportunity. Our aim is to bring these parties together so that all may go.

If you are going in your car and have room for any passengers, it will help if you would write the County Agent or telephone Northampton 53, telling us just how many men you can carry. Also what day you are leaving and how much per mile per passenger you would charge.

Those who wish transportation should also make their wants known so that arrangements can be made. The cost of transportation will not be over \$6.72 each way, we are sure. However to make the trip successful, we must know at once who is going. Do it now!

Probably most men will start Sunday, October 7, so as to be at the show Monday. Some will want to stay a couple days, one to see the judging, the other to look over the exhibits.

birds at a cost of \$250 for lumber. Two pens are on the first floor and two on the second. No difference was noted in the laying between pens on the first and second floor.

He Controls Moults

Two hundred and fifty pullets were in winter quarters. These birds never go out of the houses till they are sold as fowl next year. This is true of all of the hens on the plant. The day before, this pen of pullets laid 31 eggs. Some asked if Mr. Schmidt was not afraid these birds would moult. He stated that by using lights and by increasing the scratch feed to keep up the body weight of the birds, he had been able to successfully control moult of pullets. He uses the lights every night between 9 and 10 o'clock, starting about the middle of October.

Bartlett Breeds His Own

After having lunch at the Schmidt plant, the eighteen auto loads of poultryman went to Emory Bartlett's in Enfield. Mr. Bartlett started raising Leghorns in 1914 and 1915. Since that time no new birds have been brought to the plant. The first year the average production for

the flock was 120 eggs per bird. Last year the whole flock of about 700 birds averaged 180 eggs. His pen of birds in the Storrs Contest have averaged from 160 to 170 eggs per bird every year they have been entered.

The breeding operations on the plant are as follows: Every bird producing above 200 eggs in the pullet year is placed in the breeding pens if it also meets the standard weight, shape and color. At present there are 139 birds in the thirteen breeding pens. Each pen is headed by a pedigreed male and from these next year's flock is produced. Every egg coming from these pens is marked and the resulting chickens are banded individually so that a complete pedigree is kept. About 125 pullets representing each of the 13 matings are put into the trap nest house and records are kept for one year. In this way progeny of certain males and females are found which have the ability to transmit production to their offspring. By using pedigreed cockerels, this blood is intensified in the entire flock.

Mr. Bartlett says he has no breeding chart which he follows. His records are such that he can tell which males are

Continued on page 8, column 1

NEWS OF THE FARM BUREAU

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Work of Albany Conference

Several important recommendations and resolutions were adopted at the Northeast Farm Bureau Conference in Albany on August 2 and 3. The former came from the general session and the latter from the women's group. They are self-explanatory, for the most part, and are as follows:

"We, the members of the Conference of Northeastern Farm Bureau Federations assembled at Albany, New York, August 2 and 3, 1923, hereby adopt the following recommendations for the consideration of our state and county organizations:

"That we coöperate to the utmost with state and national conservation authorities in their efforts to focus attention upon and secure control of the blister rust disease now threatening the extermination of our white pines.

"That those considering the organization of overhead buying associations,—after carefully canvassing the local situation,—consult all sources likely to furnish facts based on past experiences along these lines, before definitely deciding to form and operate such an organization.

"That those northeast states from which livestock is shipped, or might profitably be shipped, to the Brighton market, make a survey of the situation with a view to coöperating in the establishment of a coöperative sales agency in said market.

"That we call the attention of certain railroads to the fact that their new ruling increasing minimum carloads of agricultural lime will make it exceedingly difficult for farmers in small communities to secure this material in usable quantities; therefore, there is real danger that less lime will be used, resulting detrimentally to such agricultural communities and, indirectly, resulting in much loss of business for the carriers.

"That county organizations recognize their great responsibility as collectors and trustees of state and national funds and that such moneys be forwarded regularly to the state offices, which shall in turn forward, immediately, the proper quotas to Chicago.

"That, if possible, arrangements be made whereby all local farm bureau directors will receive the Weekly News Letter issued by the Department of Information of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

"That each county endeavor to be represented by at least two delegates at all future conferences of this kind, and the time of holding such annual sessions be during the period from February 1 to March 15."

Resolutions Adopted by the Women

"Whereas, the billboard nuisance is an ever increasing menace to the enjoyment of the scenery along our highways, be it

"Resolved, that the woman's group of the northeastern section of the A. F. B. F. goes on record as being opposed to the same and will do all in their power to secure the abolishment of this nuisance and hereby urges the women of all sections of these states to aid in this work."

"Whereas, the women all over the world are interested in the same work and ideals, we, the women of the northeast group, express our most cordial coöperation, particularly with our near neighbor, Canada, and urge, in case of an international conference of English-speaking people, which is being agitated for the future, that we coöperate to the fullest of our ability."

"Whereas, women particularly appreciate the nutritive value of milk,

"Be it resolved that we urge the women to coöperate in every way with the committee on nutrition at the dairy conference at Syracuse in October."

"As the question of forming a home-makers' section of the northeastern group has arisen, the committee, after careful consideration, suggest that the matter be referred to each state with the request that a report be given at the next northeastern conference by a delegate from each state; also,

"That Mrs. Stillman of New Jersey, with such others as she may deem best, be a committee in the interim to act as leaders to draft a tentative plan and attend to necessary correspondence."

Farm Bureau Picnics

At least five County Farm Bureaus enjoyed picnics and field days during August. Franklin was the first, with a splendid affair at Mt. Hermon School on August 9th. About 500 people attended. It was a coöperative meeting with the Pomona Grange of that section.

A similar successful outing was enjoyed by the Hampshire County people at Hillside School, Greenwich, on Monday, August 13th. Secretary Griggs spoke for the State Farm Bureau at each of these meetings.

Middlesex turned out its usual quota of better than 1500 people and enjoyed a day featured by inter-town contests at Groton School.

President Howard P. Gilmore, of the Worcester County Farm Bureau, entertained fully 1000 members and friends at his Fay Mountain Farm, Westboro. Speaker B. Loring Young, of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, shared the platform with Dr. Walker.

As a result of these get-togethers, hundreds of Farm Bureau members now have

NATIONAL NEWS

"The Farm Bureau is a great forward movement which has rhythm as well as scope, and a sound like the march of a mighty army. It is good for us, the organized battalions of the farm, to time our crusade to music. We may well phrase our ideals and our inspirations in song. Farm Bureau people, strongly purposed, through their organized efforts, can say with the Psalmist, 'Let every thing that hath breath praise the Lord,'" says O. E. Bradfute, President, American Farm Bureau Federation.

A new and improved edition of "Official Farm Bureau Songs" is just off the press. This is the second edition of the Farm Bureau song-book. The first edition of 50,000 copies has been completely exhausted. The second edition is printed by the Department of Information to meet an increasing demand for official Farm Bureau songs. A number of boys' and girls' club songs are included in the new edition. The price of the songbook is 25¢ for single copies; 20¢ for orders of 50 to 100; 15¢ for orders over 100. Address inquiries or send money to the Department of Information, American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

a clearer insight into the accomplishments of the big organization to which they belong. Furthermore, they have become better acquainted with their friends from neighboring towns as a result of such county-wide meetings. There is no question but what the annual picnic is a Farm Bureau institution that has come to stay.

Daylight Saving

William P. Wharton of Groton, Chairman of the Federation Legislative Committee, has been devoting considerable time of late in an effort to ascertain what chance, if any, there may be to secure the repeal of the so-called daylight saving law in Massachusetts. Mr. Wharton has been holding conferences with a great many influential people who are in touch with both sides of the situation. A report will doubtless be forthcoming from his committee within another month.

Representatives of the Federation Committee on Coöperative Buying are about to consider plans for handling fertilizers during the coming season. The committee had a meeting several months ago with representatives of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange and entered into an agreement regarding the grain pool. Some similar action may be taken relative to fertilizers. It is planned to begin early in order to take advantage of the market if it happens to be low in the fall and early winter.

HOME MAKING

DO YOU KNOW JUST WHERE SEE YOURSELF IN A THE MONEY GOES? BECOMING HAT THIS "NEXT SEASON"

In these days of high costs, there are few families that do not have to figure close to pay the bills, and occasionally or habitually as the case may be,—lay by a few dollars for use later.

Of course there are exceptions, but the average housekeeper and head of family "mess and quarters" does not know just what it costs her per month or per week, to finance the thing. About all the average woman knows, sad to say, is, that all she gets she has to spend.

It is a fact, however, that the cost of providing meals can be regulated to quite an extent. It is therefore, in order for the home keeper to figure out what proportion of the family income should be spent on food and house, and when she has arrived at the proper figure, she should keep exact record of her expenditures and see just how she stands with her budget at the end of certain periods.

She may find that one week her food bill was large, and that the next week it was below the average. On looking through the list of expenses, she may discover that she was using large amounts of certain meats or vegetables which were unusually costly whereas other kinds would have been nearly as good to use. Possibly the season was too early, and the fruits or vegetables scarce and high.

She may discover that her family is a large meat consumer, which is often the case, and that meat costs the most of any one kind of provisions. Meat is demanded as food, but many families eat more than they need. Possibly the meat consumption can be reduced. Perhaps there are less expensive cuts of meat which could be palatably prepared.

There is fertile ground for thought when one has the facts before one as to just what the money went for and how far it went.

The budget system should be applied to the other expenses of the family: clothes, fuel, rent, amusements. In the latter, of course might be put the woman's occasional ice cream in the afternoon and the man's tobacco or candy or whatever little side issue it is in which the man indulges. These last often are large items.

The result of this system is, that after a length of time, the family can tell by an examination of their records where the funds go the fastest, and most important of all they can judge at what point they had best economize, be it clothes, food, fun or something else. All successful business is conducted in this way, and family financing can be conducted more successfully in the same manner. It can

How many women mentally trim hats during their idle moments in the street car, between the acts at the theatre, and even—sad to relate—in church when the service lags a bit? Probably every woman with an imagination sees herself in a becoming bonnet the next season. Why is it always the next season and why is she never quite satisfied with the hat that she is wearing?

In the case of the average woman the answer is this:—The season is getting late and she is still wearing the old hat and it does look so shabby toward the end, or she must have a new hat in a hurry for some social event and she hasn't a thing that is suitable. So she seizes a few minutes out of her busy life and goes shopping all by herself. She does not stop to think just what she wants, which shape will be most suitable or what color scheme will be most becoming and will go with her gowns. She simply starts out to buy a hat. Her imaginary planings have been in vain so far as putting them into execution is concerned. When she arrives at the shop the milliner doesn't know about the rest of her wardrobe and she really does not care very much about whether the hat is becoming or not so long as she makes the sale. The hat the woman wants is far too high in price so she ambles about among the cheaper products and tries to persuade herself that she can get along with something she doesn't want at all. That is the way the thing works out year after year and the wonderfully becoming head-gear is always a mirage.

A very charming and well dressed woman gives us this idea. She says "Whenever I see a pretty gown or hat either actually or in my mind's eye I go right home and make a sketch and write out the color scheme. When the time comes to buy a hat I have a house cleaning of my fashion notes, and take an inventory of my stock of materials and trimmings. If the hat is too difficult for me to make myself I gather all my materials together and visit my milliner who really tries to carry out my ideas."

Another woman says "I never go alone to buy a hat. I would just as soon think of going alone to buy an oriental rug. When I invest in anything so expensive I want someone with me on whose judgment I can rely."

A knowledge of hat making and trimming is of great value to the woman of moderate means. With the help of her

Continued on page 5, column 2

HAVE A PAIR OF KITCHEN SHEARS

In these days we are continually taking short cuts. All kinds of labor-saving devices are on the market, some cheap, others reasonable while the rest are wonderful electrical appliances which fill us with envied desire. But while many a housewife looks with longing eyes at some wonderful electrical machine, she often overlooks some cheap little thing that, if rightly used, would greatly lighten her work.

One of these is a pair of scissors which everyone has in the house, yet seldom thinks of using in the kitchen. Hung near the kitchen on a convenient hook, they come in handy dozens of times a day. Of course, any old pair of scissors will not do. They may do for cutting paper or string, but for culinary purposes one should have a good steel pair. They can be washed like a knife but one must see that no moisture remains at the screw to cause rust.

The housewife will find that she can use the scissors to cut up many little things more quickly and easily than she can take the food chopper out, use it and clean all its parts and put it away. Parsley, mint, celery leaves, lettuce, and other soup greens can be cut up with the scissors much more conveniently than to be put through a food chopper. The scissors will cut up peppers for salads or soups, and are very useful in cutting lemon and orange peel, raisins and in preparing pineapple. The pineapple should be sliced without removing the outer portion. Each slice is then carefully trimmed with the scissors and they may be used to remove the dark eyes.

By using the kitchen pair of scissors, the pithy portion of oranges and grape fruit may be easily removed without disturbing the fruit.

Celery and rhubarb can be cut more quickly with the scissors than with a knife and one's thumb suffers less.

One of the best uses of the kitchen scissors comes to light when one is cleaning fish. Cut off the head, tail and fins with the kitchen scissors and you will be surprised at the ease with which you clean the fish.

There are a dozen and one ways of using kitchen scissors. Hang a pair near your sink and you will be surprised to find how many times a day you use them when you are in a hurry. If you have discovered other ways in which a pair of kitchen scissors may be useful, write to the Agent, so that all members may have the benefit of your experience.

CLOTHING PROJECT FOR 1923-1924

It is time to begin planning for the project work which your community will take up this fall and winter. Only one of the projects which is being stressed for this year's work is clothing. As we did last year we are anxious to carry part of the work by leader training groups.

Following are the outlines of the clothing project. Please read these over carefully so that you will have some idea which project you would like to take up when we meet for our organization meeting.

Clothing Construction

Sewing equipment.
Kitchen apron.
Taking of measurements.
Pattern testing and alternation.
Guide pattern, making and use.
Color and line.
Making a simple one piece cotton dress.
Grading a dress.

Clothing Construction

Silk materials.
Silk finishes.
Decorative finishes.
Wool materials.
Wool finishes.
Color and line.
Individual figures.
Making of a silk blouse.

Children's Clothes

Use of patterns.
Alteration of patterns adapted to child's figure.
Choice of material.
Short cuts in making.
Machine attachments.
Decorative finishes.
Hygiene of clothes.
Laundering problems.

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Simple methods.
Simple methods of home dry cleaning.
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NUTRITION SPECIALIST RESIGNS

Miss Lucy M. Queal, State Nutrition Specialist, has tendered her resignation to the Extension Division of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Miss Queal's resignation takes effect October 1 and her plan is to do resident teaching instead of Extension Work.

Continued from page 4, column 2

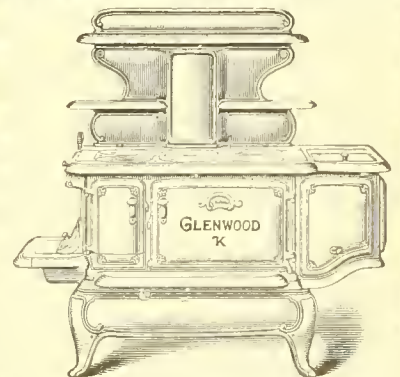
own sketches, no matter how crude they may be, or a good milliner's fashion book she can have pretty and becoming bonnets at very small expense.

Many women who would like to learn the elements of home millinery, will have the opportunity this fall and winter at schools organized in coöperation with the home department of the Extension Service. The way to organize such a school is to get a group of interested workers together and arrange with the Extension Service for dates.

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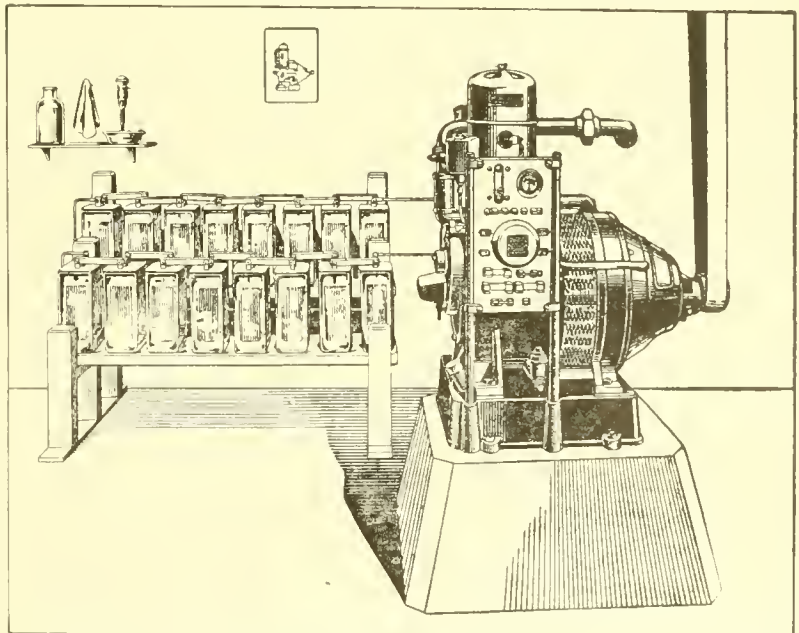
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CLUB WORK

TO THE BOYS AND GIRLS:

Even though I was sorry to leave my boy and girl friends in another section I am anxious to meet the clubs and boys and girls of Hampshire County. A letter from Miss Erhard, your former agent, included the following concerning this county, "You have splendid people, who believe in Club Work and the *Boys and Girls* are the kind who will work hard." I am sure that Miss Erhard's opinion of you is correct. I am very glad to have the opportunity soon to meet you and talk over with you your calf project, chickens, sewing and the other demonstrations you are carrying on. I have heard that the calves are the best in the state, that the chickens are laying and that the sewing has turned common cloth into useful articles.

Let me say now, "Finish what you have started. No one ever succeeds unless he 'Sticks-to-the-job'".

THE BOYS AND GIRLS AT THE HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FAIR

The Hampshire County Fair is to be held on October 2, 3 and 4. There will be much of interest to the Boys and Girls. The Agricultural Society is very liberal with prizes and very interested in the Boys' and Girls' Day Program which will be run off on Tuesday, October 2. We hope that the whole enrollment of boys and girls (908) will come on Tuesday to see their exhibits with the others and also to enter the Field Sports and Judging Contests that are to be run off. Below is a review of the contests and exhibits.

Judging Contests

Judging is to enable you to pick out the best. It is very important that you should be able to do this. It will help you to increase the quality of your stock or work. There will be judging on corn, potatoes, livestock, poultry, canned products and food. The prizes offered for each of these are good and what you will learn will be worth more than the first prize. If you are going into the *corn judging*, learn what a good ear is. If you are going to judge *live stock*, learn the points of a good cow—get into your mind what a perfect cow looks like. If it is *poultry* you are interested in, know the qualities of a laying hen, the good points of a pullet, and what to consider in picking out the best cockerel. In canning you will have to pick out the best fruit and vegetables and jelly and in food judging the best yeasts bread and quick bread.

Every judge in the above mentioned classes will be asked to write reasons for their placings. Everyone plan to enter this.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' DAY PROGRAM

Three-County Fair, Northampton, Tuesday, October 2, 1923

You Can He'p to Keep This Day Entirely for Boys and Girls

Thursday, October 2, will be a day of trial not only for the boys and girls of Hampshire County but also for the Extension Service. We believe that the boys and girls will make their lay one of the best days of the fair. The fair directors have got to be shown. If we fall down, it means that the junior department will be put in a minor place. The only way for the boys and girls to keep this first day for their very own is to make it the best ever. This means that everyone must not only be at the fair but that they must take part in the program. The following program suggests opportunities for you to help.

JUDGING CONTESTS

9.45 Corn and Potato Judging Contest. At Boys' and Girls' Building.

9.45 Poultry Judging Contest. (lasting through a. m.) at Poultry Building.

10.45 Livestock Judging Contest. At livestock sheds.

10.00 Preserves Judging Contest. Boys' and Girls' Building.

11.00 Food Judging Contest. Boys' and Girls' Building.

SPORTS ON TRACK

10.00 to 12.00. For those not interested in judging. Under direction of Mr. E. W. Fobes of Northampton Y. M. C. A. Events will be: 50 yd. dash for boys 12-15 years; 50 yd. dash for boys under 12; 50 yd. dash for girls; 50 yd. sack race

for girls; 50 yd. sack race for boys.

Prizes in these events: Blue, red, and white prize ribbons for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place respectively.

Team Races for all. Teams will be selected, captains appointed and sashes of different colors given to each member of team. Events will be: Relay Broad Jump; Relay Race; Leap-frog Jump; Centipede Race.

Prizes in team races: A blue prize ribbon to each member of winning team in each event. 12.30-1.30 Rest Hour.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

In front of grand stand. Tickets to stand 50c for adults, 25c for boys and girls. The track will be kept clear by state constabulary.

1.30-2.00 Vaudeville and band concert.

1.30 Tentative Judging of club floats, at parking place.

2.00 Club pageant—under direction of County Club Agent.

Rules. Floats or marching bodies to be only by groups doing Boys' and Girls' 4-H club work and floats to represent that. Prizes: Ribbons and \$12, \$10, \$9, \$8, \$7, \$6 respectively.

A cup is awarded for one year to the first prize winner. The community winning this a second time becomes its permanent owner. To date Belchertown and Pelham have each won it once.

Exhibiting

I don't know of any part of the work that is more interesting to your parents and friends than to see an exhibition of Boys' and Girls' Club Work. It is one of the best ways to show results. You are also competing against the other Boys and Girls. Everybody can't get a prize but you can help us to show what Hampshire County Boys and Girls are doing by sending an exhibit of your work. If your town is to put on an exhibit, do your best to make it a winner. If your town isn't going to put on an exhibit the boys and girls should see that it is done for your town must be represented. We hope there will be a large number of *grammar school* exhibits. The *woodwork* exhibit will attract a lot of attention. Be sure and have the best you can make in it. And we hope that the *canning girls* will work hard to win the prizes for their club in the canning club exhibit.

Live Stock Class

Be positively sure that you get your

calf or steers or colt or hog into this fair. Your stock is causing a lot of interest in the county this year. Everyone wants to see it. Have it in tip-top showing condition. Remember the special prizes offered by the Hampshire, Franklin Holstein Club, the Franklin County Jersey Cattle Club and the Massachusetts Guernsey Breeders Association.

Poultry Exhibit

You can practice judging when you pick out your best exhibit of chickens to send to the fair.

Vegetables

The garden boys and girls can make a showing in this class. Have your vegetables uniform in sizes and shape, clean, free from disease and blemishes. Pick out those vegetables that your Mother likes best to cook.

We are depending on every boy and girl to do his or her part to make the Boys and Girls Exhibit the best yet.

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Continued from page 1, column 2

in the county and should make this a real live poultry show. Let's do it!

Then there is the fruit exhibit. For several years some of our fruit growers in the hill sections have been showing professional exhibitors what fruit looks like. We hope every fruit grower will show this year. Opportunities to exhibit run from plates of 5 to roadside stand exhibits in which 24 square feet are allowed. In this class, prizes are \$25, \$15, and \$10. In the barrel classes \$15, \$12 and \$10 are offered for 1 barrel each of McIntosh, Wealthy, King and Gravenstein. Prizes of \$10, \$7.50 and \$5.00 are offered on boxes of Wealthy, McIntosh and Gravenstein. So pack a box or a barrel. If you are not sure of your packing, try for the best 50 McIntosh, Wealthy or other variety.

Peaches, pears, plums, grapes and crab apples also have plate prizes offered.

Perhaps you have a fine garden. In the vegetable classes, there are good prizes offered for collections and plates of the common varieties. With the number of fine potatoes grown in the county, we should have a peck class that would open everyone's eyes. Or perhaps you are interested in flowers. If so, there is a fine opportunity to show your wares.

Tuesday, October 2, is Boys' and Girls' Day. A live program has been arranged which will prove attractive not only to the boys and girls but to the adults as well. See what the young folks are doing. Watch the judging contests, races and especially be on hand to see the big club parade. This alone is worth the price of admission.

Important Notices

1. Entries in all departments close Monday, October 1, at nine o'clock a. m. Please take notice of this and have your entries in the hands of the Secretary at this time and earlier if possible.

2. Entry cards for exhibits in Hall will be furnished by Secretary.

3. Entry blanks for live stock and poultry will be furnished by the Secretary upon request. There are different blanks for each department, so be sure and make your entries on the right blanks.

4. Individual exhibits can enter in but one individual class.

5. All exhibits must be in place at nine o'clock a. m. on the first day of the Fair and remain until four o'clock p. m. of the last day of the Fair.

6. All classes will be judged at nine o'clock a. m. of the first day except Draft Horses, Family Horses, Gent's Driving Horses, and Saddle Horses, which will be judged at nine o'clock a. m. of the second day of the Fair.

7. Hall Premiums, Poultry Premiums and Youth's Premiums will be paid at three o'clock p. m. of the third day.

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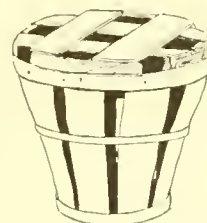
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Successful Poultry Tour

Continued from page 2, column 3

producing results and then cockerels which are full brothers to his high producing pullets are used to intensify this blood through the entire flock.

The birds not put into the trap nest house are culled constantly. These birds are culled heavily from June till December so that only the high producers are kept over as breeders in his sales stock house. On this plant too chickens are raised on new land each to avoid infectious diseases.

Wheeler Rotates Range

Leaving Bartlett's, the crowd went to Chas. Wheeler's in Dana. Mr. Wheeler's plant is one of the more common type in that he raises his own stock. Instead of just selling eggs, broilers and fowl, he increased his business by selling day-old chicks. Every year the chickens are grown on new land. Several years ago the plant became heavily infected with worms, but at the present time by growing chicks on one piece of ground but once in three or four years, this trouble has been greatly decreased. A bird was autopsied here and showed no signs of the common round worm which is usually associated with paralysis in this section, but did show signs of being fed a ration too rich in protein.

Lego's Range Quarantined

Henry Lego's plant in Greenwich was visited. Mr. Lego and his son Fred are raising 3,000 chicks this year under strict quarantine. Worms have caused great loss on this plant for the last several years, so this year the chickens were put on a piece of ground where no chickens have been raised before. Then every time that anyone enters the range, they must walk through a pan of disinfectant so as to keep infection out.

On this plant, the birds are fed entirely by the hopper method having dry mash and cracked corn constantly before them. The watering system is a work of art as well as a labor saver. A brook runs some distance from the range and in this is installed a force pump purchased through a mail order house for \$5.02. In the center of the range is a 50 gallon barrel on an elevated platform. The pump and the barrel are connected by a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch pipe. It takes about 10 minutes to pump the barrel full. From the barrel, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch gas pipe runs to every yard and by pet cocks the water is allowed to drip into watering troughs. In this way the 3,000 chicks have been watered in 20 minutes every day.

Poor House Made Good

Another interesting feature of the Lego's plant is the way houses have been remodeled. The original houses were twelve feet deep by forty-eight feet long,

with a shed roof. Birds were constantly having colds in these houses so they were built out eight feet in front and a roof slanting front was put on. Then the old front was removed and the new front has an opening about three feet from the floor across the entire front. Last year this gave proper ventilation and the birds came through without colds. The remodeled houses look very much like the plans furnished by the Mass. Agricultural College. In these houses Mr. Lego has

2 inch mesh hen wire under the roosts so that the birds cannot become reinfected with worms from this source.

The photograph on the first page shows the group of people taking the trip. A fine, though dusty time was had by all. Another year we hope to run another similar trip in another part of the county. After the trip, all felt tired and dusty, but comments showed that all felt it was a profitable trip.

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"It's Worth the Effort"

Does your community have a reputation for producing quality eggs? If not, why not?

Are you doing your part in building the reputation of your community? If you are, you no longer keep scrub or mongrel chickens. It has been known for a long time that they are a failure—that they do not produce either quantity or quality. If your neighbors keep scrubs or mongrels, sell or give them several settings of eggs from your standard bred stock. Eventually they must have that kind—why not make a start now?

Build With Standardbred Stock

It would be foolish to expect well-bred or scrub poultry to produce satisfactorily unless they are properly fed, housed and cared for. If you don't intend to give your poultry flock the attention it deserves, it may be best to keep chickens only for your own needs and not clog the market with the scrub and inferior quality stuff that you have for market. Successful poultrymen everywhere are agreed that "it takes the best to produce the best", and only the best brings top market prices.

Maximum Production Pays Best

Every normal hen will lay a few eggs. The well-bred, well-cared for hen lays many. Up to a certain point the cost of production exceeds the returns. Beyond that point profits increase. Maximum profit results from maximum production. Maximum production is the result of breeding, feeding, care and housing. Read your agricultural college bulletins and other literature. Get the facts and apply them. Then note the results obtained from the latest and most improved methods.

Provide Clean Nests

At least one roomy, clean nest should be provided for each five to six hens in the flock. The nest should be free from vermin and be provided with plenty of clean nesting material so the eggs are kept clean and do not crack or break.

Don't Wash Dirty Eggs

Freshly-laid eggs are provided by nature with a protective coating and when eggs are washed this coating is removed. Washed eggs spoil more quickly as the porous condition of the shell permits entrance of mold and bacteria causing decomposition. Keep the nests clean and the poultry in a clean house and yard. Use the dirty eggs at home or grade them separately and sell them as "dirties". Don't wash them.

Use Small, Large and Weak Shelled Eggs at Home

Small eggs mixed with others lower the market grade and lessen their value. Extra large eggs detract from the uniformity of appearance and they are likely to become cracked and broken on account of their abnormal size. Extra long eggs are especially subject to breakage. Weak-shelled eggs can not withstand much pressure and therefore break easily. All such eggs should be used at home or marketed to local consuming trade.

Grade Eggs for Size and Color

In many markets before eggs are sold to consumers they are graded according to quality, size and color. The purpose is to establish greater uniformity and furnish the consumer with exactly what he desires. Freshly laid eggs, one to three days old, should be of uniform quality. Pullet eggs are small and should be graded separately. A flock of standard-bred chickens, all of the same strain and breed, should lay eggs of a uniform color. But when any are "off" in color they should be graded separately. This grading at the farm saves labor and costs in grading in the markets.

Produce Infertile Eggs

"Swat the rooster" and you can produce infertile eggs. You should produce them after the hatching season is over because at temperatures of 68 to 103 degrees Fahrenheit, there is little change in them except an evaporation of moisture through the porous egg shell. To produce infertile eggs, sell the broilers as soon as they are ready for market; pen up the roosters or sell them too, and next season get such roosters as you require from standard-bred poultry farms or flocks.

Keep Eggs Cool

Eggs should be kept cool for two reasons. If they are fertile the germ will not develop when the eggs are kept at a temperature below 68 degrees. Evaporation of moisture through the porous shell is checked by keeping the eggs cool. All this means better quality and better quality means a better price. Price means profit. If your community is producing eggs for profit, keep them cool.

Market Eggs Often

Conditions on most farms are not satisfactory for keeping eggs longer than a few days. Not only must eggs be kept in a cool place, but the place must be free from musty or other undesirable odors for they are quickly absorbed through the porous egg shell. It should not be too damp or too dry. If too damp, the eggs may become moist on the shell and mold may develop. If too dry, evaporation takes place rapidly and a large air cell develops in the egg which indicates an old egg in shrunken condition. It is

desirable therefore that the eggs be marketed every few days to insure their reaching the market in the best of quality and condition.

Handle Eggs Carefully

The shell is thin, porous and often weak. It is easily checked, cracked and broken. A fertile egg contains a germ which at temperatures of 68 degrees Fahrenheit or above, will develop until blood veins appear. Such eggs are unfit for food. The contents of the egg is rich in food materials for the growth of mold and bacteria which may enter through the porous egg shell. All this the producer of eggs should remember for unless eggs are handled carefully under proper conditions, it is impossible to build up a reputation for quality eggs in a community. Furthermore, unless eggs of best quality are produced, they can not be marked at the highest obtainable market price.

(Continued on page 10, column 1)

H. D. SMITH

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Continued from page 9, column 3

Sell to a Buyer Who Pays for Quality

Nothing could be more discouraging to a producer of highest quality eggs than to have to sell them to a buyer who pays the same price for good and poor quality. The price paid by such a buyer is an average for all qualities and it offers no incentive or inducement for producing the best.

Top-Dressing Permanent Pastures

Continued from page 1, column 1

And even that guarded statement is true only in case other conditions such as moisture supply, etc., are satisfactory so that shortage of plant food is the true limiting factor in the growth of clover.

That being the case, it is well to select, for a test of pasture top-dressing, a piece of land which looks as though it ought to grow good clover and grass but which is not doing it. In such cases application of the right chemical is quite likely to produce profitable results. But what is the right chemical? Potash as at Amherst or acid phosphate as at Great Barrington or perhaps a combination of both, or possibly lime? It all depends upon the soil and the one sure way to find out is to conduct a small scale test before making any great expenditure for chemicals with the possibility of a failure.

To conduct such a test select as uniform an area as possible where there already exists a fairly good sod without much moss or brush. Stake out four long narrow plots, preferably not over a rod each in width, running straight up and down the slope. Fertilize as follows, being careful to sow to a straight edge so as to facilitate comparisons.

Plot 1. Acid phosphate 1,000 pounds per acre.

Plot 2. Acid phosphate 1,000 pounds per acre.

Muriate of potash 200 pounds per acre.

Plot 3. Muriate of potash 200 pounds per acre.

Plot 4. Acid phosphate 1,000 pounds per acre.

Muriate of potash 200 pounds per acre.

Lime one ton per acre.

Careful observation of such a test as this will enable one to decide intelligently what treatment gives the best results on any particular piece of pasture land and whether those results are good enough to warrant the expense. If there is some question, the comparison is rendered more certain by fencing the cattle off for a period of two or three weeks early in the second or third season following application of the fertilizer. If this is not done they are likely to gnaw the fertilized plot so closely as to make it look like about the barest land in the whole pasture.

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The Agricultural Department opens September 24.

This department opens late and closes early so that boys can help at harvesting and planting.

WRITE TO THE DIRECTOR

DEMONSTRATIONS VISITED

Cummington Farmers Show results

Thirty farmers of Cummington and vicinity took an Auto trip to visit crop demonstrations being conducted by farmers on Cummington Hill in coöperation with the Hampshire County Extension Service. All of the demonstrations were designed to help solve some of the pressing problems confronting farmers in the locality and were planned at Extension schools last winter.

Acid Phosphate Aids Pasture

At C. M. Thayer's, a pasture improvement plot was visited. Five years ago Mr. Thayer tried acid phosphate at the rate of 400 lbs. per acre. This spring a portion of the fertilized and of unfertilized pasture was fenced off so that a record of yield could be taken. After five years, the fertilized plot still has an abundance of white clover, while the unfertilized area has practically none. Prof. Abbott pointed out that all pastures would not respond this way but suggested that every one try a plot, using 1,000 lbs. of acid phosphate per acre. On the fertilized area, the cattle are keeping the hard-hack down while this is not true on the unfertilized portion.

Nitrate Gives Results in Orchard

At Frank L. Sears a plot was shown where nitrate of soda had been applied to an old orchard in sod. Three years ago this orchard was badly broken by the ice storm. Neighbors allowed that any labor spent on the trees would be wasted. Mr. Sears pruned off the broken branches and last year applied 5 lbs. of nitrate of soda in a wide circle around the trees. This year 10 lbs. was put around each tree except four which were left unfertilized for comparison. Every one who knew the orchard said they were surprised at the growth and color of the fertilized trees, many of which have a good crop this year. On close examination, it was seen that the fertilized trees not only had better color than the unfertilized block, but that they were forming new fruit buds on last year's wood, thus insuring a crop next year. Mr. Sears said that it cost about 30 cents to fertilize each tree and he felt that he got this back on the hay crop alone.

Pruning and Spraying Pays

Mr. W. H. Morey's orchard was visited next. A part of the trees were pruned last winter, while the rest were not. In this orchard it was seen that in general the fruit on the pruned trees ran better colored than on the unpruned plot. For the past few years scab has been bad in this orchard. This year the pre-pink, pink and caly spray were applied to control scab with very satisfactory results.

Much interest was shown here in the Apple and Thorn Skeletonizer which has done so much damage this year. Very little damage was noted on the trees that had been sprayed thoroughly, while a few trees in another lot which had not been sprayed were almost defoliated. For the men who spray their orchards thoroughly, this insect hold no terrors, while for those who do not spray, it will be a source of worry and loss.

A Successful One Man Farm

Frank Steele's farm was the next visited. Here Prof. Abbott showed what Mr. Steele was doing to reclaim worn out mowings. Mr. Steele's method is to plow deeply during the summer. The next spring, potatoes are planted, being fertilized with a ton of high grade fertilizer per acre. The next year the piece is manured lightly and seeded down in oats or else in corn. One hay crop is taken off and then the land is top-dressed either with manure in the fall or with nitrate in the spring as long as it stays in hay. Before the sod runs out it is replowed and the rotation started again. In this way land which grows practically nothing is made to produce profitable crops of potatoes, corn, oats and hay. Mr. Steele does this without using lime and gets good stands of clover. Lime costs too much and results are being obtained without it.

The poultry was then seen. Mr. Steele grows the chickens on new land each year and finds it pays. He has over 300 pullets that look as though they would be laying before long. They form a profitable source of income. He has no expensive poultry houses but has remodeled his barn to house the hens with fine results.

The fruit here was worth coming a long way to see. Cherries, plums, peaches and apples are grown but the latter are

a sight to behold. The trees are properly pruned, sprayed and either cultivated or fertilized. The only blemishes found on the fruit were due to spraying when it was hot and this caused sun burn on some varieties. As in the other sprayed orchards the Skeletonizer has done little damage. A spray for this insect however was put on the first of August. The garden on the farm too was well worth seeing, as it showed careful planning and care as well as a fine variety of products.

One of D. R. Wells' potato fields was next visited. This particular field of about an acre was planted alone to see if certified seed potatoes could be grown in Cummington. With recent information available concerning the spread of degenerative diseases, it was hoped that by rouging out diseased hills that this field might produce certified seed. At the first inspection, it was found that there were too many plants infected with mosaic and leaf roll to make this rouging profitable. Professor Abbott showed what Curly Dwarf and Mosaic were and stated that it was hoped that another year seed suitable as parent stock could be obtained. In spite of this disease, it looked as though Mr. Wells would have a good crop of merchantable tubers.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

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WANTED: Subscribers to make more use of this column! It is free!

== YOU'RE ALL INVITED ==

At the Eastern States Exposition, you'll find the Exchange exhibit in Machinery Hall, spaces 142 and 169. You'll see in the exhibit what should keenly interest you—there the story of the 1923 Feed Pool will be told for the first time in full. For those who come to Springfield by train, the Exchange offices are at 33 Lyman Street, just across from the station. They will be open to our out-of-town friends, to use as their headquarters and rest-room during Exposition Week. Come down and see your Exposition, your exhibit, and your Exchange at work.

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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. VIII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., OCTOBER, 1923

No. 10

OPERATION OF MILKING MACHINES REQUIRES INTELLIGENCE

Must Be Cleaned and Kept cleaned

Forrest C. Button, New Jersey

The difficulty of thoroughly cleaning all parts of a milking machine and keeping it in a sanitary condition thereafter has been one of the chief drawbacks to its more common use. Experiment stations, in studying the problem, have found the principal sources of milk contamination by the machine. First among them is the air that is admitted to the teat cup; this contamination is now met by filtering the air before it gets to them. A second source is the cups themselves when soiled by careless handling and by being dropped on the floor. This may readily be overcome by care on the part of the dairyman. The third source, unclean rubber parts, is the one which gives the dairyman the most difficulty.

Keep Parts in Disinfectant

Experiments have shown that it is not only important to have all the parts thoroughly washed but they must be kept in some disinfectant solution when not in use. Many commercial hypochlorite compounds are on the market and meet with favor because of the ease of using them.

Wash Clean

The common practice now is to rinse the cups and rubber connections in cold or luke-warm water immediately after milking. This is usually done by sucking the water through the parts with the machine running as in milking. They are then thoroughly washed in a hot solution of washing powder and rinsed with hot water. Some farmers perform all these operations with the pulsator running. The last two operations, however, may be done with the parts dissembled and in a washing vat. The ordinary rubber parts and connections, and most forms of pulsators, will not withstand steam sterilization. The final but equally important operation is the placing of the parts in the disinfecting solution. In doing this, air pockets should not be allowed to form and prevent the solution from coming into contact with the rubber.

Continued on page 10, column 1

FIVE HUNDRED FARMERS GIVE OPINIONS ON STOCK FEEDING

Producing or otherwise obtaining feed economically is the most troublesome problem of farmers who keep live stock. This was brought out emphatically through a questionnaire sent out by the department which was answered by nearly 500 farmers scattered over the entire country. The replies showed that general economy of rations, the cost of grain, and the cost of protein represent about 52 per cent of the difficulties in feeding.

These men classed balancing of rations next in importance. Other problems, such as labor, increases in production, difficulties in wintering stock, short pastures, and variety and palatability of feeds were thought of only in connection with the principal difficulties. That these opinions are worth considering is borne out by the fact that all of the men questioned were progressive farmers and breeders, and the average period of their experience was 20 years.

Continued on page 9, column 1

RATE OF PRODUCTION DETERMINES PROFITS

Every day more emphasis is placed by authorities upon the importance of increasing the rate of farm production. Several interrelated factors are at work to accomplish that end. Increased taxes on farm property, decreased labor supply, higher labor costs, lower market prices—all tend or should tend to cut down the cultivated acreage and intensify the rate of production on the remainder.

Therefore, credible evidence coming straight from farmers themselves and demonstrating the dependence of profits upon rate of production is especially interesting just now. According to the Ohio Extension Service: "Twenty-eight Scioto County farmers who have been keeping books on their farms for the past five years find that yields to the acre and the quantity and kind of livestock kept had more to do with profit and loss than any other factors."

Continued on page 11, column 1

SUCCESSFUL FAIR SEASON

Better Exhibits a Feature

Hampshire County fairs have been blessed with ideal "Cattle Show" weather this year and as a result have closed a successful season. Exhibits of all kinds have shown an increase not only in quantity but also in quality. In part this is due to the favorable season but in a great measure it is the result of past experience in making exhibits and in selecting quality products.

Middlefield

Middlefield starts the fair season as far as the county is concerned. This year there seemed to be an increase in the amount of livestock shown. Mr. Parker who judged this department stated that he had not been to the Middlefield Fair for five years. He was surprised to note the rapid advancement made in practically all of the herds shown. Better sires have had their effect and results are indeed gratifying.

In the hall the collections of vegetables were better than in past years but there is a great deal of room for improvement. More local farmers should compete in these classes and really do justice to the community. The potato class while good was not as large as it should be. Regarding fruit, the fair comes too early to have a really good fruit show but this department should either be built up or else discontinued. We favor the former. The poultry house was well filled and we wonder if it would not be better to have fewer fancy and more utility classes.

The drawing contests were as usual a source of interest and rightly so. The competition in all classes was keen, the winner usually being forced to the limit.

Cummington Best in Years

Cummington has an ideal location for a truly agricultural fair. Surrounded on all sides by towns interested mainly in agriculture, it has a fertile field from which to draw.

This year Cummington was better than ever in all departments and drew record crowds both days. All comments heard concerning this fair were of praise and rightly so. The cattle exhibits were good, but more effort should be made to get a larger showing. It is to be admitted that

Continued on page 2, column 3

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.Entered as second class matter Nov. 9,
1915, at the Post Office at Northampton,
Massachusetts, under the Act of March
8, 1879.

"Notice of Entry"

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate
of postage provided for in section 1103,
Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized Oc-
tober 31, 1917.

Price, 50 cents a year

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SON'S CALF, FATHER'S COW

The young stock exhibit by the members of the Hampshire County Boys' and Girls' Calf Club at the Three County Fair certainly was a credit to their owners and to the county. In the open classes they took sixteen prizes and in every class there was keen competition.

In practically every case, the calves sold to the boys and girls were animals of superior type and breeding. In fact we know that adults could not have bought some of these calves. The men who sold these animals hoped to keep the young folks interested in good livestock. What they want and what the Extension Service desires is to have the animals form the foundation of good herds.

Too often this purpose has been defeated by son's calf becoming father's cow. The result is that the young people lose interest in livestock as such and, too often, in farming. Next year we want to see every club member showing the same animal, and, if circumstances permit, also having another equally good calf. A few club members have already started herds in this way. Every calf club member should have this objective in view.

MARKET GARDEN NOTES

Have you made plans for the storage of your vegetables for the winter? It is a very simple thing to make a place for storing root vegetables as well as cabbage and celery if the pits are not to be opened until spring. Dig a hole about a foot deep, three feet wide and as long as necessary, in a well drained spot; place a small amount of straw or dry leaves on the bottom, and pile your root crops and cover with a small amount of straw until freezing weather sets in. Then throw on five or six inches of loam on top of the straw. A single layer of cabbage or celery is all that can be placed in these pits, and they should be treated the same as the root crops, that is, a small amount of straw placed on top until freezing weather, and then throwing on four or five inches of loam. For a storage place which can be opened during the winter it is well worth while to build a pit with a wooden roof, and a door that can be easily opened and also easily protected in case of freezing weather. A hole two feet deep and five to six feet wide and as long as necessary can be used, and boards placed as a roof with straw on top of the boards, and when freezing weather sets in cover straw with a small amount of loam. The door can be used to ventilate with until cold weather sets in, when care must be used to keep the contents from freezing, by using hay or straw over the door.

The carrot blight has not been very serious this year in any of the sections where carrots are grown to any extent. Last year at this time the carrots at the Field Station were completely blighted so that it was hard to pull them, as well as preventing a good growth. This year the blight has just started in and there are only a few leaves which are brown. The treatments to date, of seed and of the carrot tops for prevention of the blight have not shown any practical control.

Have you cleaned up your weeds and refuse? It is money well spent to thoroughly clean all of your own land. You not only kill the weed seeds, but kill the insects which live over the winter in the stalks. The corn borer is the most important, but there are other insects which can be somewhat controlled by thoroughly cleaning up and burning all refuse.

Wholehearted coöperation between the young people, their parents and the Extension Service will be required to accomplish the desired result. Parents will play the most important part as they are on the scene of action every day. The Club Agent's visits, while necessarily few, will have a stimulating effect. We can make the Calf Club something more than just giving the boys and girls experience in raising calves. Let's do it.

Successful Fair Season

Continued from page 1, column 3

it takes considerable time to get cattle ready for the show and that it is a real job getting them to and from the grounds. The effort is justified however by the information received concerning desired type of animals.

The hall exhibit was one of the best shown in years. The fruit display would be hard to beat anywhere. Time was when very ordinary fruit had a chance to win prizes but not so now. In fact to get in on the money, apples must be of the best quality in every way. Twelve collections of ten or more varieties were shown and in this class there was the keenest competition. All but two of these exhibits would have withstood competition from any place in the state. The exhibit showed that good fruit not only can be grown in this section but it is being grown.

The "peck of potatoes" class also showed great improvement over former years. No longer does one see misshapened, scabby wormy or otherwise inferior potatoes at this show. In such competition one can well feel proud to even get a prize. Vegetables of all kinds showed a decided increase in quantity as well as in quality. In fact the whole hall exhibit was second to none in the county. The Grange Exhibits certainly were works of art and attracted much favorable comment.

Northampton

The directors of the Three County Fair made an honest effort to remove objectionable features from the midway this year. While there are those who probably could see objectionable features, the majority concede that progress has been made. Still further progress is looked for next year. Exhibits as a whole were better than last year. While only six granges exhibited, the quality of products and the artistic arrangement were fully up to the standard. The vegetable exhibits were far ahead of last year. In the fruit classes, exhibits were of fine quality. However there is plenty of room for more exhibits in the fruit classes.

As usual the boys and girls controlled the first day and fully justified its reservation for their use. Attendance was lessened by the experiment of charging admission for children over twelve years of age. Another year this matter will be remedied, as public sentiment is strongly against it. The club parade was well received. The floats while fewer in number than last year showed much thought and careful planning. The greased pigs furnished much amusement to the onlookers and more excitement for the contestants. Lack of wind on the porkers' part made the races short though snappy.

Director Fobes of the Northampton Y.

Continued on page 10, column 1

(Supplement to Hampshire County Farmers' Monthly)

A GOOD TIME AWAITS YOU!

You are cordially invited to attend the Annual Meeting of the Hampshire County Extension Service which will be held in Odd Fellows Hall, Center Street, Northampton, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

The morning session will begin promptly at 10:30 A. M. and will consist of reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, County Agent, Home Demonstration Agent and Club Agent. The reports of the agents will be followed by personal experiences of men, women and Club Members with whom the Extension Service has been working during the past year. In fact, the morning session has always been of great personal interest to the people of the county.

At noon, one of those unexcelled dinners will be served by the Northampton Grange. We want you to plan to attend.

The afternoon program will be short and interesting. Poultry club members will give a snappy demonstration. This will be followed by a speaker who is sure to interest you. A complete program will be published in the papers later.

We are expecting you to Come and Bring Your Neighbors, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22!

NEWS OF THE FARM BUREAU

REPORT OF PROGRESS ON 1923 FARM BUREAU PROJECTS

Farm Bureau members are continually asking, "What is the Farm Bureau doing?" The following report of progress recently issued by the American Farm Bureau Federation will indicate a few of the accomplishments of the national organization. This is all in addition to the work of the State Federation and the County Farm Bureaus:

Co-operative Marketing

1. Rendered direct assistance in national or state marketing to projects in twenty-one states. Made coöperative marketing the leading Farm Bureau project of the year. Placed a national marketing expert in charge.

2. Helped the states secure adequate and uniform coöperative marketing laws, supplementing the federal act on coöperative marketing. Secured for the coöperative marketing department of the American Farm Bureau Federation and its affiliated state marketing groups the services of an outstanding legal advisor of national reputation so that coöperative marketing associations might be built upon lines safeguarded by the laws of the land.

3. Fostered coöperative marketing of livestock through the National Livestock Producers' Association which has added six new terminal markets during the year until now twelve such coöperative terminals are in operation with several more in immediate prospect. These coöperative livestock terminals which were operating during the first five months of this year have done a total business of 20,719 cars of livestock with a value of \$37,000,000. The average business handled by the coöperatives on these markets has already reached 9.6 per cent of the total sales of these markets. Patronage dividends refunded to shippers during first eighteen months, \$170,000. Now serving membership of 100,000 livestock producers.

4. Through a specialist in coöperative dairy marketing aided in setting up or assisting struggling coöperative marketing associations in butter, cheese, milk, cream, condensed milk and other dairy products in twelve states and through the Committee of Nine laid the foundation for a National Coöperative Dairy Sales Agency.

5. Backed up the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc., the national growers' sales organization for fruits and vegetables, bringing into its circle state and local associations giving the national

organization 21,000 grower members with a probable annual tonnage of 50,000 cars.

6. Developed a national plan for marketing potatoes on a commodity basis and presented organization plans and actively participated in campaigns in eight states.

7. Developed a national plan for marketing onions on a commodity basis and furnished organization plan for onion growing states. Participated in organizing Indiana Farm Bureau Onion Growers' Exchange, the first state unit of the national plan.

8. Further strengthened the membership in the coöperative tobacco marketing organizations until the growers of this farm crop now have one of the most effective coöperative marketing agencies in the world.

9. Called a National Egg Marketing Conference at Chicago, appointed National Egg Marketing Committee representing all parts of the country, and perfected preliminary plans leading toward national coöperative marketing of eggs and poultry products.

10. Throughout the south further aided the American Cotton Growers' Exchange until it now embraces twelve cotton producing states with approximately 210,000 member growers with resultant market conditions most favorable to the cotton grower.

11. Urged farm or local storage of 200,000,000 bushels of wheat in the interest of orderly marketing of this product. Opposed government price fixing of wheat and other farm products. Gave initial suggestions to the idea of feeding cheap wheat to livestock.

Transportation

12. Helped secure a cut of \$1,000,000 in the farmers' freight bill through favorable ruling from the Interstate Commerce Commission on mixed cars of livestock—a fight waged since 1920. Saving averages \$3 to \$5 per car for the farmer.

13. Participated in the reduction of the minimum weight on hogs in single deck cars from 17,000 to 16,000 pounds in ten principal shipping states and also helped to secure the establishment of a 16,000-pound car minimum on hogs throughout the Southeastern states. These accomplishments prevent serious losses due to overcrowding and benefit the farmer in such reduced losses and in reduced rates to approximately \$400,000 a year.

14. Through the Transportation Department alleviated car shortage which at times reached 176,000 cars daily. Urged the American Railway Association to adopt a constructive program to prevent car shortage and secured effective coöperation through the Car Service Di-

vision. The only shippers' organization that sensed the need of such constructive program. The suggested program of the American Farm Bureau Federation was made a part of the American Railway Association program which is now successfully handling the highest car loadings in the history of the United States.

15. Issued through Transportation Department a booklet on the "Pros and Cons of the Transportation Act" to give the farmers of the country full information on this national question and better prepare them for constructive and concerted action on relief measures in the future.

16. Made further gains toward improving transportation by means of the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence Waterway which will be of incalculable benefit to farmers.

17. Coöperated with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in working toward an index figure of freight rates on agricultural products which will be acceptable to the farmer, the trader, and the railroad.

Legislation

18. Was the outstanding champion of the Intermediate Farm Credits Act which was written into the laws of the nation. Through the twelve Federal Farm Loan Banks gives the farmers an ultimate credit reservoir of \$660,000,000. In a few months operating has already begun to help relieve the hard pressed farmer with more than \$16,000,000 loans already extended.

19. Initiated or championed twenty-six laws (passed by the Sixty-seventh Congress) and favoring farmers' interests which means more to the farmers than all farm legislation of the last decade.

20. Established a close and greatly improved coöperative working relationship with the Federal Reserve Banks by securing appointment of an agriculturally minded representative on Federal Reserve Board.

21. Helped secure the revival and extension of the War Finance Corporation for the present year.

22. Was the principal backer of the amended Warehouse Act increasing facilities for securing credit on all classes of stored agricultural products when in approved places of storage, on farms or at concentration points.

23. Won the fight for the amendments of the Federal Farm Loan Act to increase the individual farm loan limit from \$10,000 to \$25,000, extend the working capital of the Federal Farm Loan Banks by \$25,000,000 and the authorization of a maximum interest on Federal Farm

Continued on page 11, column 1

HOME MAKING

THE EFFICIENT KITCHEN

As Shown at The Tri-County Fair

At the tri-county fair held at Northampton, October 2, 3 and 4 the Home Demonstration Agent with the help of the Advisory Council exhibited a model kitchen. It was the plan to have this kitchen as near like a real kitchen in a real home as possible. The size of the room was 9' x 12' with two windows and two doors. A great deal of care was taken in choosing the color scheme so that the room would be light and cheery. Buff color was chosen for the walls and the Dutch curtains were dotted muslin with yellow dots. The Waltona rug on the floor was of the darker browns.

Everything in the kitchen was loaned to the Extension Service. The large equipment such as the folding ironing board, sink, kitchen cabinet, stove and table were arranged according to correct lighting and step saving. The two doors were marked "Back Door" and "Dining Room" and the equipment placed taking this into consideration. All movable pieces were on casters and a large poster saying, "Is Your Sink the Right Height for You" and then giving the correct height for different height workers was placed on the sink.

The small equipment was chosen with the utmost thought. Everything in the kitchen was something that could be recommended. All utensils to be used near the sink were placed there, those to be used near the stove were hung there. The drawers of the table and cabinet were filled after careful planning.

The broom closet just outside the back door was an attracting feature. It contained numerous types of Fuller brushes, yard stick, brush broom and Squeeze-easy Mop which was quite popular.

Last but not least was the rest corner which had an exceptional easy rocking chair and a table with numerous household text books and magazines that every woman should read and consult.

So that the people interested in the kitchen might have the benefit of the details a hostess was always on duty.

Those acting as hostess were members of the Advisory Council—Mrs. A. L. Moore, Huntington; Mrs. S. R. Parker, South Amherst; Mrs. Clifton Johnson, Hadley; and Miss Stella Duda, Easthampton. The interest shown by the public made the agent and council feel that their time and effort were well repaid.

To save money by going without necessities is bad economy but to waste anything lessens your wealth, the wealth of your country, and the wealth of the world.

KITCHEN SCORE CARD

One of the reasons why "The Model Kitchen" was exhibited at the Fair was to try to arouse interest in the Kitchen Improvement Project. It is hoped that several towns will adopt this project for this year's work.

Following is a score card which is planned to make it possible for the homemaker to know if she has a well arranged, convenient work shop. Study the standard score carefully before scoring your kitchen and compare with the standard score. You will then be able to note changes that you can make to improve the score of your workshop and you might see why having a Kitchen Improvement project in your town would help you.

- I. Water supply: 15 points.
 - Piped hot and cold water.....15
 - Piped cold water—no hot waterDeduct 5
 - Piped cold water—hot water reservoirDeduct 5
 - Pump in kitchen—no hot water reservoirDeduct 8
 - Pump in kitchen—hot water reservoirDeduct 4
 - No water in KitchenDeduct 15
- II. Kitchen floor plan: 15 points.
 - Working equipment grouped within space not more than 12 ft. sq.. 15
 - Deduct 1 point for every two feet in excess of this distance.
- III. Ventilation and Light: 15 points.
 - Window space 1/4 to 1/5 of kitchen floor area..... 2
 - Windows arranged to make cross ventilation possible..... 2
 - Windows hung to open at top and bottom..... 1
 - Daylight at working centers—table, sink, stove..... 3
 - Artificial light at table, sink and stove..... 2
 - Daylight at pantry work center..... 1
 - Doors and windows screened 2
 - Transom over outside door if windows do not provide for cross ventilation 1
 - Ventilator or ventilating hood over stove..... 1
- IV. Floors, Walls and Woodwork: 10 points.
 - Floor, hardwood, no large cracks 1
 - Level, smooth, attractive in natural color or covering..... 2
 - Comfortable and warm to stand upon 1
 - Easy to clean and care for 2
 - Walls and ceiling
 - Attractive, sanitary finish, washable 2
 - Woodwork
 - Attractive, sanitary, finish washable 2
- V. Fuel: 10 points.
 - Wood or coal with kerosene or gasoline to supplement..... 5
 - Daily fuel supply within 4 ft. of stove.....Deduct 1
 - point for every foot in excess of 4 ft..... 3
 - Fuel supply within 30 ft. of stove..... 2
- VI. Equipment: 25 points.
 - Range or stove, coal, wood, gas.
 - Adequate size, simple construction, good working conditions..... 3
 - Easy to clean, and keep clean 1
 - Oven good, adequate size, at least 12 in. from floor..... 2
 - Warming oven 1
 - Hot water tank connected with hot-water front in stove or range.. 1
 - Hot water reservoir if no hot water tank..... 1
 - Kerosene stove to supplement other range or stove..... 1
 - Sink
 - Durable, provision for disposal of waste..... 2
 - Material non-absorbent, easy to clean..... 1
 - Drain boards, ample 1
 - Cabinet or work table on castors
 - Height adjusted to suit worker 2
 - Working surface 6 to 8 sq. ft., top non-absorbent, heat resistant, easy to clean 1
 - Drawer or drawers and shelf for small equipment..... 1

Kitchen Score Card
Continued from page 4

Chairs	
Chair and stool	1
Utensils	
In good working condition, adapted to use intended, easy to clean and care for	2
Adequate shelves and hooks near working centers for dishes and utensils, shelves movable, varying widths	1
Closet for utensils near stove	1
Lavatory or hand basin	
Convenient, removed from centers, water convenient and towel hung near	1
Tubs	
Non-absorbent, easy to clean, top covered to serve as work table, height to suit worker.....	1

VII. Storage Centers: 10 points.

Refrigerator or ice box	
Plain, easy to clean, well insulated, connected with outside drain..	1
Pantry	
Adjoining kitchen, height of working surface adjusted to suit worker	2
Adequate light and air	1
Book shelf near work center	1
Store rooms	
Convenient to kitchen, adequate light, well ventilated	1
Cellar	
Convenient to kitchen	2
Light, well ventilated, windows screened	1
Closet for wraps, boots and rubbers	
Adequate in size for family with adequate supply of hooks for adults and children	1

Totals 100

ONE-DISH MEALS

	Meat	Starchy Vegetable or Cereal	Second Vegetable	Dessert
Oven Roasts	1 Braised Beef	1 Baked Potatoes	1 Escalloped Onions	1 Fruit Pie or Baked Apples
C'mb'nat'ns	2 Shoulder of Mutton	2 Brownd Potatoes	2 Buttered Carrots	2 Baked Custard
	3 Spiced Baked Ham	3 Noodles	3 Steamed Sauerkraut	3 Pineapple Tapioca
Boiled Dinners	1 Shoulder of Pork	1 Potatoes	1 Cabbage and Carrots	1 Apple Dumplings
	2 Stewed Neck of Beef	2 Boiled Potatoes	2 Carrots and 3 Canned String Beans	2 Gingerbread with Sauce
	3 Stewed Chicken	3 Dumplings		3 Canned Fruit Cookies
Fireless Cooker	1 Corned Beef	1 Steamed Potatoes	1 Onions Carrots Turnips Cabbage	1 Rice and Raisin Pudding
C'mb'nat'ns	2 Fricassee of Chicken	2 Dumplings	2 Escalloped Corn	2 Indian Pudding
	3 Pot Roast	3 Baked Potatoes	3 Rutabaga	3 Baked Apple
Pressure Cooker	1 Steak	1 Mashed Potatoes	1 Peas in Patties	1 Dried Peaches
C'mb'nat'ns	2 Fried Chicken and Gravy	2 Baked Sweet Potatoes	2 Asparagus	2 Mincemeat Pie
	3 Baked Beans	3 Boston Brown Bread	3 Cold Slaw	3 Baked Pear

—Farmer's Wife.

Northampton Institution for Savings

Incorporated 1842



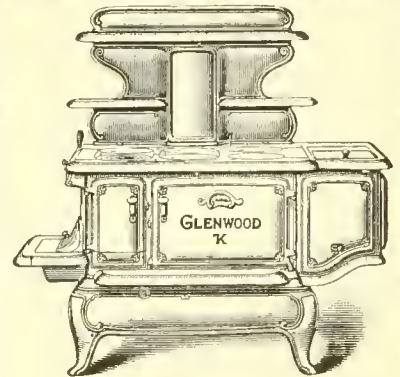
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CLUB WORK

WINTER PROJECTS

The Winter work in the Club Department is now being put in motion. The Food Work, Clothing Work, Poultry Work and Handicraft Work is still finding enthusiasm among the boys and girls. The Food Club program has been changed somewhat. Below are the first year requirements of this club.

5 bakings of quick bread.

10 bakings yeast bread.

Home Tasks.

Wash dishes 50 times.

Clean silver once.

Make beds 25 times.

Clean and oil stove once.

Choose three:

Dust twice.

Sweep twice.

Clean windows twice.

Iron twice.

Score Food Habits.

Exhibit.

One loaf yeast bread.

Story.

Record.

In the Clothing Work first year girls have to make the following:

1. One work apron.

2. Choice of one of the following:

Simple housedress.

Kimono.

Nightgown.

Rompers.

Chemise.

Bloomers, (one to be hemmed by hand).

3. Collect and mount:

Ten samples of cotton material, labelled and identified (to be cut uniform size, by warp and woof).

4. Darn ten stockings.

5. Home tasks:

Wash dishes 50 times.

Clean silver once.

Make beds 25 times.

Clean and oil stove once.

Choose three of the following:

Dust twice Sweep twice

Clean windows twice Iron twice

Mend twice (other than stockings).

Exhibit.

One garment or one apron.

(Showing hand hemming).

One stocking darn.

Textile booklet.

Record.

Story.

In the Poultry Work you may be interested in the egg laying contest in which you keep an egg record on five or more birds from November 1 to October 31st. If you have a flock which you have been keeping records on continue to do so.

The Handicraft Work consists of making articles out of wood or raffia and

many of the boys want to start or continue this project.

Another line of work that is offered which may be more interesting and helpful is the Dairy Calf Project. If you live on a farm where you have a place to keep a dairy calf talk with us about the project.

Be interested in some of these tasks. Remember that every successful man or woman was once a boy or girl who did things. Be an active boy or girl yourself by working on some useful task.

Dairy Calf Boys and Girls are Still Interested

In talking with the 1922 calf club members we find them still interested to go ahead and continue their work. The calves of most of the members have good enough backing to build a herd on. The few grades should and no doubt will be replaced by better animals. We hope the owners of the calves will be the owner of the cows they will grow into. For in this way and only this way can we hope to get the most out of the work.

Calves Take Eighteen Prizes Over Adults

At the Three County Fair the twenty-one calves exhibited by the boys and girls took fifteen prizes in the open classes against the adults. Besides these fifteen prizes they had among their lot three Junior Champions. We think this shows one fine thing—the boys and girls are getting good stock. And also we appreciate the fact that their parents are willing they should have it.

RESULTS OF JUDGING CONTESTS AT THE TRI-COUNTY FAIR

Poultry Judging—Lewis West, Hadley—First; Osborne West, Hadley—Second; Kenneth Summer, Ashfield—Third.

Dairy Cow Judging—Osborne West, Hadley—First; Clarence Hall, Ashfield—Second; Bronislaw Lebiecki, Florence—Third.

Preserve Judging—Clara B. Curtis, Hadley—First; Mary Chunglo, Hadley—Second; Sabina Suleski, Amherst—Third.

Food Judging—Sabina Suleski, Amherst—First; Clara Curtis, Hadley—Second; Mary Chunglo, Hadley—Third.

Corn and Potato Judging—Warren Lyman, Florence—First; Ralph Payson, Westhampton—Second; Charles Powers, Hatfield—Third.

Poultry Members Win at Eastern States

Seven of our poultry boys sent some of their stock to the boys and girls exhibit at the Eastern States Exposition. When

their prizes were added together we found they amounted to fifty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents.

Belchertown Center Club Wins Cup

The cup offered by the Fair Association to the club getting first prize two years in the Club Float Parade was won by Mrs. D. D. Hazen's club at Belchertown Center. In 1921 a float from Belchertown decorated by Mrs. Dwight Randall's club won. In 1922 Belchertown lost to the Pelham Club in charge of Miss Alice Colliss but won for the second time this year. It is hoped the interest developed by this contest will continue and that the Fair Association will put up another cup. Other prize winners in their order were Hatfield, Blue Meadow (Belchertown), Westhampton, Pelham and Goshen. There were also floats from Ware, Florence, Bay State and Northampton.

Eight Canning Club Exhibits at Northampton

Northampton, Florence, Belchertown Center, Dwight (Belchertown), Pomeroy Meadow, Westhampton, Pelham and South Amherst each had canning club exhibits at the Fair. Pelham took first, South Amherst, second, and Ware, third prize.

THE STRENGTH OF CLUB WORK

When a building is to be put up the contractor or one in charge considers very carefully the foundation. Here is where the great weight of the walls will rest and the foundation must be suitable or the walls will soon sag and eventually fall. And if the base be solid the building will remain plumb and continue to be of use.

In the same way we can think of the various social and business activities. If they be based on good principles they will live, and if not, they will soon be abandoned.

Is the program for Boys' and Girls' Club Work a good foundation? If club work were an organization simply to entertain the boys and girls it would have been discarded long ago. To make it permanent it must have a progressive program and increase its usefulness year after year. We believe that Club Work is founded on three great principles of progress—*Work, Education and Coöperation*.

When a Boy or Girl enrolls he decides at once to do a certain piece of work, either raise a calf, some chickens, potatoes, or sew, cook, can or other definite job. He is planning to do some special **WORK** when he takes up a club project.

(Continued on page 7, column 2)

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The Strength of Club Work

Continued from page 6, column 3

To help him carry on his task in a proper way, instructions are sent to him from the Agricultural College which are based on tried practices that have been found to be superior ones. Demonstrations, judging contest and other methods are used to help him to proceed with his work the best way. The keeping of records is required. In this way club work is developing the principle of *Education*.

After the members are enrolled they are grouped into a club organization, preferably each having the same project. The club holds meetings to discuss their work and plan to do things together. They work coöperatively and hence club work encourages *CO-OPERATION*.

We believe that this organization is based on three great principles of progress—Work, Education and Coöperation and that herein lies "the strength of club work."

BOYS JUDGE AT CUMMINGTON

Two teams of three boys each entered the Stock Judging Contest at the Cummington Fair. One from Hopkins Academy of Hadley made up of Roger West, Horace Babb and John Debraynio won with 641 points over a team from Sanderson Academy made up of Wayne Phillips, Percy Ramsay and Willard Scott with a total of 606 points.

Besides these two teams twenty-five boys judged as individuals. The eight high men were: Willard Scott of Ashfield, 241; William Harlow of Cummington, 212; Elmer Wilcutt of Hopkins Academy, 211; Roger West and John Bak of Hopkins Academy, each 200; Roger Willis of Ashfield, 195; and Horace Babb and Arthur Graves of Hopkins Academy, each 190.

Want to be President?

It is the ambition of every American boy to be President some day. Did you ever stop to think that this wish has come to more farm boys than any others?

Seventeen of the thirty Presidents have been farm boys. Into this group fall Washington and Lincoln, our national heroes. The first five Presidents—Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe—all began their careers by romping around on their fathers' farms and plantations. Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Grant, Garfield, Harrison, Harding and Coolidge were raised on the farm.

When Harding was a boy, he attended a little district school, ran barefoot and drove the cows to pasture.

And now, like sixteen of his predecessors, Calvin Coolidge hails from the farm. He, too, ran barefoot as a boy and attended the little red schoolhouse.

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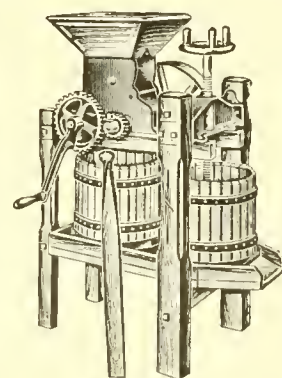
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FRUIT GROWERS' SUPPLY CO.

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NEW ENGLAND TO EXHIBIT IN FRUIT SHOW

Hampshire County Fruit Growers to Take Active Part

Everyone has heard, in one way or another, of the big fruit show which is to be held in New York at the Grand Central Palace, November 3-10. If you haven't heard of it, don't admit it, because it brands you as a back number. Very few people, however, realize what a wonderful show it is going to be, not even those who are working day and night to make it the success that it is bound to be.

To begin with, it is staged in New York City, the greatest consuming center in America, if not in the world. That in itself is a great point. A few years ago the Canadians held a wonderful apple show in Vancouver, British Columbia. All who saw it were delighted, but almost everyone who attended the fair was growing apples, not eating them. At the Crystal Palace in London, England, Canadian fruit growers held another exposition. This time everybody who saw the show was a consumer, although not necessarily an apple consumer, but the exhibit made him one at once. This is the effect the New York show will have upon the thousands that visit it.

To Advertise Eastern Apples

The harvest festival exposition is to be exclusively an exhibition of Eastern grown apples. Vermont will be there with her Northern Spies, and Massachusetts with her red McIntosh, Virginia with her Winesaps, Pennsylvania with York Imperials, Maryland with Staymans, and New York contributing Baldwins, will add to the great foregathering of the apple clans.

Moreover, the New York show will be educational as well as advertising. It will not only make the visitor want to eat apples because they look good and taste good, but it will show him that the apple barrel is nature's medicine chest and flour and sugar barrel combined. All this has been proved beyond dispute and will be exploited at the exposition. We want to be conservative in this article, so we won't claim that eating apples will grow hair on a bald man's head, but it certainly will put health, vigor and strength into his body.

Herbert Hoover started the slogan, "Eat an apple and save a hiscuit." A pound of potatoes contains 302 calories and a pound of milk 320, and we recognize these two as standard foods. Well! a pound of apples contains 290 calories, practically the same. Yet, many people think of potatoes and milk as necessities, and apples as a luxury. Sugar! why worry about the sugar trust when you can get apples. An apple contains about

Try This on Your Piano

"Yes, we have no Bananas
We only talk Apples today.
We've Apples delicious
That everyone wishes
The best kind of fruit, and say—
Now if you're trying to be wealthy,
Eat Apples and be healthy,
It's 'Yes, We Have No Bananas'
It's Apples just Apples today."

14 per cent of sugar. All this and much more the consumer will learn at the New York fruit show.

"Apples that can be eaten in the dark" is the slogan of the show in which the fourteen northeastern states are participating in order to educate the eastern city folks in the qualities of the fruit from their eastern farms. What the consuming public needs to know is that delicious Baldwins, McIntosh, Spies and Greenings can be had from any quantity of fruit farms in their own state. The Baldwin apple is still the best winter apple in Massachusetts. What is better than a Baldwin? One grower's answer expresses well the opinion of the majority, "More Baldwins."

John Burroughs wrote: "Not a little of the sunshine of our northern winters is surely wrapped up in the apple. A rose when it blooms, the apple is a rose when it ripens."

Our County to be Represented

Hampshire County Fruit Growers are doing their part to make this show the best ever. Leslie R. Smith of Hadley is chairman and Treasurer of the Executive Committee. Other county men who are on the Executive Committee are Wright A. Root, of Easthampton, Louis M. Lyons and R. C. Van Meter of Amherst. Professor F. C. Sears and W. R. Cole of Amherst and W. A. Root of Easthampton are also on the Exhibit Committee.

Then too there are apples going from this county. The Bay Road Fruit Farm is supplying Greenings and Delicious. C. E. Stiles of South Amherst is furnishing Baldwins and McIntosh. W. A. Parsons of Southampton is sending Delicious. W. H. Atkins, Alfred Hulst and the Lord Farm, all of South Amherst are shipping McIntosh. We venture to say that Hampshire County apples will be among the best at the show.

Facts About Apples

The following interesting facts about Massachusetts apples have been obtained by the State Department of Agriculture from 75 retailers in Massachusetts: Nine out of ten Massachusetts retailers use more eastern than western apples. Stores which are not selling eastern apples attribute the reason to a lower price for the western product, or an inadequate supply of eastern apples. Massachusetts is most often mentioned as a source of

supply of local apples. New York, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont and Rhode Island follow in the order mentioned. Most buyers express a preference for dealing with the local wholesaler, rather than with a farmer or farmer's representative. Greater satisfaction concerning deliveries and adjustments is the reason given for this preference.

The standard bushel box is the most popular package in the large cities, although the retailers as a whole seem to prefer barrels as containers. McIntosh is by far the most popular variety, although Baldwin and Delicious are popular winter varieties. The average purchaser of apples buys 25 cents worth at one purchase, and the average price runs about 4 to 5 pounds for 25 cents. They sell quickly at 4 to 6 pounds for 25 cents, but sales begin to drop when price increases to 3 pounds for 25 cents.

Retailers are 100 per cent for eastern apples. They are looking for an adequate supply of guaranteed standard pack of Massachusetts apples. This is because consumers ask for the eastern fruit. Topping the basket must go. Henceforth the apples sent to market will be equally good all the way through. There will be no rotten ones underneath. Let us hope so, at any rate. Orange and apple growers of the Pacific Coast discovered long ago the value of sorting their goods and guaranteeing uniform quality. Eastern growers have been slow to grasp the fact that they would profit by doing the same.

Sometimes, perhaps, the storekeeper is to blame for putting the best fruit on top to hide decaying fruit beneath, in an intent to get rid of produce arriving in bad shape or not selling readily at the prices asked. Whoever is at fault should be made to realize that the customer's confidence is rapidly lost in this manner.

According to all available reports, the coming apple crop will be slightly less than the large yield of 1922, but New England expects 2 million bushels more than last year. Farm labor is very scarce and some farmers report that it is impossible to obtain extra help for harvest.

Current Affairs,
Boston Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED!

Every farm family represented at the Annual Meeting of the Hampshire County Extension Service to be held in Odd Fellows Hall, Center Street, Northampton, Thursday, November 22. A fine program, an excellent dinner and a good time awaits you. The program starts promptly at 10.30 a. m. Come and Bring your Neighbors!

Farmers' Stock Feeding Problems

Continued from page 1, column 2

During the two decades these stock raisers have been working to get ahead, many changes have taken place in the ways of feeding animals. The outstanding progressive step taken has been the wide adoption of the balanced ration. Other improvements in the order given by most of the 500 farmers are: more liberal feeding, feeding more legumes, better water supply, providing minerals, feeding according to production, feeding more protein, and more regular feeding. At the same time they list the common errors in feeding which are responsible for poor results, poor combinations of feeds being the one most frequently mentioned, followed by underfeeding as the next most effective reducer of profits.

Practically all of these 500 farmers had raised at one time or another scrubs, grades, and purebreds, and almost to a man they joined in a paean of praise of the purebred. Only 1 per cent of them reported that they had failed with improved stock. It was brought out that these men consider that purebreds make about 40 per cent better use of feed than common stock. Another questionnaire sent out by the department a year ago showed that purebreds have a general utility value 40 per cent greater than common stock.

It is worth while to note that more than 22 per cent of these farmers who answered the Government questions credited the farm press as the principal source of their knowledge of feeding problems. Farm papers, books, bulletins, and records make up the sources given by 53 per cent of them.

Government Grades of Eggs

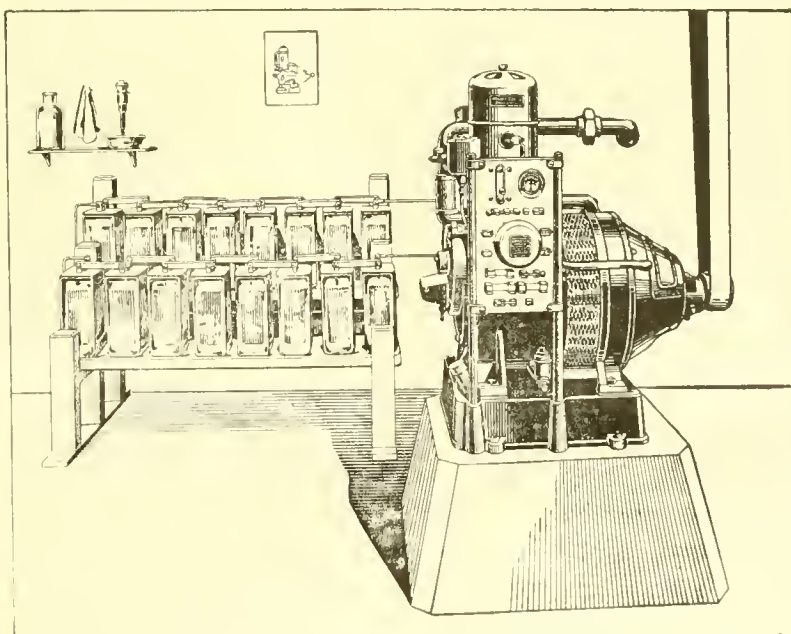
The U. S. Department of Agriculture has established tentative national grades of eggs which are intended and suitable for use in the purchase of eggs from producers by country egg buyers and the marketing of eggs in wholesale, jobbing and retail channels of trade. The final grades, when adopted, should be given the largest possible use to the end that eggs may be marketed on a definite quality basis and quotations established which represent uniform and comparable qualities of eggs in all trade channels. The use of such grades should result in more efficient and economical marketing of eggs and a premium price to the producer of eggs of premium quality.

Egg and Poultry Bulletins

The following Farmers' bulletins which contain useful information for poultry and egg producers may be obtained free from the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

No.

- 287—Poultry Management.
- 574—Poultry House Construction.
- 528—Hints to Poultry Raisers (on raising poultry).
- 585—Natural and Artificial Incubation of Hen's Eggs.
- 624—Natural and Artificial Brooding of Chickens.
- 682—A simple Trap Nest for Poultry.
- 801—Mites and Lice on Poultry.
- 806—Standard Varieties of Chickens, 1. The American Class.
- 849—Capon and Caponizing.
- 889—Back-yard Poultry Keeping.
- 898—Standard Varieties of Chickens, 11. The Mediterranean Class.
- 957—Important Poultry Diseases.
- 1040—Illustrated Poultry Primer (for beginners).
- 1052—Standard Varieties of Chickens, 111. English, Asiatic and French Classes.
- 1109—Preserving Eggs.
- 1067—Feeding Hens for Egg Production.
- 1112—Culling for Eggs and Market.
- 1116—Selection and Care of Poultry Breeding Stock.
- Marketing Eggs (In preparation).
- Marketing Poultry (In preparation).
- Department Bulletin 565—How to Candle Eggs.
- Bureau of Chemistry Circular 61—How to Kill and Bleed Market Poultry.

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Care of Milking Machines

Continued from page 1, column 1

The buckets, like other dairy utensils, are washed and sterilized with steam every day. The parts are dissembled and thoroughly gone over at least once a week in winter and perhaps two or three times a week in summer. Just before milking they are thoroughly rinsed in clean cold water. This prevents the objectionable flavor of the hypochlorite solution from getting into the milk.

Although the solution may be used repeatedly it is important to maintain its strength by additions of stock solution. This is usually done once a week. The commercial dairy solutions usually carry full directions as to use and renewal of strength. When such solutions are used the farmer should aim to follow directions explicitly in order to insure the best results.

Twelve Commandments

In brief we may note the steps practical men take for success in producing clean milk with milking machines:

- (1) Rinse all parts with cold or lukewarm water when through milking.
- (2) Wash thoroughly in hot solution of washing powder.
- (3) Rinse in clean water.
- (4) Immerse all parts in the disinfectant solution.
- (5) Wash and sterilize the buckets.
- (6) Before milking, rinse the tube parts in clean water.
- (7) Maintain the solution at efficient strength by frequent renewals.
- (8) Take down all parts at least once a week and thoroughly clean.
- (9) Before beginning to milk, see that the teats and udder are clean.
- (10) Especially see to it that all greasy accumulations are removed daily.
- (11) Always remember that cleaning precedes disinfection.
- (12) Lastly, bear in mind that the milking machine has no brains. Therefore, in order to obtain satisfactory results, intelligence must be applied by the operator. He is 90 per cent of the problem.

By following these directions many farmers are producing "machine" milk of low bacteria count.

Successful Fair Season

Continued from page 2, column 3

M. C. A. conducted one of the best high school track meets ever held in this part of the state. This feature will be enlarged another year and is sure to be entertaining to those interested in sports.

For several years the livestock show has not been what it should. This year premiums for livestock were increased and practically every stall was filled. It was interesting to note that the boys and girls in the calf club walked away with sixteen prizes in the open classes. This speaks well for the quality of the stock with which the young folks are starting.

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Rate of Production Determines Profits

Continued from page 1, column 2

The five best paying farms had averaged for the five-year period, five bushels of corn, three bushels of wheat, and 600 pounds of hay per acre more than the other 23 farms.

"They also fed their stock more liberally, showing an average feed cost per animal \$11 higher than the other farms. It paid to do so. They recovered \$150 on every \$100 fed to livestock, as compared to an average recovery of \$110 for all 28 farms."

The same was true of poultry. Whatever was grown on the farm, it paid and paid well to feed properly and liberally.

"Not greater total production but greater production to the acre, or the cow, or the hen, was what made profits. It cost about as much to feed a poor cow, or hen, or to work a poor acre, and the unit cost of the product in this case often ran so high as to exclude profit at present prices."

1923 Farm Bureau Projects

Continued from page 3, column 3

Loan Bonds of 5½ per cent, thereby making the bonds more marketable.

24. Used influence to secure needed appropriation for the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

25. Urged development of Muscle Shoals as a possible source of cheaper electric power and fertilizers for farmers.

26. Urged inclusion in the tariff law of a flexible tariff provision, thereby beginning a scientific, economic and non-political tariff system.

27. Worked for the butter standards law which passed Congress and established an 80 per cent butter standard.

28. Stood for the passage of the new Capper-Tincher Act placing grain exchanges under the supervision of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the prevention of injuries speculation in cereal food products. Won in the fight for admission of farmers' coöperative organizations to membership in grain exchanges. Legality of act fully upheld by Supreme Court.

29. Fought for the law passed by Congress prohibiting the interstate shipment of filled milk, thereby helping protect the dairy industry against adulterations of milk with inferior vegetable oil compounds.

30. Helped to secure the passage of a law by Congress limiting immigration to 3 per cent of the foreign-born recorded in the 1920 census, thereby barring hundreds of thousands of undesirable aliens. Conducted farm labor supply survey throughout the states.

Organization and Relations

31. Through a Department of Relations established and maintained the nec-

essary points of contact between the national organization and state and county units in matters of program work, organization, membership drives, collection and transmittal of dues. Maintained proper relationship between the Farm Bureau and the government extension agents as well as between the Farm Bureau and the coöperatives. Held a regional organization conference at Salt Lake City.

32. Added Tennessee to the National Farm Bureau Federation and through the Department of Relations helped to bring into the state organization many new counties and strengthened old counties.

Research

33. Held a national research conference at Chicago to establish closer contacts with agencies working on the economic problems of agriculture. Formed the Mid-West Agricultural Economic Research Council.

34. Issued regular reports on agricultural economics, including agricultural and general business conditions, farm commodity prices, and other statistical data for the use of farmers and farmers' organizations.

Home and Community

35. Outlined a definite policy through a special Home and Community Committee to guide the development of women's work in the Farm Bureau which has resulted in the appointment of State Chairmen of Home and Community Work in eighteen states of the Union and started more effective coöperation of farm women in the states, counties and communities.

36. Encouraged Boys' and Girls' Club Work through extension agencies and by coöperating with the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work. These agencies have secured \$900,000 in club

prizes for boys and girls to stimulate better agricultural and farm life conditions.

37. Coöperated with the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work that fostered the plan that put two teams of American farm girls for demonstration in canning and conservation on a trip through France and other European countries. Have perfected plans for 1200 club champions at International Livestock Exposition in Chicago in December, 1925.

Publicity

38. Through a Department of Information made the farmers' voice articulate in the nation. Established truth-in-publicity policy.

39. Instituted a radio service, broadcasting regularly by wireless the latest agricultural news and views of the day.

40. Prepared a Farm Bureau Speakers' Bureau through which well posted speakers on agriculture are being furnished to state and county Farm Bureaus and others.

41. Published the first volume of the Farm Bureau Bookshelf under the title of "Coöperating Marketing" and sold it to farmers at \$1.00 a copy.

42. Produced eleven photo-plays, built up a farm film library, conducted the largest non-theatrical film distribution in America and showed rural motion pictures to an audience totalling more than a million farm people.

General

43. Assisted in the formation of a special committee to further research work on electricity in its relations to agriculture.

44. Kept up concerted action to do away with the pernicious practices of "Pittsburgh Plus" on steel and steel products.

90,000 Tons—

That, in round figures, is the sum total of the Eastern States 1923 Feed Pool recently conducted. Actually, 91,718.9 tons of four Eastern States Feeds were ordered by 11,297 eastern farmers, for fall and winter delivery. This is the largest single contract of its kind ever placed.

Open formulae, train-load service, the expectation of good feeds at fair prices,—such were prime factors in the huge volume attained by the Pool. But we fix the responsibility on more than that: on the confidence with which this Exchange is regarded by New England farmers in general, and on their desire to participate in its good work.

LET'S GET TOGETHER,—NEIGHBOR!

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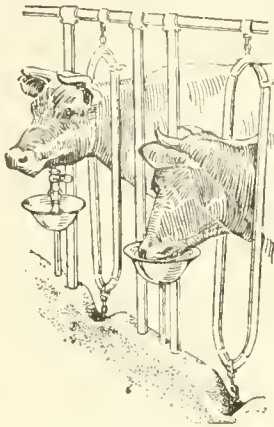
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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. VIII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., NOVEMBER, 1923

No. 11

NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

More Dairymen from this County
Should Have Attended

"A great show" was the consensus of opinion concerning the National Dairy Exposition. There were acres of exhibits and over a thousand animals representing the best of the dairy breeds. The only unfortunate part was that more Hampshire County farmers could not see their way clear to attend the show. There were no dull moments because one could profitably watch the judging or visit and study the exhibits.

At the judging ring each of the dairy breeds had a crowd of admirers. In fact, anyone interested in livestock could not but be impressed with the perfection that has been obtained by the leading breeders of the country. In the past we have often heard the comment that a certain cow was a good show animal but—! This year it was brought out that show type and production can be obtained in the same animal. The senior and grand champion Holstein cow had a 4-year old record of 32,480 pounds of milk, 996.8 pounds of butter fat. The first prize 3-year old Holstein had a 2-year old record of 1,037 pounds of butter. The grand champion Jersey cow milked over 50 pounds per day at the show. The grand champion Ayrshire has a 2-year old record of 11,050 pounds of milk, 450 pounds of butter fat. The class in which production and type were best combined was in the aged cow class of Guernseys. Here eight of the ten cows placed were class leaders for production.

County Jerseys Shown

Hampshire County was ably represented at the show by E. C. Harlow of North Amherst and U. G. Groff of South Amherst, both of whom showed Jerseys. Mr. Harlow exhibited in the open classes and helped to make up the state Jersey herd which placed fourth. Mr. Groff's Constance was exhibited with the other highest producing Jerseys of the country. Her record of 1,130.09 pounds of fat made her Northeastern champion of all breeds. This record is only 11.21 pounds of fat below the world champion's record, and was made last year under rather trying circumstances.

Continued on page 10, column 1

PROTECT YOUR TREES

FROM MICE

Remember the Damage Done Last Year

The girdling of fruit trees causes tremendous losses to a large number of growers every year. When the bark is removed from any part of the trunk of the tree the roots below the injury are starved. The next year these unfed roots do less and less as the season advances. The leaves wilt, turn yellow and sometimes fall off entirely. The fruit is small and of very little commercial value. Usually the tree dies the second season, or if the injury did not extend entirely around the trunk, only part of the tree is lost.

Mice are the chief offenders in this kind of trouble, although the other rodents, winter injury and carelessness with orchard tools will cause the same results.

Continued on page 9, column 1

ORDERING FERTILIZER

Buy Only High Grade Goods

A recent issue of the Dairyman's League News carries an article by W. L. Gay, fertilizer manager for the Coöperative G. L. F. Exchange of New York State. Mr. Gay so clearly states the case for high analysis fertilizers that we are inclined to quote from his article.

"With the reduction of the number of formulas and the concentration of a greater amount of plant food into each ton, it is possible to improve the mechanical condition, cut down manufacturing expense and reduce the price of plant food per unit. This means that high analysis fertilizers are economical from the manufacturing standpoint.

"Farmers have long rebelled at the high freight rates on fertilizer. New York State farmers for example must pay \$5 and more per ton on fertilizer shipped from Baltimore, Philadelphia, Carteret or Buffalo. This in the case of some formulas is nearly one-fifth of the cost of the fertilizer itself. A farmer using low analysis fertilizer such as 2-8-2 and applying 300 pounds to the acre can obtain the same amount of plant food by using the 3-12-3 formula and applying 200 pounds to the acre. He saves freight

Continued on page 2, column 3

CHECKING THE

PULLET MOULT

Carefully Watch Weight of Early Pullets

At times of heavy egg production there is an increased feed consumption. This is just a statement of fact but it raises the question: Do hens eat because they lay or do they lay because they eat? Answer to suit yourself—the point I want to make is that there does exist a correlation between feed consumption and egg production. Many eggs can not be expected unless the flock is eating well.

Feeding for production is feeding for health. Production is dependent upon health. Health, in turn, is dependent largely on proper nutrition together with suitable environment. Pullets should be housed when mature and at this time of year (October) all pullets that are near maturity belong in laying quarters. Why? Because environmental conditions can be controlled and made more suitable, also because feeding can be more accurately regulated. Health, production and reproduction are natural sequences.

Hard grains or scratch grains most nearly approximate the natural food of hens. They require energy to digest and when not properly supplemented with animal protein tend to be over fattening. Yet they are natural and wholesome—not of a forcing character. Mash has been termed the "egg-maker" because it is relatively high in protein. Farmers often err by feeding their hens exclusively on grain while commercial and backyard poultrymen are apt to err in the other direction, particularly when using commercial mashes composed of cereal grain by-products of unknown purity. Both are inclined to neglect sufficient bulk of a succulent and non-fibrous nature. Such feed is important for it satisfies the animals' appetite without need of over-eating, it develops capacity and it sweeps the digestive tract clear of the poisonous by-products of protein digestion.

Pullets going into winter quarters ought to be segregated in flocks of the same size and degree of maturity. They should be fed heavily on grain and built up in flesh for thin birds do not start laying. Succulent or green feed is needed in

Continued on page 2, column 3

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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COUNTY NOTES

In spite of poor weather, the Hampshire-Franklin Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club had about forty members and friends who took an auto trip through Sunderland, Montague and Leverett. At C. I. Gunn & Sons' farm in Sunderland, the alfalfa fields were visited and Mr. Gunn explained his methods. The outstanding point was that alfalfa was growing successfully on very light land which would not produce a good crop of hay. Lunch was served at the Bartlett Farm in Montague after which a few short talks were given. In the afternoon, the farms of W. F. Adams and C. H. Beaman in Leverett were visited. Every man interested in Holsteins is urged to attend these club meetings. Plan to attend the next one.

Can certified seed be grown in this County? There are a few who say it can but the majority say that it cannot. In fact, as far as local experience is concerned, the latter can present a strong case showing it never has been done. Five men tried it this year and failed. The reason for failure was that the seed used, while capable of producing a fine crop of table stock, had so much mosaic

and leaf roll that it could not be rogued profitably. These men are now planning to get better parent stock this next year. We believe that they will demonstrate that certified seed can be grown in Hampshire County.

The Northampton Community Market has had a successful season in that the volume of business has been above former years. It is encouraging to notice that the farmers who have been using the market the longest have made the greatest strides in raising the quality of the products offered. The market slogan of "Fresh Farm Products at Fair Prices" certainly has found favor with the consumers. We believe that the market will continue to be successful as long as this plan is followed.

Three years ago the County Agent visited a certain town with the Poultry Specialist from the college. At about every stop, birds were found heavily infected with worms. This year these same farms were visited and fine lots of pullets were found. What makes the difference? We do not believe it is entirely due to the weather as there are some men in the town who still have trouble. It is simply that these men have raised their **pullets on clean ground**. In this case, a small plot of clean ground is worth pounds of worm remedies. Better try it next year!

This year a good many demonstrations did not demonstrate. For example, men set out tobacco plants infected with wildfire and yet there was no wildfire to be found in the field at harvest time. The men who sprayed potatoes for blight were no better off than those who did not. Scab was about the same on apple trees that were sprayed once as on the trees that were sprayed three times. We hope that these farmers will not draw the conclusion that these things were not worth while. Another year may tell a different story!

We hope that the men who have done well this year will see their way clear to buy more efficient spray outfits for next season or, if they already have good equipment, that they will make full use of it next year.

W. H. Morey of Cummington has an orchard. For several years past, scab has been a real problem. This year, part of the trees were pruned heavily and sprayed with both the pink and pre-pink sprays. While it was not impossible to find scab, the amount of diseased fruit was small. Several customers have told Mr. Morey that his apples this year were the best he ever raised. This will work two ways. These satisfied customers will tell others, thus increasing the demand. Also Mr. Morey's interest is awakened and better fruit will be produced another year.

Most people believe a salesman to be a fellow with a "line" that will sell palm leaf fans to the Esquimos. C. E. Stiles

of South Amherst certainly does not measure up to the above specifications but he sure can sell apples. Several factors enter into his success. In the first place, he produces as fine apples as any man in the county. When one sees the top of a basket of apples put up on his place, he sees a fair sample of the whole package. His roadside stand is attractive. Before it, he always has a large display of apples with the price plainly marked. The prices, too, are fair—more than wholesale and less than consumers can get the same grade of goods delivered to their houses by retailers. When it comes to talking, Mr. Stiles does not have his tongue pivoted in the middle and wagging on both ends. The acid test of salesmanship is continued business. Customers come back to this farm and with them come others. In fact, the entire peach and apple crop of this farm is marketed right at the door.

Checking the Pullet Moul

Continued from page 1, column 3

abundance to make transition from range feeding habits less abrupt and to develop food capacity. With ample grain and green feed, mash in open hoppers will not be over eaten.

As production increases and the weather gets cooler and the feeding day shortens, care needs to be exercised that early matured pullets do not maintain production at the expense of body weight. Cold weather requires more energy and long nights lessen the hours of feeding, yet the reproductive instinct urges the bird on to produce—to continue laying by drawing on body reserve until health is broken, eggs cease, and a moult begins. Such is the origin of the fall moult in early hatched pullets. It is controlled or prevented by judicious feeding. Increase in grain feeding with egg production and with cold weather to maintain a constantly increasing body weight. The fall moults is a feeding problem; the solution being more feed and artificial illumination, for light is an aid to feeding. Don't you believe it? How would you like breakfast at eight, dinner at noon, supper at four—and to have to lay an egg in the morning!

Prof. Wm. C. Monahan.

Ordering Fertilizer

Continued from page 1, column 2

on 100 pounds to the acre. He also obtains an additional two units of plant food at a very attractive figure. By using even a higher analysis and applying less to the acre, the savings are greater. As the applications increase in pounds per acre, so also will the savings obtained by using high analysis fertilizers increase.

"High analysis fertilizer makes it possible for the manufacturer to effect

Continued on page 3, column 3

NEWS OF THE FARM BUREAU

AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL MAY BE ORGANIZED

The establishment of an agricultural council made up of representatives of the various commodity organizations of the state is one of the big projects which the Farm Bureau might well set out to accomplish. This is the opinion of county extension service managers and State Director John D. Willard as expressed at a recent conference with Pres. Howard S. Russell and Secretary Fred D. Griggs of the Federation. The purpose of the informal get-together was a discussion of the Farm Bureau's program of work.

The idea would be that the Farm Bureau is a natural clearing house for all agricultural activities. It includes all types in its membership, dairymen, fruit-growers, poultrymen, market gardeners, tobacco growers, onion raisers and general food producers. Each of these groups has its own organization, too, such as the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, the State Vegetable Growers' Association, and so on.

It is suggested that much duplication of effort could be avoided through a correlation of programs. This would be especially true regarding legislation. Conferences along this line have already been called in the past.

The same saving of time and money might be made through one over-head organization to do the legal, traffic, publicity, office and field service work. The Farm Bureau has the potential facilities. It would be not unlike a State Chamber of Commerce with its various traffic, credit, retail merchant and other bureaus.

An added advantage is that the Farm Bureau is affiliated with a great national body which, in turn, offers exceptional service.

County Farm Bureaus hold Council Meetings

Middlesex County will hold the first annual farm bureau meeting of the year. Saturday, November 17, is the date and Waltham is the place. The morning program includes a joint session with the County Extension Service followed by a "grown-in-Middlesex dinner" featuring chicken as the meat course. The afternoon will be given over to business including committee reports and election of officers.

Plymouth County will be only a few days later with its annual meeting at Halifax, on Wednesday, November 21. Coöperative marketing will be discussed by several speakers in the morning with special reference to poultry and poultry products. The Grange will serve a dinner at noon after which George M. Put-

nam, President of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation will give an address. Mr. Putnam represents New England on the National Executive Committee. He is therefore, exceedingly well posted on Farm Bureau affairs.

Most of the other county organizations will hold their annual meetings in December. Details are being arranged at executive committee meetings this month.

FARMERS TO STUDY EUROPEAN CONDITIONS

A farm bureau committee sailed on the Leviathan, Saturday, October 20th, for Europe. This committee will study European conditions through the eyes of the farmers. Four men are making the trip. They are George A. Starring, secretary of the South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation; Murray D. Lincoln, secretary of the Ohio Federation; E. B. Cornwall, president of the Vermont Federation; and Gray Silver, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The committee was accompanied by Theodore M. Knappen, well-known magazine and newspaper writer.

A rapid survey of conditions, particularly as they effect the markets of the American farmer in England, France, Germany, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Finland will be made by the committee.

"We have had many conflicting reports regarding the European situation in all its phases and desire to make a study of it first hand", said Gray Silver. "We propose to look into the possibility of increasing our market abroad for our exportable surplus of wheat and other commodities; to ascertain the causes of the falling off of exports and to learn how quickly agricultural production will be rehabilitated in Russia and other European countries and just when we may expect them to enter the market in a larger volume.

"It will be a hurried trip for we will return shortly after Congress convenes. But by using automobiles we expect to secure a large amount of first hand information which will be invaluable to us from any standpoint.

Murray Lincoln is a Massachusetts boy and hails originally from Plymouth County. He is a graduate of the Agricultural College at Amherst. Transplanted to Ohio, he has already made a name for himself in the Buckeye State.

Have You Heard Them?

The American Farm Bureau Federation has instituted a national farm bureau radio service from Station KYW, Chicago. Talks by Farm Bureau Leaders are given at 8.01 p. m. each Tuesday night. This

means 9 o'clock by our time. Let's see who can pick up one of these messages first here in Massachusetts. The KYW wave length is given as 536.

Bureau Interested in Town Forests

Farm Bureau leaders throughout the State are tremendously interested in doing something to bring about the reforestation of waste land. William P. Wharton of Groton, chairman of the Federation's legislative committee, and Howard P. Gilmore of Westboro, president of the Worcester County Farm Bureau, recently conferred with Department of Conservation officials on this and other related matters. The town forest plan was talked and it was agreed that it should be pushed as hard as possible.

Have You Sent in Yours?

Members throughout the state who have thus far neglected to send in their membership dues for the current year are being appealed to by President Howard S. Russell of the Federation in letters sent out from the Boston office. Not all of the counties have sent in lists of their delinquents as yet but the others will soon do so. Responses thus far are gratifying.

Says President Russell, "There are many reasons why we hope you will pay at once. In the first place, the basis of Farm Bureau work is adequate financial support. The great results that have come through Farm Bureau effort have been possible only because we have been able to attract the brains and energy of men of ability to look after our interests in such matters as legislation, transportation, taxation and coöperative effort.

"There's a real satisfaction for us farmers in standing on our own feet and fighting our battles through our own organization. We tried to be careful in the beginning to sign up members who would "stick" and who would make good on their promises to pay dues. Then we went ahead and framed a most economical budget.

"As the close of the year approaches, we have many bills to pay. The American Farm Bureau Federation also needs funds. Our only income is from membership dues so we are counting on them from all who have overlooked the matter."

Ordering Fertilizer

Continued from page 2, column 3

economy in operation and reduce the cost of plant food per unit. Only the very highest type of raw materials can be used in high analysis mixtures. The farmer purchases more plant food of the best quality obtainable at less cost and cuts his freight charges about half. Economy in the fertilizer investment without starving the crop is possible for the farmer who uses high analysis fertilizer."

HOME MAKING

MISS TUCKER STARTS GRANBY GROUP WITH CHILDREN'S CLOTHES PROJECT

As organization meetings were held and programs of work were adopted for 1923, it seemed advisable not to have a training class this year because the majority of towns taking clothing are on the very outskirts of the county and it would be impossible to have a central place for representatives to attend.

Therefore we are planning to have a County Demonstration Group made up of Granby women and the work that the specialist is giving is on childrens' clothes. The agent also attends these meetings, obtains subject matter and carries on similar classes in other communities.

The first meeting was held this month with an attendance of fifteen. The work was on rompers only. Several patterns were available so that the women might take them for their own use. Some time was spent on a discussion of kinds of materials suitable for childrens' clothes and their width and price. Part of the afternoon was devoted to a real sewing lesson when useful hand sewing needed in the making of most any garment was taught.

The next meeting will be on the bloomer dress, the third meeting on garments for the little boy and the last on the "best dress" and wool garments, such as coats.

The Mothers' Club of Enfield with eighteen young mothers are following closely on the heels of the Granby group and it is hoped that at least two more groups of mothers will be interested enough in the project to adopt it for their program of work this year.

THIS MAY INTEREST YOU!

Length of the Housekeepers Working Day

This report is based on the records of 28 housewives, each record covering a period of fourteen consecutive days. Seven records were from farm homes and 21 were from town homes, all except two of them in Missouri. The records were made during the winter season. It was found that on the average these 28 housewives devoted 6 hours and 10 minutes per day to household tasks, an average of 1 hour and 37 minutes for each person in the household. For the town home the average length of working day was 5 hours and 51 minutes, or 1 hour and 35 minutes per person. In the farm home the average length of time devoted to housework was 7 hours and 3 minutes, or 1 hour and 42 minutes per person.



PACKARDVILLE WOMEN WORKING ON THEIR HATS

SUMMARY OF DRESS FORM WORK FOR 1923

So that we may be sure that the dress form project is worth while and that the women use their forms after they get them, quite detailed reports have been asked for from the local leaders. Following is the summary of their reports. All this work has been done by the local women under their local leader. The agent has merely given the demonstration at the first meeting.

Southampton	17 forms
Granby	9 forms
Easthampton	18 forms
So. Hadley	52 forms
Northampton	17 forms
Northampton	23 forms
Worthington	8 forms
Westhampton	30 forms
Hadley	17 forms
Total	191 forms

Seventy-five per cent of these forms have been mounted and marked, making them as well equipped dress forms as possible. All the women have reported using them and the time saved is estimated at about half.

These forms cost on an average \$2.50 and the commercial form is estimated at \$10.00. Therefore \$7.50 has been saved on every form, making a total saving for Hampshire County in this one project for this year \$1,432.50. This figure in no way takes into consideration the amount saved on the garments made by use of the forms.

In these 28 homes the average housewife spent 65 per cent of her time cooking, washing dishes, and caring for the house and 43 per cent in the kitchen.

A mother with an infant under two

The above picture was taken at one of the millinery meetings held at Miss Collis' home at Packardville. The women are, reading from left to right; Mrs. George Dunbar, Mrs. F. A. Terrent, Mrs. Frank Chaffee, Mrs. Ruby Stevens, Mrs. Sadie Mitchell, Mrs. William Chaffee, Mrs. William Plant, Mrs. Fannie Martin, Miss Alice Collis, and Mrs. Lilly Billings.

Three communities have taken the fall millinery work. Previously, a paid worker has taken charge of the millinery work, but it seems advisable for the agent to supervise the project from now on.

The groups were very enthusiastic and the work was well done. Two all-day meetings were held as before, so that the work might be completed before having the meeting.

The renovation part was particularly stressed this year and a large percentage of the hats were made-overs.

The groups taking the project were Norwich Hill, Huntington, Packardville, Pelham and The Mothers' Club of the First Congregational Church, Northampton.

Ten hats were made at Packardville at an average cost per hat of \$1.21. Ten hats were made at Norwich Hill costing \$.98 per hat and the Mothers' Club made fifteen hats at \$1.89 per hat. The savings on this fall project are estimated at seventy dollars.

years old devotes on the average a little over two hours a day to caring for it.

A reasonable length for the housekeeper's working day under various conditions of living, as shown by this study, is between six and seven hours.

CLUB WORK

BOY'S BABY BEE TAKES TO TALL TIMBERS

Quite a little excitement was caused Raymond Granger of Norwich Hill, Huntington, when his newly bought steer broke loose before it was tied up in the barn, and struck for the woods. It jumped fences as they tried to obstruct his full speed ahead. At the time of writing, five days after the escape, it was still running wild, but has been located with a herd of cows and the chances of its going to the barn with them seems good.

SUPERINTENDENT O. W. MORTON BACKS CLUB WORK

The agent had the opportunity to visit the schools of Hadley and Hatfield with the Superintendent, Mr. Morton. Mr. Morton, the first state club leader of Massachusetts, still enjoys work with the boys and girls. The organization will start as soon as the members enroll.

Never shrink from doing anything which your business calls you to do. He who is above his business may one day find his business above him.

HADLEY BOYS TO DEMONSTRATE AT ANNUAL MEETING

Horace Babb and Roger West, poultry club members, will give a demonstration at the Annual Meeting on Poultry Culling. With birds and charts they will explain how to pick out the layers and fancy stock.

SOUTHAMPTON GIRLS CONSIDER CLOTHING WORK

Through the help of Mrs. Clayton E. Hannum in charge of the Home Economics side of the Southampton Women's Club and Mrs. Judd, a member of the club, the High School girls are considering the taking up of advanced sewing work. Miss Ward of Southampton is to be their leader and a meeting is to be held at the high school in Easthampton, where the girls all attend to discuss the plans on Monday afternoon, November 19th. Miss Dorothy Murdock, State Club Leader for girls' work, will be present.

CONFERENCE OF CLOTHING CLUB LEADERS

December 8, 1923

The date is set for a get-together of clothing club leaders of this county on Saturday, December 8, at the Extension Office in Northampton. Other than fulfilling the big purpose of the meeting—giving instructions to the leaders concerning the girls' sewing program—we hope to assist the leaders in the carrying on of the other phases of the work. Miss Tucker, the State Clothing Specialist, will be with us for the clothing work and Miss Dorothy Murdock will help on organization and other problems. There will be a time for a general discussion and an opportunity to get acquainted with other club leaders.

WILLIAMSBURG TO COMMENCE SOON

The room club of Mrs. Murray Graves in Williamsburg will continue their work this winter. This year they are to take up reed work and plan to make many articles for their dressers. There will also be one and probably two other sewing groups and a handicraft club in this community.

GOSHEN

The boys' club at Goshen is planning to do some reed work along with their wood work. They have been given a bench by the selectmen, which has been placed in the basement of the schoolhouse and makes a fine place for the boys to carry out their plans.

SUPPORT FROM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

"The Burlington, Vermont, Chamber of Commerce has guaranteed a thousand dollars toward Boys' and Girls' Club Work for the Current Year," writes E. L. Ingalls, State Club Leader of Vermont. This is to be used in connection with the office of activities of their County Club Agent. They are raising this fund by popular contributions from the bankers and business men of the city. "This is only one example of many of such activities now being carried on the country over. Business men everywhere are aware of the source of the primary income of the nation which creates a business turnover far in excess of the original created wealth."

NORWICH HILL

At Norwich Hill Mrs. S. E. Granger will lead a group of girls in first year sewing and her son, Edward, who is a boy scout, will introduce handicraft work with the boys.

SOUTH CHESTERFIELD HAS CLOTHING CLUB

Under the direction of Mrs. E. S. Pomeroy the girls of the South Chesterfield school are sewing.

RETURNS AND BENEFITS

"Complete records are kept of money returns from the phase of extension work termed 'boys and girls club work.' Accordingly, we point out this example to show the monetary returns as the result of extension work. 600,000 boys and girls in club work produced products in 1922, the market value of which was \$8,648,224; the actual cost of production (for rent, labor, feed and seed) was \$4,626,455; the cost of the leadership to carry on the work was \$2,587,082. Deducting all costs from the market value of the products produced there is left a net profit of \$1,424,687, or a profit of 19.7 per cent on the investment."

The financial gain is by no means the only advantage in Club Work. The Educational part, the Judging, the Demonstration, the social side and the American ideals cannot be forgotten.

To Readers of The Modern Priscilla:

Miss Harriet Ainsworth, head of the Clothing Information Bureau of one of the biggest stores in the country, will write a series of articles on clothes for the Modern Priscilla.

Miss Ainsworth knows more about ready-made clothes than almost any other woman in America and is going to tell what she knows about buying suits, hats, shoes, underwear, coats—everything. How to choose, how to get good value, how not to waste money on making wrong purchases. This series of articles will tell pretty clearly all there is to know about buying clothes to advantage.

This is as important a part of the clothing program as how to make your own clothes. Be sure to read these articles. They will be very valuable and helpful to you.

At Smith Academy in Hatfield, on Nov. 11, was organized the Hatfield Poultry Club, with Chas. Powers as President; Stearns Belden, V-Pres. and Fred Wickles as Secretary-Treas.

COST ACCOUNTING SECRET OF SUCCESS

*From The Coöperative Poultryman,
New Jersey*

"The business of commercial egg production in California will become practically extinct within a decade if poultrymen do not get down to business and operate on a business basis," writes Joseph H. Tumbach in an article in the Coöperative Poultryman of California.

The same truth applies with equal force to Eastern poultrymen.

No man, in any line of business, can know whether he is making or losing money unless he keeps books. No poultryman knows whether it pays him to produce and sell eggs unless he knows what it costs him to produce the eggs. And not one poultryman in ten, anywhere, knows how much it costs him to produce eggs. In a general way, without books, the poultryman may know that in the course of a year he is either getting ahead or going behind, but without a well-kept set of accounts, there is no way for him to know where his leaks are, and what may be the cause of his success or failure.

Last winter the Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers' Association asked all its members to fill out a questionnaire giving some important facts about their business. There were 328 poultrymen in New Jersey who filled out and returned the reports. Of these, 143 had flocks of 500 or more hens, 22 owned flocks of from 1,000 to 1,500, 12 reported flocks of from 1,500 to 2,000 and 7 owned flocks of over 2,000 hens.

Of the 143 who had flocks of from 500 to 1,000, there were 9 who rented their farms. The remainder were farm owners. Twenty-three of these men and women had been in the poultry business for more than 10 years, 22 for more than 5 and less than 10 years, and 51 for less than 5 years. Thirty-seven out of the 143 reported that they kept some kind of accounts of their business, and of these 35, there were 23 who made an effort to know how much a dozen it cost them to produce eggs. Some of them, however, kept account only of their feed costs, and the various costs reported by this group ranged from 14 to 55 cents a dozen.

In the group of poultrymen reporting flocks of from 1,000 to 1,500 birds, only 1 out of the 22 was a tenant farmer, all the others owning their farms. Four men in this group had been in the poultry business less than 5 years, 6 from 5 to 10 years, and 12 for more than 10 years. Fourteen of the 22 kept books and 7 know their cost of egg production, which they reported as ranging from 23 to 36 cents a dozen.

In the group owning from 1,500 to 2,000 hens, all of the 12 owned their own farms. Six had been in business

more than 10 years, 5 for between 5 and 10 years, and only 1 for less than 5 years. Eight of the 12 kept accounts but only 3 were able to ascertain their cost of production. Two of these 3 reported that it cost them 28 cents a dozen to produce eggs, and the other reported his production cost at 42 cents.

There were reports from 7 poultrymen whose flocks were larger than 2,000 birds. All of these owned their farms. One had been in the poultry business for less than 5 years, 5 for from 5 to 10 years, and one for more than 10 years. Only 2 of the 7 kept books, and only 1 knew how much it cost him to produce eggs. This 1 reported his production cost, including all costs, to be 35 cents a dozen.

The New Jersey poultrymen included in these reports are probably among the most progressive and businesslike men in the industry. Many of them are successful, and are leaders in progressive movements in the poultry world. The fact that such a small percentage of even the most successful and progressive poultrymen in New Jersey keep accounts and know their cost of production makes Mr. Tumbach's further comments of timely value and significance to poultrymen everywhere.

"The poultryman who makes money without keeping records and accounts is simply lucky," says Mr. Tumbach, "like the fellow hunting ducks whose shotgun is accidentally discharged into a flock overhead. I am willing to say unequivocally—without qualification or reserve—no one can gain the maximum profit in poultry keeping to which his honest labor entitled him without keeping accounts and records. It would be possible to do so if the man could be found who could and would, where the conditions are the same, blindly and intelligently follow the plans of someone who does keep records. The man who would do that has not yet been hatched. Men are but boys grown tall. We, none of us, ever quite get over the thought we had in our schooldays, that in some respects at least we knew more than the teacher. And so it is that each must do for himself. Under wartime conditions almost anyone could make a good profit out of poultry keeping, just as one could make money at almost anything. Such conditions do not prevail today. The margin of profit is smaller, as it is in practically every other line. And I look for less favorable conditions in the future than we have today. If this proves to be true it becomes increasingly important that every avenue of loss, every leakhole for profits, be stopped up. But how can we stop the leaks and losses if we know not where they are?"

"Most people prefer the belief that the remedy for their ills lies in some new and radical departure, be it in pills or in poultry profits. That is why the ac-

Continued on page 7, column 2

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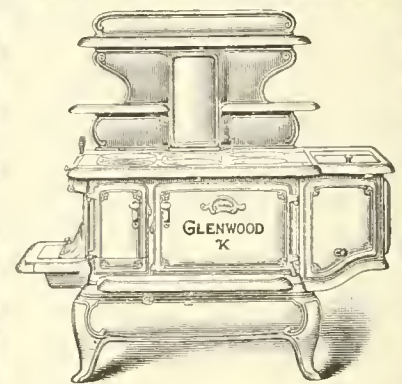
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Cost Accounting Secret of Success

Continued from page 6, column 2

credited hatchery system, for instance, is so readily accepted. The imagination is stirred far more easily by the offer of a new method of breeding, of feeding, or of handling—or of a new brand of pills—than by a suggestion that the present methods and equipment and supplies would be all right if common sense is used with them. Be the advantages or disadvantages of the accredited hatchery what they may—it is only by keeping accurate records that we can hope to succeed as poultrymen.

"So it is that the crier of increased production per hen finds a readier audience than he who says stop the leaks. We laugh heartily at the story of the Jewish merchant who explained his ability to sell goods below cost by buying in carload lots; and if someone chanced to ask us what it costs to produce eggs, curious to know how much margin we have per dozen, how many of us would know whether or not we are working on the Jew's carload-lot basis? My observation is that when small leaks are permitted in small casks they grow to veritable streams in a hoghead.

"What would you think of a groceryman in whose store you could today buy twenty-five pounds of sugar for a dollar, or of an oil filling station where you could buy Red Crown gasoline for five cents a gallon? Having satisfied yourself that you were really getting pure sugar and standard gasoline you would simply assume the owner of the place had bats in his belfry, wouldn't you? And why? Because you know he is selling something for less than it costs him—in other words, you would consider the cost. Pray tell then why you are willing to produce and sell eggs without considering the cost and expect the world at large to class you differently than you class the grocer and the service station man in the cases cited?

"I believe the poultry industry has a larger come and go membership than any other similar line of endeavor. If the facts were available I really believe it would be shown that the average life of a poultry venture is less than two years. Some failures are due to unfitness for the work; some others to pure laziness; a few to genuine bad luck; but a large proportion is due to the lack of good business methods. And good business methods mean first and foremost knowing what the results are in dollars and cents as you go along. With that knowledge you will either be a financially successful poultryman or one of two things will happen: you will adopt a more profitable method or else you will quit gumming-up the other fellow's game by producing eggs at a loss and quit, making room for a better man.

Continued on page 11, column 2

NORTHAMPTON NATIONAL BANK

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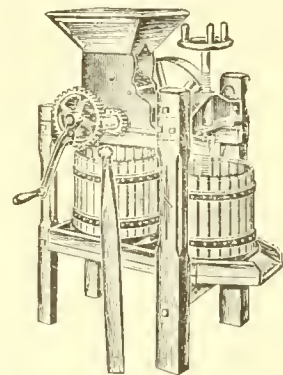
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THE LATEST INFORMATION ON THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER

We Should be Prepared to Control this Pest

Scientific investigation of an economic problem is well illustrated by the work carried on by the government entomologists in Arlington, heading up the corn borer investigation for New England. A recent discussion of this problem has led to the following information:

First, and well known to a good many vegetable growers, there has been a marked reduction in the infestation of the European corn borers in 1923 as compared with 1922. Everybody seems very much pleased at it, and it certainly is gratifying to the men who have been better off than they anticipated. Why have we had this reduced infestation?

From a discussion of this problem with a very well informed man, we learn that there are four contributing factors:

1. In 1923 because of the cool, dry summer there has only been 60% of the second brood come through as compared with approximately 100% in 1921. This same thing happened in 1920. It is due to temperature and moisture conditions.

In 1921 and 1922 there were two broods and a partial third brood. The second brood is, by far, the more serious one because more numerous than the first.

2. In 1923, 60% of the eggs have been parasitized by a native egg parasite. This parasite has been found killing the eggs of the European corn borer for several years. A careful record of this helpful insect's activities shows that it is very effective some years, and not at all so in others. It has a rise and fall in numbers like most insect pests. The fact that the cool dry summer, unfavorable to the normal increase of the European corn borer, occurred the same year as that of the active parasitism of eggs, is a very helpful incident, but not likely to be the rule.

3. The European corn borer has suffered from the drought of 1923. Most of us well realize that we have had a pretty dry summer, but few of us realize that it was so dry that it would dry up corn borer eggs. The fact is that 11% of the eggs dried up, probably because of the extremely dry weather and cool nights.

4. Cool weather reduced numbers of the borer. The moths of the European corn borer like warm weather. When the temperatures are below 55° F. the normal number of eggs is not laid, and sometimes none at all. This year the cool nights have slowed up the egg processes of the mother moth so that she has not done as usual in our summer season.

TESTING FOR SMALL HERDS

In Linn county, Ore., a type of cow-testing association adapted to dairy districts having numerous small herds has been projected under the leadership of County Agent A. C. Hyman.

From 1,600 to 1,800 cows can be handled by one tester regardless of the number of herds. It has not been possible heretofore to handle more than 26 to 35 herds, irrespective of the number of cows. With small herds the cost per cow for testing has been prohibitive, so there are no cow-testing associations in the Willamette valley and some other dairy districts.

"This new type has been used satisfactorily in Whatcom county, Wash., for seven months," says N. C. Johnson, dairy specialist for the Extension service. "Members are grouped in routes of about 200 cows each. The tester goes out one day on a route and leaves sample bottles with members, who take their own samples for one day and at the same time make a record of weights of feed used that day. These are gathered up by the tester the following day and taken to a central laboratory for testing, each member being sent at once a statement of the test of his cows. On the next visit each member is given an up-to-date record for each of his cows, showing what they produced, the feed consumed, the amount and value of production, and the quantity and cost of feed."

This means that there were less eggs to hatch; the weather was unfavorable for the hatching; the parasite was particularly active; and the cool weather reduced the efficiency of the mother moth at her main job.

Our winters kill about 8½% of the wintering corn borer larvae, according to records over a period of years.

We have had a fortunate combination of incidents to reduce the infestation of the European corn borer. We hope that there will be other such combinations, but it is too much to believe that such will often occur. It is not safe to conclude that all trouble from the European corn borer is past when we hear from China, Japan, Austria, Germany, Italy, France, and even Guam, that the European corn borer is a most severe pest, and damages rice, Kaffer corn, some of the small grains and sweet corn very seriously, year after year, and makes their production in some instances quite unprofitable. We are not pessimistic, but we believe in facing the music. It is well for men to remember this problem.

It is good news to know that certain methods of crop handling may be very beneficial in reducing the infestation. Massachusetts growers have been told repeatedly that cutting corn stover very near the ground, and deep plowing in the

Take Out Filler Trees Now

You believe in pruning, don't you? You prune to get more air and sunshine around your main bearing limbs, so that you will get more of the large, better-colored fruit. Prune out your filler trees as you would a crowding limb.

Filler trees damage our orchards and pocketbook in the following, very serious ways:

Filler trees shade the profitable lower branches of the permanent trees almost to the total elimination of spurs and fruit.

They force the permanent trees upward, instead of allowing them to spread.

They drain the same soil of plant food that your permanent trees are trying to live on, as the roots interlace for many feet.

The shade kills the fruit spurs in the center of your permanent trees.

The shade of the up-growing limbs causes you to take out more wood, and to more or less whittle up your main branches of the permanent tree to let the sun through, a great deal of which would not have to be done if the main limbs could spread.

Fillers increase your cost of production by making the orchard difficult to work in, by taking more spray material to cover the higher limbs, and by adding time to the pruning, thinning and harvesting.

Close trees make spraying less efficient, thereby giving you more pest-damaged fruit than you otherwise would have.

A lot of the fruit is poorly colored and brings far less when sold, just from lack of sunshine.

All of which means that your filler trees have done all the "filling" necessary when you have to start cutting back the branches to keep them from interfering. You planted the filler trees for a purpose. If you are a good manager, the tree has fulfilled that purpose and is now more of a hindrance than a help. If you weren't a good enough manager to get all

Continued on page 9, column 2

fall will do much to reduce infestation the following spring. This absolutely holds true. Cleaning up boarders and refuse in which the corn borer might winter, and burning material, helps very considerably.

The proper dates for planting are an important factor. Sweet corn growers have noted that certain plantings of corn, during the summer have little infestation, while others are seriously infested. The same thing will work out for field corn growers. We hope to have some information gained through a study of the agronomical phases of this problem, which will be very helpful to the farming industry of Massachusetts.

Protect your Trees from Mice

Continued from page 1, column 2

The best known orchard practice for the control of mice is to hoe away all leaves, grass and other trash from around the trunk for a distance of two feet and to place a protector snugly around the tree set firmly on the bare ground.

There are two kinds of protectors being used by orchardists in this state. Galvanized wire screening with a quarter inch mesh is a very good protector. Its biggest disadvantage is the first cost which will vary from 15 to 20 cents a tree. This protector will last a long time and will not cost any more than new paper protectors put on every year. Water-proof building paper wrapped tightly around the trunk and tied securely with twine is being used with very fair success. Mice may gnaw through it, but very rarely do.

Do not use tar paper or building paper that is not water-proof because the tar is often injurious to the bark, and the common building paper will soak up and slip down the trunk. An ordinary 3-ft. roll cut in two will give you protectors of about the right height. Wrap the trunk tight enough so that a mouse could not fall inside.

Poisons may be used where mice are very troublesome and additional precaution seems necessary.

The protection of your trees is fully as important as any spraying that you do and must be done just as thoroughly.

TOBACCO DUST EFFECTIVE

**Poultry Round Worms Completely
Removed and Pin Worms Nearly
So In Treatments**

"Work carried on during the past year and a half with hundreds of hens," at the California agricultural experiment station, writes Stanley L. Freeborn in Science, June 15, "has shown that commercial tobacco dust containing from 1½ to 2 per cent nicotine if fed in the mash in quantities equalling 2 per cent by weight of the latter over a period of one month would remove from 98 to 100 per cent of these worms (intestinal worms). The results have demonstrated that from 80 to 85 per cent of the cecum worms are removed by this treatment. The tobacco dust must be mixed with the mash at intervals not exceeding one week on account of the volatility of the nicotine in the presence of air."

The same investigator found that diluted nicotine sulfate in doses sufficient to remove the worms was toxic to the birds, except when combined with a proper reagent and fed in capsules. This removes the concentrated tobacco product out of the class of practical use. In the tobacco dust treatment poultrymen must make sure that this material contains the proper nicotine content, advisably 2 per

cent, and that it be mixed frequently to avoid the loss of the essential nicotine into the air. No more efficient or practical control of intestinal and cecum worms can be adopted than the use of tobacco dust in the mash.

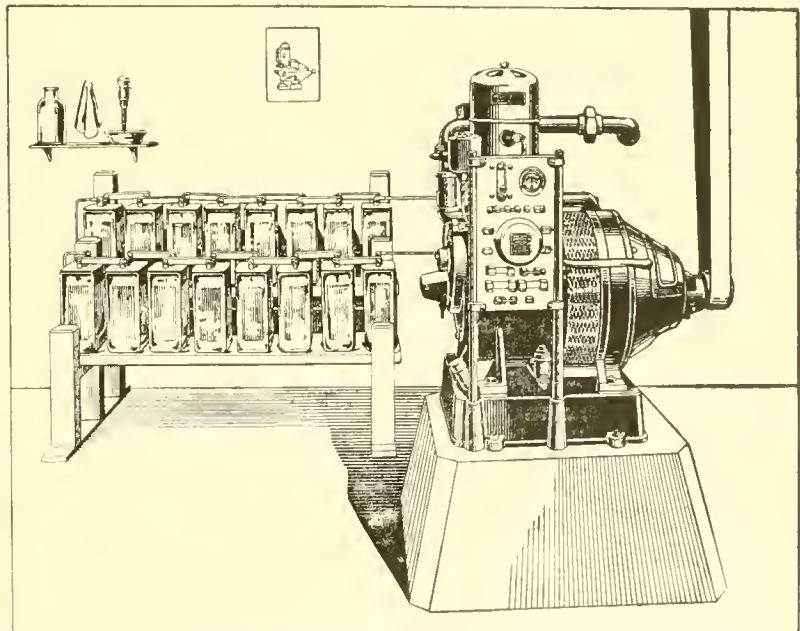
Take Out Filler Trees Now
Continued from page 8, column 3

there was out of your filler trees, prove to your neighbors that you are a better man now, than you were five years ago. Take out your filler trees and give the permanents a chance.

The axe is probably the best way of ridding yourself of the filler trees, if you have only a few. But if you have a large number, get a block and tackle—a good husky one—and work down the row, tying to one filler tree while you fasten the tackle high on the one you want to pull out. Drive the team down the row you are working on and pull the tree over, and then out. Hitch the team to the tie-end of the rigging and pull the tackle through. You are now all set to pull the next tree with the team and tackle in approximate position.

Now is a good time to remove these trees, as your other work is not too pressing, and you can work them up during the winter. Apple wood is worth real money, too.

*Frederick Cole, Jr.,
Extension Specialist in Fruit Growing.*

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Dealers for Hampshire County

Attractive proposition to first customers in each community.

National Dairy Show

Continued from page 1, column 1

Much time was profitably spent in looking over the hundreds of instructive exhibits. Glass lined tank cars and trucks for the transportation of milk were shown. In fact, machinery has been perfected to reduce the labor necessary in handling milk and in making it into by-products.

The United States Department of Agriculture had an extensive exhibit showing various phases of dairying. The importance of weeding out poor cows was shown. Actual records of 3 cows were: No. 1—2,523 pounds milk, 153 pounds fat; No. 2—4,800 pounds milk, 238 pounds fat; No. 3—10,700 pounds milk, 560 pounds fat. No. 1 was a liability, No. 2 was on the border line while No. 3 made a profit. One farmer started testing in 1917 when his cows averaged 155 pounds of butter fat, which gave an income of 64 cents per cow over feed cost. In 1923 after six years of culling and testing, his herd averaged 280 pounds of butter fat and returned him \$146 per cow over feed costs. Since the average production per cow for this county is less than 4,000 pounds, it would seem that this statement should be of interest.

Another part of the exhibit of particular interest was regarding tuberculosis. A map of the whole country was colored to represent the percentage of T. B. infection. After gazing at the map for some time, our thought was that anyone looking for better stock would have to have good courage to buy stock in this part of the country unless it came from a tested herd. A few pioneers have already started testing their herds. Even tested grade stock commands a premium of from \$25 to \$50 over untested animals. Can we afford to keep in the same old rut?

It was interesting to note the increased adoption of alfalfa through New York state. Some counties have tripled their acreage of this crop in the past ten years. In fact, it seemed as though practically every farm around Syracuse had all its fields seeded to this crop. Our county has 97 acres according to the census figures.

With only 75,000 people attending the exposition this year there is some doubt whether it will be held in Syracuse next year. If it is, let's make a determined effort to attend. It surely is worth the effort.

SPRAY THIS FALL FOR LEAF-CURL

Peach leaf-curl is the most serious fungous disease affecting this fruit in our climate. Peach leaf-curl often means several if not all of the following losses:

Continued on page 11, column 1

LINCOLN FORDSON

NEW PRICES OCTOBER 2nd, 1923

These are the lowest prices in history of Ford Motor Co.

4-Door Sedan	with Starter and Dem. Rims,	\$685.00
Coupe	" " " " "	525.00
Touring	" " " " "	380.00
Runabout	" " " " "	350.00
Chassis	" " " " "	315.00
Ton Truck Chassis,		370.00
Fordson Tractor,		120.00

All prices F. O. B. Detroit

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HAS THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS FOR BOYS

CARPENTRY SHEET METAL AUTOMOBILE
AGRICULTURE SILK TEXTURE

VISIT THE SCHOOL

Spray this Fall for Leaf-Curl

Continued from page 10, column 1

(1) loss of leaves in the spring followed by a new crop of foliage that year which lowers the vitality of the tree; (2) partial or total failure of trees to set or hold the crop due to defoliation; (3) repeated loss of leaves for several seasons, which means the loss of the trees; (4) injury to trees by the killing of twigs. This disease is usually known by the sickly, yellow, curled foliage which usually turns red and drops off during the latter part of June. It has often been called blister because of the way the leaves swell and curl.

Fall spraying with concentrated lime sulfur, one part to nine parts of water, or diluted to a specific gravity of 1.03, is the only sure method of controlling this disease. There are two big reasons why fall spraying is better than the same application in the spring. The tiny spores which carry the disease from one season to the next pass the winter on the twigs and buds and are within reach at a time when the fall work is not too pressing. As soon as the buds begin to swell in the spring the spores are able to infect the growing leaves and it is then too late for any control at all. Secondly, there are usually one or two warm, sunny days in the spring, long in advance of the regular spraying season, when the buds start to swell, making it impossible to spray eff-

fectually at the usual time.

Absolute thoroughness is essential as you must cover every twig to get reasonable control. If you aren't already spraying with a definite system to reach all the tree with the least possible steps, figure out one and stick to it.

Cost Accounting Secret of Success

Continued from page 7, column 2

"Those who are not accustomed to handling records and figures shy away from it because it looks like a tremendous task and a complicated process. But it isn't, once you get into it. As a matter of fact, determining the cost of egg production is but little more tedious than keeping a checkbook. Here is the rule: Divide the value of feed used and other expenses by the number of dozen of eggs produced; the result is the cost per dozen.

"Say your hens laid 2,630 dozen of eggs last month and that you used \$558.78 worth of feed and supplies. Dividing \$558.78 by 2,630 gives us 21 1/3 cents—the feed cost per dozen.

"If you have hired help, dividing the amount paid out by 2,630 shows the hired labor cost per dozen. And so with all other expense items.

"But mind you, you are not concerned, in these calculations, with the number of dozen of eggs you sold, nor with the amount you actually paid out for feed and

other things. It is the number of dozen of eggs produced, and the value of feed, supplies and hired help used.

"Try that out on your own results for last month. If the figuring is too hard for you, ask your boy or your girl to work it out. If they aren't too far along in school they can do it. Most high school graduates probably couldn't."

STOP GUESSING! KNOW!

We want you to use our

Poultry Account Service

We have a simple yet efficient book. Monthly reports are required. You receive a summary showing state and county averages to compare with your own figures. Entire book will be summarized at end of twelve months. Forty-nine people used this service last year. 100 books are available now.

ORDER YOURS NOW!

Send 25 Cents to

**HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
EXTENSION SERVICE**

Filler, Freight and Fertilizer

In last year's Fertilizer Pool, 83% of the mixed goods tonnage was in No-Filler mixtures. Most of our farmers realized that a No-Filler fertilizer, compared with a lower analysis mixture, carries more units of plant food, of higher quality and availability, at less cost per unit; that it eliminates the inert "filler", useless in the field and worse than useless on the bill of lading.

This is the way it figured out for them in the case of 3-12-3 NO-FILLER vs. the regular 2-8-2:

	3-12-3 NO-FILLER	2-8-2
Units of plant food per ton	18	12
Cost per ton through Pool	\$36.62*	\$29.50*
Cost per unit plant food	\$ 2.03*	\$ 2.46*
Freight per unit plant food	\$.33	\$.50
Required for given acreage	1 ton	1½ tons
Cost for given acreage	\$36.62*	\$44.25*

(*Includes freight at \$6.00 per ton)

The purchase of a ton of 3-12-3 NO-FILLER thus allowed an actual saving of \$7.63, or 17%, over the equivalent amount 2-8-2. This difference is accounted for by the fact that it costs less to mix, sack, and freight a *ton* of mixture *without filler*, than the equivalent *ton-and-a-half* *with filler*. When you buy low analysis mixtures, you take money away from productive plant food, and put it into non-productive filler, sacks, and freight.

Watch for announcements of the new Fertilizer Pool. The only mixed goods offered will be 3-12-3, 5-10-5, 5-8-7, 7-8-3, all NO-FILLERS, and 4-8-4. These high analysis mixtures should save you in purchase price, freight and crops.

FERTILIZE—BUT ECONOMIZE!

EASTERN STATES FARMERS' EXCHANGE

Co-operative Distributors of Supplies to Farmers

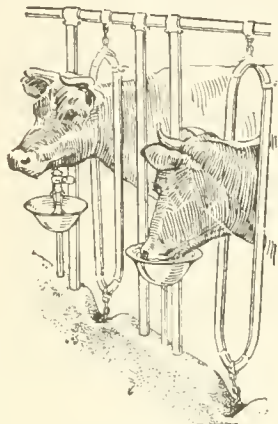
SPRINGFIELD

MASSACHUSETTS

DO YOU WANT MORE MILK?

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Louden Water Bowls

Watch the Milk Increase

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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. VIII.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., DECEMBER, 1923

No. 12

POISONING FIELD MICE IN ORCHARDS

Expert Explains Efficient Method Successfully Used in Other Sections

A small yet representing group of fruit growers met at W. H. Atkins' orchard in South Amherst to see Mr. Carlyle Carr of the Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D. C. demonstrate the use of strychnine as a poison to control field mice in orchards.

The following was in the information given:

Preparation of Bait

Mix together, dry, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of powdered strychnine and $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of baking soda. Sift the strychnine-soda mixture over 1 quart of rolled oats, stirring constantly to insure an even distribution of the poison through the grain. Heat the poisoned rolled oats in an oven until thoroughly warm. Mix 3 parts of melted beef fat with 1 part of melted paraffin, and sprinkle 6 tablespoonfuls of this mixture over the warm poisoned rolled oats, mixing until the oats are evenly coated. Allow the grain to cool, then it is ready for use. If large quantities of the bait are needed, use 1 ounce of strychnine, 1 ounce of soda, 8 quarts of rolled oats, and 11 pints of the beef-fat-paraffin mixture. About 1 quart of the poisoned bait is needed for 100 trees.

It is very important that in applying the coating the beef-fat-paraffin mixture be hot and the poisoned rolled oats be thoroughly warm, otherwise it will not be possible to obtain an even coating. Lard may be used instead of the beef fat but it is not as good.

Tablespoonful of the poisoned rolled-oat baits should be placed in small containers or stations to protect them from the weather, and these should be distributed over the infested area. The poisoned baits may also be scattered along runways and into entrances of burrows, a teaspoonful at a place. In orchards where mice are abundant it is advisable to place one poison container under each tree. These should be set close to the base of the tree to escape cultivating machinery and should be lightly covered with vegetation, prunings, or some other material that will afford harborage for

Continued on page 13, column 1

To Hampshire County
People
A Merry Christmas
and
A Happy New Year
from the
Trustees and Staff
of the
Hampshire County
Extension Service

STRONG PROGRAM PRESENTED AT ANNUAL MEETING

"Into each life some rain must fall"

The Hampshire County Extension Service had a practical demonstration of this fact when the attendance at the Annual Meeting held in Odd Fellows Hall, Northampton, Thursday, November 22, was greatly reduced on account of rain. It was the opinion of those attending that this was the best agricultural meeting of the year.

President E. B. Clapp of the Trustees opened the meeting with a few well chosen words of welcome, after which reports were made by the Extension Service Agents. The following reports were given by Project Leaders and Demonstrators:

Alfalfa Production—

George Burt, Westhampton.

Meal Planning—

Mrs. A. L. Moore, Huntington.

Potato Production—

H. L. Merritt, Chesterfield.

Calf Club Work—

Christine Osley, Hatfield.

Poultry Disease Control—

Fred Lego, Greenwich.

Continued on page 10, column 1

PRUNING MEETINGS HELD

Prof. Frederick Cole Demonstrates New and Practical Ideas

At a pruning demonstration held recently we heard the following statement, "This is the first time I've ever been to a meeting of this kind and really felt satisfied. In the past you folks would stay half an hour, prune a tree and then drive like mad for some other place." Thereby hangs a tale.

In the past, pruning demonstrations have been held in the spring. By the time the roads were in condition to be travelled, other work was piling up. This made it necessary to hurry. This fall we planned and carried out pruning demonstrations with Professor Frederick E. Cole of the Mass. Agricultural College at which plenty of time was taken to show the Hows and Whys of pruning. Attendance at these meetings have been small which is a good point. This gives an opportunity to give each man more personal attention. Besides this, everyone who attended has all winter to put the ideas into practice. We hope that a larger number will do so than in the past as there certainly is need for this work.

Professor Cole has been stressing the following points: Few fruit growers have the time to prune all their trees, hence the work that is done should be of vital importance. On mature trees this means making a few well chosen cuts so that sunlight may be let into all parts of the tree. This not only results in better colored fruit but also makes possible the more efficient control of insect and fungus troubles.

Everyone has noticed pine trees standing alone. The branches are a good distance apart so that the light gets between them. The same idea holds for apple trees. Keep the bearing growth in planes but have these spaced far enough apart so that sunlight may reach all parts. Each plane of bearing wood may be fairly thick in itself but it must be shallow so as not to keep the sunlight from other planes. (If you don't understand this, ask about it).

The other problem confronts fruit growers who have started trees in the past few years. The idea was to have open trees. The same idea still holds even though the method differs. In the past

Continued on page 8, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
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8, 1879.

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IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

"In the past few years, farmers have lost more credit by advertising what a poor business agriculture is than they can build up in ten years," said President E. H. Thompson of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield at the Annual Meeting of the Hampshire County Extension Service. "No other business could have withstood such an advertizing campaign." "The fact that agriculture has survived is proof of the basic soundness of farming as a business."

It seems that the time is ripe to use the hammer for building rather than as an instrument for knocking. There are men in practically every town in the county who make farming pay. These men have found that there is no panacea for hard work. They have found that farming requires brains as well as brawn. What these men have done others can do if they are willing to expend the same amount of thought and effort.

One part of our contribution toward a campaign to advertise the fact that Good Farming Pays will be a series of articles telling of men who are making good on farms in this county. It is hoped that

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT

Your Subscription to the Hampshire County Farmers' Monthly is Due Now

You are one of eleven hundred people who have been receiving the Hampshire County Farmers' Monthly. We hope that you have read every issue with pleasure and with profit.

We try to make this paper one which every home in the county will welcome. Agriculture, The Farm Bureau, Home Making, Club Work—each has its section. In this way we try to have material of interest for every member of the family.

Eight years ago this paper had four pages and a circulation of 200. It now has from eight to fourteen pages and goes to 1,100 homes. Every time we increase the size of the paper it costs money, yet in spite of increased publishing costs, the price remains the same—50 cents per year.

Next month we will publish a list showing the number of paid up subscribers in each town of the county. We want YOUR TOWN to head the list. You can help by sending in your subscription to-day. Make checks or money orders payable to the Hampshire County Extension Service, 59 Main Street, Northampton.

Some pay what is due when it is due. Show us that you do, too!

EASTERN STATES
TO EXTEND CREDIT
ON FERTILIZERS

A southern fertilizer manufacturer whose business success has depended in no small measure on his possessing a keen sense of humor, once terminated an advertisement with this immortal statement; "Easy terms: cash—or arrival draft with bill of lading!"

We have always felt that the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, in adhering to their strictly "cash" policy hitherto, were not doing so with any idea of its being an "easy" method of payment for the farmer, but rather because it was decidedly the most economical method for him. And so it has generally proved to be.

In the case of fertilizer, however, where the income has been remote by several from the investment, many farmers have found it difficult or undesirable to pay cash for their fertilizer regardless of the savings entailed thereby. Many have been accustomed in the past to accept credit from the line fertilizer companies until October or November, even though the credit differential amounted, as it often has, to \$5. or \$7. per ton.

The Eastern States cash policy has worked out splendidly for those who had the cash or could conveniently get it locally. For the rest of us, there has hitherto been no alternative but to "pass up" the attractive cash saving, and continue to depend on the liberal but expensive credit allowance of a commercial fertilizer company. Such of us will welcome the recent announcement that this year Eastern States fertilizers may be ordered on a credit basis, as well as for cash.

the experience of these men may be helpful to those who wish to get ahead.

The Eastern States credit differential of \$3.50 per ton is the minimum, it would seem, that can be allowed in order to make the credit arrangement self-supporting and not work to the detriment of the thousands of cash purchasers. Anyway, it cuts considerably the credit costs usually met with in commercial fertilizers. The overhead resulting from the extra bookkeeping necessitated, from risk involved, and from money borrowed at the manufacturer's end, must always mount up to a considerable figure. It is only by cutting risk and clerical and borrowing costs to a minimum that the Exchange is able to keep the credit cost to the purchaser down to such a comparatively reasonable figure.

At the same time, in its recently issued folder "Better Fertilizing," which gives the details of this year's credit and pool arrangement, the Exchange admits that the credit charge of \$3.50 is far in excess of what the farmer would pay on money borrowed locally for cash payment. It frankly advises local borrowing wherever possible, in preference to using even this liberal credit arrangement.

It narrows down to this; the purchaser who pays cash for Eastern States fertilizers saves the most whether the cash is his own or borrowed locally. But the purchaser securing credit from the Exchange is able to save considerably over the usual credit arrangement. And whether he buys on the cash or credit basis, past experience would indicate that the farmer gets his full money's worth in quality, in the Eastern States fertilizers.

Nitrate of Soda has given striking results in W. E. Gamble's orchard in Norwich Hill, Huntington. Five to ten pounds per tree were used early last spring. The fertilized trees show a stronger growth and a better set of fruit buds than the unfertilized trees. Mr. Gamble is planning to use more Nitrate next spring.

NEWS OF THE FARM BUREAU

WHICH CLASS ARE YOU IN?

"The man who is not willing to take a chance in the Farm Bureau and lose or win as the case may be is not one who will go down in history as a friend to agriculture", said President A. D. Emerson of Hempstead, New Hampshire in his annual address to the members of the Rockingham County, (N. H.) Farm Bureau, on November 1st. Mr. Emerson who is a true, ordinary dirt farmer and proud of it, has the situation sized up very well according to Fred D. Griggs of the Massachusetts Federation who was present at the time of the meeting. Said Mr. Emerson, "No man today who has no use for the farm bureau is the kind of a man who is forever running down the new way and clinging to the old. Such a man we are striving to help, knowing that if the new way was not the best he would not be continually trying to make us believe that the old way was just as good."

"Then when we see another farmer continually complaining that farming does not pay, nor is he trying very hard to make it, we have a right to ask if he is one of those who has traded in the old bus for a new sport roadster before paying his grain bill, or signing up as member of the Farm Bureau. Such a man was recently called upon, and when asked to become a member said "I have no money, my farm does not produce anything; my apple trees are all breaking down; my hens are sick, and I am selling them off. I don't know anything about the Farm Bureau, and I don't want to." He had just purchased a new machine for his wife. He was passed by. Such a man in his present state of thinking is not fit for a Farm Bureau member."

"The Farm Bureau is not made of such timber, but of men of high moral standards such as will influence our boys and girls in the right way. So we can tell whether we are doing a work that is right or wrong by noting from which source the kicks come."

"As every cloud has a silver lining, so the work being accomplished by our organization is having its results. The gap is gradually growing wider between the farmer who is adopting improved methods and the one who is still clinging to the old way."

"The Farm Bureau is the foundation of coöperation. The best definition we have heard was given us at the Convention in Albany. "Coöperation is to adjust yourself so the other fellow can work with you." We can do this by first, being willing to coöperate, by having confidence in our neighbor, and then show by our works that we are coöperating. It is costing the Farm Bureau too much

to convince the farmer that he should support his organization. Our old custom of independence must give away, and we must unite to further our interests. "United we stand, divided we fall," is as true today in agriculture as when uttered years ago by one of our noted statesmen.

"It is a deplorable fact that so many farmers can not realize what their strength would be to the organization, preferring rather to be led hither and yon like the dumb animal."

"Someone has said that the farmer is so indifferent to printed matter that the Farm Bureau has to send out men to read to him what has already been mailed. Do you believe this? I don't—or don't want to at least."

"But have we presented a picture that is too dark and discouraging? Don't believe any such thing. There never was a time when the future looked as bright as now."

Plans for 1924

Next year the Federation will resume the printing of a monthly news letter according to a vote of the State Executive Committee at its meeting in Boston on December 3rd. Only in this way can those who pay for the up-keep of the organization be kept acquainted with the results that are being obtained by their investment.

The State Committee also plans to provide metal membership signs in 1924 to take the place of the card board variety that have been in use for the past three years.

A feature of the meeting of the State Committee was the presentation by Secretary Fred D. Griggs of a county program of work based on composite activities of the various counties to date plus a proposed extension of these activities. This model program will be presented in detail at the annual meeting of the State Federation next month and will then be passed along to the counties in the hope that it will be adopted unanimously.

PRESIDENT BRADFUTE TO SPEAK IN MASSACHUSETTS

Plan to be at Worcester, January 15

Oscar E. Bradfute of Ohio, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation will be guest of honor and principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, scheduled for Tuesday, January 15th, at Mechanics Hall, Worcester. With this Farm Bureau program the annual Union Agricultural meeting will be opened.

An urgent invitation is being extended to all farm bureau members in the State to be in Worcester on January 15th. All farmers and others interested in agriculture will also be welcomed. It will be a day of inventory of past accomplishments and making plans for the coming year.

Worcester County Farm Bureau will take this opportunity to hold its annual meeting at 9.30 in the morning. Reports of officers and committees and the annual election of officers will be out of the way in time for President Howard S. Russell to call the State organization together at 10.45.

President Bradfute is scheduled to speak at 1.30 on "What the National Organization is Doing". His address is sure to be chucked full of interesting things because forty-four definite accomplishments have already been chalked up by the American Farm Bureau Federation since January 1st. Following Mr. Bradfute, President Russell will deliver his annual address.

Then will come election of officers and general discussion of the 1924 State program. The day's session will be concluded with Farm Bureau motion pictures.

MASSACHUSETTS SENDS DELEGATES TO NATIONAL MEETING

Howard S. Russell of Wayland, President of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, and Leon A. Wetherbee of Stow, President of the Middlesex County Farm Bureau are the Massachusetts representatives at the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Chicago, December 10th, 11th and 12th. These same two farm bureau leaders will represent this state at the Coöperative Marketing conference which precedes the big convention.

Legislation, marketing, transportation, taxation, community development and program building are the outstanding topics at this Chicago gathering.

Outstanding upon the first day's program is an address by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, on the subject of Commerce and its Relation to Agriculture. On this first day, Gray Silver, Washington representative of the farm bureau leads a discussion on agricultural legislation. Benjamin H. Hibbard, Professor of Agricultural Economics, Wisconsin talks on basic agricultural economics.

On the second day of the conference, Mrs. H. W. Lawrence of the Home and Community Committee of the A. F. B. F., leads the discussion on her subject. Aaron Sapiro, coöperative marketing

Continued on page 13, column 1

HOME MAKING

CHRISTMAS CAKES
AND CANDIES

Brownies

- 1 cup sugar
- 1/4 cup melted butter
- 1 egg unbeaten
- 2 squares unsweetened chocolate, melted
- 3/4 teaspoon vanilla
- 1/2 cup flour
- 1/2 cup walnut meats cut in pieces

Mix ingredients in order given. Line a seven-inch square pan with paraffin paper. Spread mixture evenly on pan and bake in slow oven. As soon as taken from oven turn from pan, remove paper, and cut cake in strips, using a sharp knife. If these directions are not followed paper will cling to cake, and it will be impossible to cut in shapely pieces.

Bitter Sweets

Melt bitter sweet chocolate, made from half bitter chocolate and half sweet chocolate. Beat well. Into this dip nuts or sweet fruits and place on oiled paper to dry.

Hunky Dory

- 2 c. popped corn
- 1 c. nut meats
- 2 cakes sweet chocolate
- 2 Tbsp. rich cream

Melt the chocolate over hot water. As soon as it is melted add the cream, corn and nuts. Stir quickly with a silver fork and lift out in small balls. Place on waxed paper to dry.

Stuffed Prunes

Wash and steam 1 pound prunes and remove stones. The kernel from the stones may be chopped and mixed with other nuts or raisins or dates and figs and used for stuffing the prunes. Another good suggestion is to stuff the prunes with stiff orange marmalade.

Caramels

- 2 c. syrup
 - 1 1/2 squares chocolate (unsweetened)
 - 1/2 c. cream or condensed milk
 - 2 Tbsp. vinegar
- Mix all ingredients, stirring constantly while cooking. When it forms a firm ball in cold water, pour on buttered pan. When cool cut into squares. Wrap in oiled paper.

Taffy

- 2 c. maple syrup
 - 2 Tbsp. butter
 - 1 tsp. lemon
 - 1 tsp. vanilla
 - 1/2 tsp. soda
- Cook syrup until it forms a soft ball when dropped in cold water. Add butter,

REPORT OF HOME
DEMONSTRATION AGENT

As Given at Annual Meeting

This report consists of the goals set by the agent at the beginning of the year, how they have been reached and the goals as set for the coming year's work.

The following were the things given special emphasis during this year:

1. That the homemaking department should be strengthened through the development of community chairmen, community project leaders, and county project leaders.

2. Every town in the county should be reached in some way.

3. And as far as possible all spot demonstration work should result in project work.

4. That the county program of work be a balanced program having several different projects carried in the county.

Having the first goal in mind, one of the first accomplishments was the reorganization of the Advisory Council. This was done on a county project leader basis, everyone on the Council being chosen by the community leaders to officiate and be responsible in a county-wide way for one project. These leaders, chosen at the annual spring meeting of project leaders have coöperated splendidly with the agent and are now the backbone of the department, acting in an advisory capacity.

This development of county and community local leaders is a big factor in extension work and the effort this year has resulted in 39 volunteer leaders helping to carry the work in the county. In every way possible these leaders have been used: for arousing enthusiasm, for summing up of reports, for spread of influence, and even a training class has been held at which the leaders received instructions from a specialist and carried the work back to their communities, teaching interested groups themselves.

With their help goal number two has been easily reached: every town in the county has been reached in some way. These 23 towns are divided into 53 communities, 38 of which have been reached. Two towns had no demonstration work or project work but the agent has visited leaders and made home visits in these towns.

Most of the programs of work that these towns have adopted were made out at the ten community meetings and ten extension schools held at the beginning when melted remove from fire, add soda, and stir until it has stopped foaming. Pour into buttered pan. When cool enough to handle pull till white, cut into small pieces with sharp sterilized scissors.

of the year. These meetings were held in conjunction with the other agents and presented a fine opportunity for a new agent to meet the people of the county. They gave a good foundation on which to develop the work for the year.

At the community meetings programs of work only were adopted while at extension schools demonstration work was given. If the town or community had already had a community meeting the extension school was used to start the project, if not, some spot demonstration was given that would give an opportunity for the agent to meet and know the women.

Because of the splendid organization work done by my predecessor there was no difficulty in reaching goal number 3. She had practically all the work in the county on a project basis. By this is meant having several meetings held in a community on one project and enough work done so the accomplishments could easily be checked up. Out of the 21 towns really carrying on work only two had spot demonstrations that did not result in project work, the other 19 carried a project of several meetings. By carrying the work on in this way it was a very easy matter to check up results of the year's work. Reports show that 815 women were reached in the county through the spread of influence, 561 women were reached personally by agent and leaders. 489 of these women adopted practices.

This means that about 87 per cent of the women reached are really carrying out suggestions received. If the work had not been carried out in this fashion these statistics could not have been obtained.

The projects that have been carried this year are clothing construction, millinery, dress form, meal planning, food preservation, household management, and furniture renovation. All of these projects have had a far-reaching goal. For instance, in the clothing construction work, more than the making of the dress has been emphasized. It is hoped that the women have a better idea of becomingness of dress in general; that they know the common materials so that they can buy to the best advantage; and know the points in the making of a good dress so that they may buy readymade dresses intelligently as well as make their own dresses. For the dress form work we want the women to not only have their form equipped to the best advantage but to know how to use it and to do so economically. The meal planning project is so the women will know how to serve meals from an aesthetic, economical and nutritive standpoint and by so doing to prevent or cure some of the common ailments that are due to defective diet.

Continued on page 5, column 2

PROJECT REPORTS

Given at Annual Meeting

All project reports were given by County Project Leaders who gave a summarized report of the work in their project accomplished in the county during 1923.

Mrs. A. L. Moore gave the nutrition report.

Two towns and two communities adopted the meal planning project as part of their program for the year. One of these groups was a county demonstration group conducted by Miss Lucy Queal, State Nutrition Specialist, and the other was conducted by the agent.

The results of the project are as follows:

- 6 received valuable information on adequate diet.
- 5 received valuable information on variety in meals.
- 2 Mothers secured their children to take milk.
- 3 Mothers secured their children to take vegetables.
- 5 being helped with constipation.
- 3 being helped with headaches.
- 3 homes serving more milk.
- 6 homes serving more fruits and vegetables.
- 2 homes serving less sweets.
- 1 home serving more eggs.
- 42 homes reached by women passing on information.

Mrs. S. R. Parker reported the results of the clothing project. Her report began by telling how the work had been carried on in the county by two divisions: one was by means of the training class for local leaders so they could teach their own group; and the groups taught by the agent. After all the communities had completed the work a summary meeting was held at Northampton so that each group might see what the other groups were doing and to give them an opportunity to meet the specialist. 120 women were present.

The summarized statistics for the project are:

- Number of women adopting project 131.
- Number of women carrying project through 95.
- Number of women carrying part of project 36.
- Machines put in good running order 109.
- Women who are using binder and hemmer successfully 94.
- Aprons made 237.
- Guide patterns in use 86.
- Women reporting improved practices in choice of color and line 86.
- Women reporting improved practices in selection of material 92.
- Women passing on information 71.
- Women receiving information 253.
- Saving of \$929.11.

Mrs. Clifton Johnson reported on the Household Management and Furniture Renovation Project. Seventy-three pieces

of furniture have been worked on by the women taking this project. These pieces have been renovated and refinished at a saving of \$179.00. This of course does not take into consideration the satisfaction of knowing how and being able to do their own things.

For the Household Management work, Mrs. Johnson used the kitchen score card printed in last month's paper. Each number might be followed while Mrs. Johnson explained how she scored her kitchen and brought out the points where she had to deduct.

The Efficient Kitchen shown at the Tri-County Fair was the main work done on the project this year.

The Millinery and Dress Form Report was to be given by Miss Stella Duda of Easthampton, who was unable to attend because of sickness. Her report would have in brief been: The millinery project was carried by eight communities, part of these supervised by a paid worker (Miss Sarah Farley) and part by the agent. Eighty-four hats were made at a saving of \$177.76. One hundred and ninety-one dress forms were made with a saving of \$1,337.00.

One hundred and seventy women were reached by the Food Preservation Project. Only two groups took the part as a project, that is, having several meetings on it and doing the work by laboratory practice. All other groups had demonstration work given by Professor W. R. Cole of M. A. C.

Report of Home Demonstration Agent

Continued from page 4, column 3

During the year:

- 2 towns and 2 communities reached by nutrition work, 22 homes coöperated.
- 8 towns and 14 communities reached by dress form work, 195 women coöperated.
- 6 towns and 8 communities reached by millinery work, 78 women coöperated.
- 9 towns and 11 communities reached by clothing construction, 277 women reached.
- 5 towns and 6 communities reached by furniture renovation, 73 women coöperated.
- 9 towns and 11 communities reached by food preservation, 170 women coöperated.

These last statistics show that goal number 4, that the county program of work be a balanced program, was reached only in part. Consequently as an aim for next year I have a more balanced county program of work, one that has three or four communities studying kitchen improvement or some vital phase of household management and the same number choosing phases of nutrition besides carrying the already popular projects of clothing, millinery, dress form, furniture renovation, etc.

Having learned the county and knowing the communities that really need ex-

Continued on page 9, column 1

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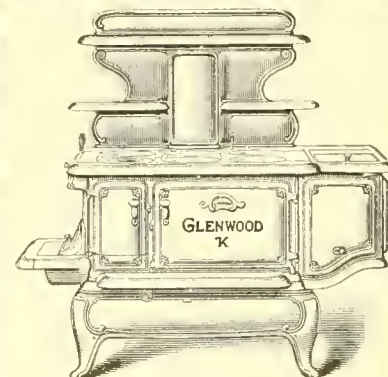
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CLUB WORK

OSBORNE WEST COMPLETES 11 PROJECTS IN CLUB WORK

Judges and Wins at All Fairs in
This Section

We are able to write things about Osborne West which may make other boys and girls envious. Since 1919 he has been enrolled as a club member of Hampshire County. Miss Bena G. Erhard helped quicken Osborne West's interest when she talked to a group of agricultural boys at Hopkins Academy in the fall of 1919. As a result, he started a poultry project with ten White Wyandotte pullets and since that time has kept the same strain and has increased his flock each year until he now has over a hundred. He was quick to take advantage of the poultry shows and at the Holyoke, Northampton and Amherst shows took 3 Firsts, 2 Seconds, and 3 Thirds, that fall. Since his first year he has been a persistent exhibitor at not only Hampshire County Fairs but at Boston, Greenfield, Worcester and Springfield. His trips to Boston included judging work in which he has proven himself a winner. In the winter of 1920-1921 he, Charles Martin and Harold Pelissier, all of Hadley, were beaten for the first place in the Boston Poultry Show judging contest by only two points and took second place.

The following year he was on the team to go to Boston which again failed to be winner and took 3rd place. But last winter Osborne, his brother Roger, and James Parnell of Amherst, went to the Boston Poultry Show to judge and won first place which not only meant honors for them at that Fair but gave them a trip to the Madison Square Gardens in New York City. Here they judged against the teams from other parts of the country and again won the highest honors.

Osborne has not stopped with poultry work and with the building of poultry houses and mixing mash and scratch feeds but in the spring of 1920 attempted the corn project and put in one-half acre of yellow Dent using native seed. He got a yield per acre of 80 bushels and the name of the second best corn grower in the county. And in 1921 he increased his corn acreage putting in an acre and also his production by raising 97 bushels. He was made the county and state champion that year. Then came his first trip to the Eastern States Exposition where he went as corn judge and to give a demonstration with two others on "Selection and Storing of Seed Corn". At the Exposition he stayed a week and met many boys and girls from all New England.

Continued on page 7, column 1

CHRISTINE OSLEY TALKS

At Annual Meeting

Christine Osley of Hatfield told the people at the Annual Meeting some of her experiences in Club Work. On account of her failure to win out at Hamp Fair with her grade Jersey in 1922 she purchased a purebred from Mr. E. C. Harlow of Amherst. With this heifer she won a trip to the Eastern States and also exhibited at Northampton. Her tobacco plot has netted her toward \$1,000. With her earnings she plans to enter Massachusetts Agricultural College.

HORACE BABB AND ROGER WEST DEMONSTRATE

A demonstration to show how to pick out a good utility and a good show hen was staged by two boys from Hopkins Academy at the Annual Meeting. They gave the points to consider in picking out the hen that will lay and with the good and poor hens before them, showed the actual method. Their idea of perfection in poultry is to have good laying stock and reasonably good show qualities.

ALFRED MOREY OF CUMMINGTON IS PERSISTENT

How often do we hear of a boy, who, after poor success for a time, quits, gets disinterested, won't try any more. When we see a boy with no great success continue, we are looking at some one with real stuff in him. Alfred Morey is no quitter. His father sold him a Jersey last winter which seemed to be a winner at the calf age. As it developed it went the wrong way and hasn't turned out to be much of a winner against the animals of her class owned by the other members. Alfred, however, isn't discouraged, but is getting rid of his calf and trying again.

Think about your spring chickens. The safest way is to get artificial hatched chicks. The old hen is out of date. She won't work when you want her to. To be successful with poultry you must get early chickens. Either buy them as day old chicks or use your incubator. If you buy them get your order in now. The good chicks go fast. Order before they are gone. Get stock tested and found free from white diarrhea. Think about your spring chickens.

AROUND THE COUNTY

With Club Folks

Leonard White of South Hadley has bought a Holstein heifer calf at Mount Hermon School Farm. The heifer was delivered November 20th and for a time was tied up in Boynton's barn until Leonard had his place improved. The calf is about three months old and in fine shape.

Two clubs at Russellville School in Hadley were organized on November 21st. The boys are to do Handicraft Work and call themselves the Russellville Handicraft Club. Their officers are as follows:

President—John Dwier.

Vice-president—Zigmund Mushenski.

Secretary—Charles Sudleski.

Treasurer—Edward Waskiewicz.

The girls are to take sewing work and call themselves the Russellville Sewing Club.

President—Marion Day.

Vice-president—Evelyn Day.

Secretary—Stella Mushenski.

Treasurer—Helen Kobysa.

There are eight members in the boys' club and eight in the girls' club. Miss B. A. Ryan is to be the local leader of both clubs. They selected the following as their goals:

To be a banner club (that is, every member completing).

To have a parents' meeting.

To have a demonstration team.

To do some judging.

To have a club exhibit.

To have a picnic.

To have a club song.

Eight girls of Worthington Center met at Mrs. Harry Mollison's on November 26th to organize a sewing club. They elected the following officers:

President—Imogene S. Cole.

Vice-president—Marguerite Johnson.

Secretary-Treasurer—Marjorie Bartlett.

They plan to meet every week this winter. Mrs. Mollison, the local leader, asked them to bring with them to the next meeting their sewing equipment and a piece of cotton cloth on which stitches will be practiced. They are to continue with the first year work.

The agent talked over club work with the Center and South Plainfield school boys and girls on November 26th and feels that an interesting club could be organized among the pupils of these schools. Mrs. Ruth Packard is interested to further the work and Miss Ball, teacher at the Center School, we are hoping will be the active leader. Poultry handicraft and sewing seem to be the projects of interest this winter.

CUMMINGTON GIRLS TO HAVE ROOM CLUB

Miss Olive Morey has consented to lead a group of girls in a Room Club, in which each tries to make improvement in her own room. The suggestions include proper floor painting, refinishing of furniture, proper colors for curtains, bureau scarfs, arrangement of furniture and many inexpensive improvements. Rather than insist on new articles for the room, the purpose of the room club is to inform how to make the most of what they have.

Ruby Delisle of Westhampton canned 220½ quarts of products this year. It consisted of the following:

79 quarts of fruits.

71 quarts of vegetables.

9 quarts of meats and soups.

61½ quarts of pickled products.

Total 220½ quarts.

Besides these she made 60 jars of jellies and jams.

Packardville school in Pelham has gotten back its sloyd bench which has for the past two or three years been in the South Amherst School. Miss Alice Collis, the teacher and local leader of Packardville, seems pleased with the better opportunities for her handicraft work for this winter. They will start their work in January.

Osborne West Completes 11 Projects in Club Work

Continued from page 6, column 1

In 1921 he also raised a pig, keeping records on it as a club member always must. He reported a gain of 216 pounds from June 1st to December 1st or 1.2 pounds per day for the feeding period. He was made the County Champion pig grower that year and took first prize at the Northampton Fair for a fat hog.

In 1922 he started calf club work. He had raised calves before but when the interest was rising for this project amongst the club members he decided to enter with a calf gotten from his father's herd and one he bought from the Bridgeport City Farms in Connecticut. Both of these were purebred Holsteins. He took one to the Eastern States Dairy Calf Show and won 6th place. He won 1st in the club class at Northampton and took 1st place in the open class. His calf was also the Junior Champion. In 1923 he entered four calves in club work having also two others which he didn't keep the feed record on. He bought a young heifer at Mount Hermon which he hopes will prove a good foundation cow. The dairy stock he owns now is easily worth \$1,000.00. His success in exhibiting this fall surpassed any previous year. At the Eastern States where he entered two head including the Mount Hermon calf,

he took 1st place with his Junior yearling and 4th with his Mount Hermon calf in the calf class. At the Northampton Fair he took two thirds in the open class, two firsts in the club class and a first and second in the Holstein Friesian Special Class. His prize money this year totaled \$129.75.

In summing up the club projects for the past four years which he has carried through we find that he has completed three years of corn club work; four years of poultry work; two years of pig club work; two years of calf club work.

For winning the state and county championship in corn club work and the county championship in pig club work in 1921 he won a trip to Amherst to attend Camp Gilbert where he stayed a week with the other champions of Massachusetts.

Since 1919, when he became a club member, Osborne has judged dairy cows, vegetables, potatoes, corn, and poultry at many fairs: Worcester, Springfield, Greenfield, Northampton, Amherst, Cummington and New York City. He has met many club members and made good use of the advantages of club work. His big success as a club member is due more than anything else to his interest in Agriculture and his willingness to follow good tried practices and in the two more years that he will be of club age we feel sure he will uphold his reputation.

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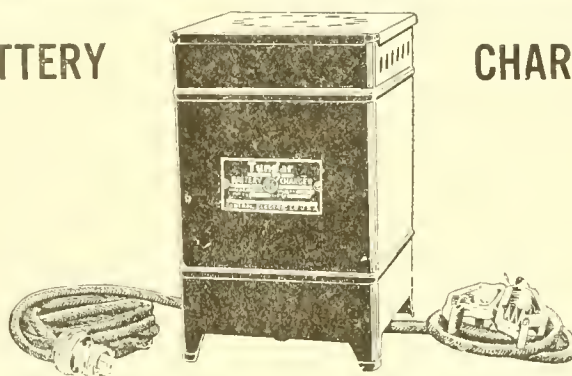
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SPECIAL WINTER COURSES IN DAIRYING AT M. A. C.

A series of four special courses for dairymen and workers in milk and ice cream plants will be given at the Massachusetts Agricultural College this winter. The courses are highly specialized and intensive and they are intended for the experienced farmer or plant operator who wishes the latest information along his special line. The instruction will be given by the regular staff of the Department of Dairying. The laboratories of this department are very well equipped and all the machinery will be available to students in these courses.

The first course "Testing Milk and Its Products" will start on January 2 and end January 12. The second course runs from January 15 to January 26 and covers "Market Milk Handling" and "Soft Cheese Making." These two courses are of particular interest to the dairyman and the milk plant worker. Course three, January 29 to February 9, will be devoted to "Ice Cream Making," and course four, February 12 to February 23, to "The Making of Butter." Course four will be repeated from February 26 to March 8 if the enrollment is too large to be handled in one section.

Registration in all courses will be under the supervision of Professor John Phelan, Director of Short Courses. A bulletin describing the courses in detail will be sent on request.

Pruning Meetings Held

Continued from page 1, column 3

three or more scaffold limbs have been saved, all starting about the same as the fingers on one's hand. The young trees look pretty but that is their main advantage. The sad part is that when these trees are about ten years old the limbs will be close together and will crowd. Then, when there is a heavy crop of fruit, one or more of the branches breaks down, taking with it a part of the trunk. Rot starts in and the tree is doomed.

All this trouble and loss can be avoided by taking the time to space the limbs well apart and have them unite with the trunk at as near a right angle as possible. To do this it is necessary to keep a central leader until all the main branches are established. To keep this central leader it is necessary to destroy the competition from other branches. In young trees this can be done easily. In the older trees it is a problem.

These and other points have been brought out at the pruning demonstrations held this fall in Southampton, Williamsburg, Westhampton, Prescott, Chesterfield and Huntington. If you would like to have a demonstration in your town, write to the County Agent.

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VISIT THE SCHOOL

Report of Home Demonstration Agent

Continued from page 5, column 2

tension work and are not interested, I hope in some way to get them interested during the year, also to study with the leaders of their communities and find out the number of families in their community really needing extension work and to interest these people.

More definite goals will be set and obtained on the basis of family needs. All spot demonstrations shall develop into project work and more stress will be laid on spread of influence and publicity of results as a means of arousing enthusiasm for extension work.

For routine work:

135 home visits have been made.

106 different homes visited.

291 office calls.

99 days and 17 evenings in the office.

173 days and 23 evenings in the field.

437 individual letters written.

35 circular letters with circulation 3,103.

39 articles written by agent and published in local paper.

Exhibits made at 3 fairs.

5 training meetings held for local leaders, average attendance 10 plus.

86 demonstration meetings held, average attendance 16 plus.

19 extension schools and community meetings, average attendance 46.

12 other extension meetings, average attendance 113.

COUNTY NOTES

Poultrymen raising Rhode Island Reds have a wonderful opportunity to obtain cockerels from high producing hens at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. These birds are sons of hens laying over 200 eggs in a year. They are being sold at eight dollars a piece as long as the supply lasts. S. Ellis Clark of Williamsburg recently purchased two of these cockerels to head test breeding pens for the coming year. Both birds are from dams producing well over 200 eggs. J. F. Zappy, Hillside School, Greenwich, has purchased cockerels from the college to head up practically all of his breeding pens. For the poultrymen who are after eggs this is a wonderful opportunity. Recently we noted an advertisement quoting birds from no better dams at from \$15.00 to \$25.00. With every cockerel comes a card giving production of his dam and of his sire's dam.

I have been told that Silas Snow of Williamsburg had the best box of Baldwins exhibited by Massachusetts Fruit Growers at the Eastern Fruit Show recently held in New York. For some time Mr. Snow has been growing "the kind of apples that can be eaten in the dark". This year he has taken many prizes for his fine apples at the fairs about the county.

FARM ICE HOUSES
PREVENT WASTE

No farm is complete without its ice house. A supply of ice on hand throughout the summer months will prevent waste of perishable farm products and will prove a real economy and convenience in the operation of the farm kitchen as well.

The storage house should be placed on a well-drained location where it will be shaded during the heat of the day.

From the nature of the stored contents ice houses are subjected to varying degrees of dampness. Rot-proof qualities of concrete provide construction that is not affected by these conditions. Wooden ice houses, after two or three years, require continual repair to keep them in usable condition. All of this is done away with through permanent concrete construction.

Practical dimensions for a small ice house 10 x 10 x 10 feet, which, allowing for packing material, will hold 20 tons.

Concrete blocks are particularly suited to concrete ice house construction because of the air spaces introduced in the walls which provide sufficient insulation to reduce meltage of ice to a minimum, regardless of outside temperature conditions. The concrete floor in an ice house should have a drain to carry away meltage, but this drain should be trapped so that it will be sealed against possible entrance of warm air.

When monolithic concrete is used for an ice house, sometimes double wall construction is used to provide insulation in the wall, or a veneer of hollow tile is laid on the inside for the same purpose. If a concrete roof is built this is laid on the inside for the same purpose. If a concrete roof is built this may be insulated by laying two slabs separated from each other by a layer of clean cinders. Ice house walls, both monolithic and block, must be reinforced in a manner similar to the reinforcing of silos to provide against bursting due to pressure of contents which may shift so as to throw considerable weight against the walls.

A blue print of a concrete block ice house can be obtained from your County Agent.

W. A. Parsons and E. C. Searle of Southampton are trying out the system of mouse control recommended by Mr. Carlyle Carr of the Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D. C. Results of this test will be watched with interest.

Mr. Searle also has a new apple storage that is to serve as a demonstration. Prof. Cole of M. A. C. furnished the plans for the cellar. The front part of the superstructure is to be used as dwelling while the rear is for storage of boxes and barrels.

TRY THE
DRUG STORE FIRST

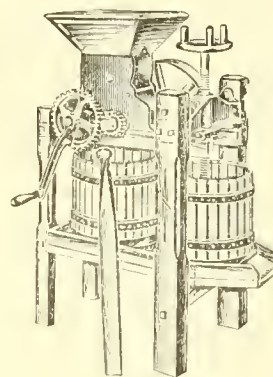
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Post mortem examination of fowls and treatment outline. \$2.00.

Analysed tobacco dust in air tight drums for round worms of poultry.

Other drugs and tonics."

Fuller Biological Laboratory

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ITHACA, N. Y.

Strong Program Presented at Annual Meeting

Continued from page 1, column 2

Clothing Construction—

Mrs. S. R. Parker, Amherst.

Milk Records—

E. Thornton Clark, Granby.

Household Management—

Mrs. Clifton Johnson, Hadley.

Coöperative Buying—

Almon Howes, Cummington.

Everyone thoroughly appreciated the excellent dinner prepared by the ladies of the Northampton Grange. Horace Babb and Roger West of Hadley, poultry club members, gave an interesting and instructive poultry culling demonstration.

The afternoon program was a treat. The speakers were men who have made a success of their lines of work and spoke straight from the shoulder, giving facts in every sentence.

How Chain Stores Aid the Co-operative Marketing of Farm Products

"The Chain Store as an Aid in the Coöperative Marketing of Farm Products" was ably presented by Charles F. Adams, President of the John T. Connor Company of Boston. This company does an annual business of fifteen million dollars. In the last three years Mr. Adams has built up his agricultural department so that this past year it sold over one and one-half million dollars worth of New England farm products.

He said in part: "New England Farmers have a distinct advantage in that they are near good markets. Then too our apples surpass all others as to quality. With apples we have two necessary factors for good business: (1) they attract the eye; (2) they appeal to the palate. With these natural advantages three other things are necessary: (1) the product must be available in sufficient quantity to attract a good distributor; (2) it must be uniform in quality and put up in form to attract the consumer; (3) a brand or trade mark must be established so that the consumer can obtain the same grade of goods again."

"Milk was the first farm product handled by the John T. Connor Company. The Bellows Falls Coöperative Creamery wanted a permanent market to take a constant supply of milk. We felt that we could handle their product. Almost at the start a real milk business was developed. Two ideas have been maintained; (1) Quality—samples have shown that the bacterial count runs from 3,000 to 9,000, while the butter fat averages 4 per cent. (2) The milk reaches the consumer with the producer's name on the bottle and on the cap. In this way it has become a trade mark. We believe this places these producers in an infinitely stronger position than that of the individual producer whose product loses its identity upon reaching the market. The marked product becomes a staple like

Quaker Oats and Royal Baking Powder. We believe it can command a higher price in time. At present it is returning as good or a better price to the producer than the unidentified product.

"Eggs were the next agricultural product to be handled. Individual producers shipping to large markets where their product loses its identity found that they received poor to good prices for their eggs. Often this was due to improper packing, handling and grading. A small group of poultrymen around Nashua, N. H. formed an egg circle to ship their product parcel post to consumers. They soon found that their time could be spent more profitably than in delivering small lots. After the milk publicity, they got in touch with our company and agreed to develop an egg business. At the peak of this season they were shipping 20,000 dozen of eggs per week. These commanded five to six cents premium over the highest prices quoted by the Chamber of Commerce. Their cull eggs were kept at home. As they had sufficient volume of these to attract local buyers, they were able to get almost full price for them.

Fruit growers in New Hampshire have had a similar experience. In two years the apple business has been built up so that this season 30,000 bushels of apples will be handled. It was interesting to find that not one city person in 200 knew a McIntosh apple. 10,000 bushels of these were sold this season. After two years experience the fruit growers in this New Hampshire group feel encouraged with results and are planning to go ahead. Next year we plan to market 20,000 bushels of McIntosh for them. Practically all of the apples are handled in the Massachusetts standard box and it has proven to be a satisfactory package."

The Use of Farm Credit

President E. H. Thompson of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield struck a popular sentiment when he stated that "the local farmers' problem is not how to obtain more credit but how to get out of debt. This is one of the best served sections of the country as regards farm credits," he said. The place of the Federal Land Bank is to supplement existing systems.

"Farmers have no use for three kinds of credit (1) Longtime mortgage, to be used for buildings and other improvements which cannot be paid out of one year's business; (2) Intermediate credit, to facilitate orderly marketing where notes have run over six months; (3) short term or personal credit, to be used from one to six months.

The main work of the Federal Land Bank has been in financing long time credit. One-third of the farms of the country are mortgaged, yet more farms than city homes are free from liens. In the past, savings banks have been the

Continued on page 11, column 1

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Gloves	\$1.00 to \$9.00
Handkerchiefs	.10 " \$1.50
Hosiery	.25 " \$5.00
Sweaters	\$7.00 " \$15.00
Mufflers	\$3.00 " \$6.00
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this Bank as Executor?

THE BANK FOR EVERYBODY

Strong Program Presented at Annual Meeting

(Continued from page 10, column 2)

largest lenders on first mortgages. As cities have developed, these banks have loaned a greater proportion of their money on city property. In the past, many of the men at the head of these institutions were raised on farms. Now an increasing number are city men. It is natural that they should loan their money where they are best acquainted with conditions. Another change regarding the financing of mortgages was brought about by the world war. During the war, many people purchased government bonds for the first time. This drew money from private individuals who heretofore loaned money on first mortgages. These changes have increased the need of service from the Federal Land Bank. The bulk of the mortgages held are for 34 years. During this time equal semi-annual payments pay off the interest and principal. At the end of 34 years, the total debt is discharged.

Many factors have to be considered in loaning money on a farm. Competition between farm work and other things a farmer can do often determines the amount that can be safely loaned. The soil is of fundamental importance. Location, roads, and length of growing season are also important factors. In some parts of New England the last is of vital importance, for, it is said, they have three seasons: July, August and Winter. Another point often misunderstood,—just because buildings exist is no reason why the land should be farmed. This is a day of maximum production per man and to reach this, machinery must be used. On farms here machinery cannot be used, timber is the biggest asset, often being two-thirds of the basic value. For this reason, more attention should be given this source of income."

"I have faith in New England Agriculture. We must find the things which we can grow best. Then we must educate the consumer to buy in season. Our farmers, too, must learn how to put their products up in the form consumers demand. Farmers have lost more credit in the past few years through advertising what a poor business agriculture is, than can be built up in ten years."

HEARD AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

"It certainly is a shame that more farmers were not present to hear the splendid and inspiring reports given this morning. You should print a stenographic report of them in your paper," said one man. We agreed with him and promised to do it! He looked surprised. We expect he thought our stenographers just came for the dinner!

**H. L. Merritt, Chesterfield, reports
Potato Production**

"From six acres of potatoes, I harvested 2,010 bushels of potatoes, 1,615 bushels of which were number ones. Potatoes were grown on part of the land last year. On this land there was considerable witch grass. This spring, I started the tractor harrow as early as possible and continued harrowing every week till the potatoes were planted. This completely subdued the witch grass and made a fine seed bed.

"On the six acres, I used 103 bushels of certified seed, about 17 bushels per acre. This seed was cut by the stationary knife method recommended by the County Agent. In this way I cut 4 bushels per hour at a cost of 10 cents per bushel. I am a believer in disinfecting seed potatoes with corrosive sublimate to control Scab and Rhizoctonia. In fact, potato growers cannot afford to leave out this step. The fertilizer used was a 6-4-10. Professor Abbott recommends a 5-8-7 and I will use this next year.

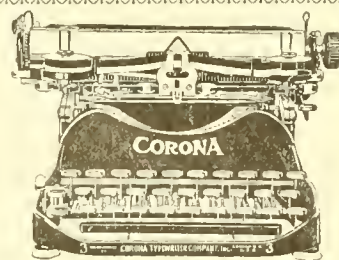
"I use a Hoover potato planter and can plant from four to six acres per day. I use a power sprayer with three nozzles to the row. This machine does a thorough job. Too much stress cannot be placed on spraying. I plan to start spraying with 5-5-50 home-made Bordeaux Mixture as soon as the plants are 6 inches high. You always notice a difference in the crop after it has been sprayed. The Bordeaux acts as a tonic and the foliage takes on a healthier color. The Good Book advises us to 'Pray without ceasing.' With the addition of one letter the advice to potato growers is good—'Spray without ceasing.'

"On one plot of $\frac{1}{3}$ of an acre, I used Dimock's certified seconds for seed. This plot was entered for certification but the plant pathologist from M. A. C. found too much mosaic and leaf roll. From this piece we harvested 375 bushels of potatoes which is at the rate of 500 bushels per acre. All of these have been sold as table stock, as they would not make good seed for another year.

"Many of the farmers in my town were lured to work on the state road by the good wages paid and many of them did not raise potatoes for their own use. I have found that after keeping account of the money expended that I have made more than double what I would have got from going to work on the road. I also have the satisfaction of knowing my farm is in better condition and I have worked for myself.

"There never was a better outlook for farmers than there is to-day. We have better roads and with the help of the truck and tractor, distance has been eliminated. To make a success of anything you can't go into it one year and drop out the next. It is the sticking to it that

(Continued on page 12, column 1)



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HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

Strong Program Presented at Annual Meeting

Continued from page 11, column 2

counts. You can't expect to come out on top every year. If you stick to the game there is just as good an outlook for the farmer as there is for the business man. Last year I had the misfortune of losing my whole crop, due to fertilizer burn, but I was not discouraged. I went back this year and more than made up what I lost. One man who had poor luck last year raised just enough potatoes for his own use this year and got at the rate of 350 bushels to the acre. This showed that if he had gone back into the game this year, he would have made good.

"Potato production is hard work and there are some things which must be kept in mind: (1) Through preparation of the seed bed, the tractor and harrow help me more than anything else. (2) use good certified seed. (3) Don't try to save on seed. Use a good supply. Seventeen or eighteen bushels to the acre has proven to me to be the best way to plant. (4) Disinfect seed with corrosive sublimate. (5) Spray without ceasing."

George Burt Demonstrates Alfalfa Can Be Grown in Westhampton

"In August 1921, I seeded about an acre to Alfalfa. This piece is a light sandy knoll which never grew a very good hay crop but which would give a fair crop of silage corn. It gave about a ton of hay in 1921. After this was harvested, the piece was plowed August first. Seventeen spreader loads of manure and a ton of lime were harrowed in and the piece seeded with 20 pounds of Alfalfa and 10 pounds of Timothy. The timothy was used to insure a stand and also to increase the yield. The alfalfa seed was inoculated both with soil and pure culture obtained from the Agricultural College.

"Early in May the piece was top-dressed with 100 pounds nitrate of soda and 500 pounds of acid phosphate. The resulting crop gave 3 tons of field cured hay to the acre. As pastures were short, the piece was then cut daily for green feed so no further yields were taken. As a green feed, it increased milk production 10 per cent. This fall the whole piece has a good cover as it grew faster than the cows could handle it. This year another piece was seeded and a little alfalfa used in the mixture. This has done well too. Next year another field will be seeded to the alfalfa-timothy mixture."

Poultry Disease Control

Henry Lego and his son Fred of Greenwich have carried on the outstanding poultry disease control demonstration of the year. Fred Lego gave the following report at the annual meeting:

"My father started in the poultry business 15 years ago with 50 breeding hens and 100 chickens. The buildings on the farm were in poor condition and the place

was pretty well run out. The business increased so that in 1913, between 1,500 and 1,800 chickens were hatched, a few hundred being sold as day-old chicks. 1917 was our first year of trouble. In 1918 it was worse. In the season of 1920-1921, we cleared less than \$200 on 450 pullets.

"In the spring of 1922, I attended a demonstration meeting at Mr. Drinkwater's farm in Greenwich. Professor Monahan showed that the cause of the trouble in our section was from intestinal worms and advised us to grow our chickens on new land. Our chicks were already hatched and as our brooder houses could not be moved, we tried growing the chickens in yards to the rear of the houses. In this way we got through better than we had in previous years. In the fall, however, half of the pullets had worms and were marketed. Even with this handicap, we cleared \$1,000 above expenses.

"This spring we built 6 new portable brooder houses and these were moved a quarter of a mile up the road to new land. We knew what damage worms could do, so we took every possible precaution. All the chicks were fed mash and grain in hoppers. Before entering the range, everyone had their choice of either walking through a pan of corrosive sublimate solution or else keeping out. This was necessary to avoid infection being carried to the range on the shoes.

"Every chicken that died was cut open and inspected for trouble, but no worms could be found. As an extra precaution, 3 pounds of tobacco dust was mixed in every hundred pounds of mash and used one week out of every month. At the end of the week when the tobacco was used, the birds got a dose of epsom salts in their drinking water.

"As a result 1,100 A-1 pullets have been raised. At the present time, November 22, they are laying over 30 dozen

of eggs a day. Cement floors were put in all the laying houses so as to keep the pullets from being reinfected from contaminated dirt floors. Floors and dropping boards were disinfected with corrosive sublimate, then the whole house was whitewashed and hen wire put under the roosts so that the pullets could not become infected through the droppings.

"We now have capacity to raise 4,000 chicks and to house 2,500 laying hens. Without the aid of the Extension Service, Professor Monahan and the Federal Land Bank, we would have met with failure."

SEWING AND HANDICRAFT AT BONDSVILLE

Forty-five boys and girls will be organized into clubs at Miss Nellie Shea's school at Bonds ville in January.

Smith School, Smith Academy and Hopkins Academy will have poultry clubs.

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We have a simple yet efficient book. Monthly reports are required. You receive a summary showing state and county averages to compare with your own figures. Entire book will be summarized at end of twelve months. Forty-nine people used this service last year. 100 books are available now.

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162 MAIN STREET

NORTHAMPTON

MASS.

Continued from page 3, column 3

counsel, discusses marketing. James R. Howard, formerly president of the A. F. B. F., and president of the National Transportation Institute, presents a national picture of the farmers transportation problem. John Watson, taxation expert of the Illinois Agricultural Association talks on a uniform taxation program.

Farm credit is the chief subject discussed the third day of the conference. E. H. Cunningham of the Federal Reserve Board, tells of the functions of that board. W. L. Corey, of the Federal Farm Loan Board tells the farm bureau delegates how organized farmers can use intermediate credit.

Poisoning Field Mice in Orchards

Continued from page 1, column 1

the mice. Poison containers should also be placed on high ground to avoid standing water and where a good circulation of air will aid in keeping the baits in good condition for long periods. They should be examined and refilled at least once a year late in the fall, and preferably also in spring. With poison stations properly placed, a maximum of protection is furnished at a minimum of labor and expense.

Poison stations may consist of any object which will protect the bait from the

weather and from birds and large animals. Wooden boxes, drain tiles of 1½ inch diameter, or larger, or wide mouthed jars, or bottles serve the purpose fairly well. A home-made poison station consisting of two squares of lumber held apart by two short strips has proved most attractive to the mice. A convenient size is a 6 inch square for the bottom and an 8 inch square for the top while the two side walls should be 1½ inches high. A depression should be cut in the bottom board or floor to contain the poisoned bait. The whole may be fastened together with four nails.

All poisoned baits and poison containers and utensils used in the preparation of poisoned baits should be kept *plainly labeled and out of reach of children, irresponsible persons, and live stock.*

Several of the men attending this meeting have agreed to carry out a test of this method. W. A. Parsons of Southampton has already made and set several poison stations in his orchard.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

For Sale:—Two registered Holstein bull calves, sired by Mt. Hermon Sir Colantha Ringleader, a grandson of Colantha Johanna Lad. His dam has a record as a three year old of 23,000 pounds. The dams of these calves are young heavy producing cows. For quick

sale, thirty dollars each. J. W. Parsons, Hampmead Farm, Northampton, Mass.

For Sale:—M. A. C. strain R. I. Red breeding cockerels from flocks that have averaged over 200 eggs per bird last two years. Diarrhea—free by State Test. Sunset Poultry Farm, Amherst, Mass., L. Banta, Proprietor.

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These proven Eastern States analyses, together with equally high grade materials, are now offered for delivery during the spring of 1924. Whether ordered at prevailing market prices or on the time-tried pool basis, they combine the highest quality with extreme economy in manufacture and distribution.

Write for details of pool and credit arrangements
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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. IX.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., JANUARY, 1924

No. 1

BUY FERTILIZER

ECONOMICALLY

Prof. J. B. Abbott Gives Timely Advice

It is customary to state the plant food content of a fertilizer in terms of percentages of ammonia, available phosphoric acid and potash in the order given. Thus a 4-8-4 grade means 4 per cent ammonia, 8 per cent available phosphoric acid, and 4 per cent potash. It is to be especially noted that the first figure represents ammonia rather than the nitrogen. This being a general trade custom, it will be followed in this leaflet.

How to Buy Plant Food Economically

The first essential in buying fertilizers economically is to know, as accurately as possible, what is needed and what is not needed, and to buy no unnecessary materials. The purchase of acid phosphate in preference to a mixed fertilizer for corn on well-manured land is an outstanding illustration of this point. The manure supplies all the ammonia and potash which the corn crop needs, or, at any rate, all that it will pay for, but is low in available phosphoric acid. Acid phosphate will supply the needed phosphoric acid at about 6½ cents a pound, whereas in a typical corn fertilizer, in which the nitrogen and potash are virtually wasted for corn on well-manured land, the cost per pound of phosphoric acid is around 15 cents. Paying out good money for plant foods which are not needed, and hence not effective in increasing crop yields, is poor economy.

The second point in buying economically is to buy high-grade goods always in preference to low-grade goods. The cost of mixing, bagging, selling, shipping and collecting the bill is the same for a ton of low-grade as for a ton of high-grade goods, but because the low-grade goods contain fewer pounds of plant food in a ton, these overhead charges amount to a great deal more per pound of plant food in the low-grade goods. Assuming, for example, that this overhead cost is \$15 a ton, in the case of a 2-8-2 fertilizer it amounts to a charge of about 6 cents on each pound of plant food, while in the case of a 3-12-3 fertilizer it amounts to only about 4 cents per pound of plant food. Money spent unnecessarily for

Continued on page 9, column 1



Schmidt's Barn Made a Fine Hen House

BOYS WIN AT BOSTON POULTRY SHOW

Team scores 140 points over 2nd team.

Roger West Best Judge in Show.

New York Contest Next.

Roger West, Osborne West and Dennett Howe, poultry judges, showed ability at Mechanics Hall, Boston, on January 2nd in picking out superior birds. They were asked to place three classes of utility birds and three classes of fancy birds. The utility classes were composed of Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Each class had five birds. The fancy classes were composed of White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Red Cockerels, and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Roger West excelled in the individual scores by scoring 505 out of a possible 600. Osborne West stood third place by scoring 455 and Dennett Howe scored 350. The team scored 1,320 out of a possible 1,800. The teams taking second scored 1,180 points.

In the contest were 12 other teams from various counties of Massachusetts and we feel that it is considerable credit to these three boys to place first. This is the second time in succession that Hampshire County teams have taken first honors in Boston. Although poultry judging is by no means everything in

Continued on page 6 column 2

A PROFITABLE EGG PLANT

Edward L. Schmidt Makes a Business of Egg Production

You have probably heard the old story about the man who was considerably elated because his wife told him that he was a model husband. A friend suggested, as friends will, that he look up the definition of "model." This is what he found in the dictionary: "model—a small imitation of the real thing." Edward L. Schmidt of Belchertown does not run a model poultry plant. It is the real thing! Others might well model their plants after his.

Six years ago, Mr. Schmidt began keeping poultry in Belchertown. At that time about 200 hens were kept as a side line. During the war a remarkably high return per bird was received. This led him to believe that if he could increase his flock, poultry could become the main source of income. Now there are over 1,000 pullets on the farm that just simply feel that they must lay.

One of the many ways in which this farm differs from most other poultry plants is that no effort is made to reproduce the flock on the farm. Early in March, day old chicks are purchased from breeders who test their birds for white diarrhea. Instead of having chicks of sixteen different ages, they are all bought in one or two lots so that there

Continued on page 8, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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Home Demonstration Agent

Norman F. Whippen, County Club Agent
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FOR VALUE RECEIVED

Every year the Extension Service asks your town to appropriate money for the Trustees for County Aid to Agriculture. Last year 22 of the 23 towns of the county made this appropriation. This would seem to show that there are a sufficient number of adults and boys and girls who are reached by the three agents to warrant an appropriation. There are, however, a large number of people in many of the towns who have never heard of the County Agent, the Home Demonstration Agent or the County Club Agent. This presents an opportunity for those who do know of the work of these Extension Service Agents to acquaint these people with Extension work. This is your chance to give the Extension Agents value received for their services.

Why is your town asked for a certain amount? In making up our yearly budget, a statement of expected expenses is made. From this sum is subtracted the sum of the receipts expected from the United States Department of Agriculture, the Massachusetts Agricultural College, the County Commissioners and from

During December the County Agent obtained figures from 29 Granby farmers regarding their business for 1923. These figures will be compiled and used as a basis for farm management work with dairy farmers during the coming year. It was interesting to find that many of these not keeping accounts stated that it was a mistake. We found others who kept elaborate systems which they could not use. One man gave us the entire facts concerning his business in 35 minutes. It was interesting to note that he used one of the farm account books put out at Extension Schools last winter. Then, too, he kept it right up to date. If there is an Extension School in Farm Management in your town this winter, be sure to attend. It can mean dollars in your pocket.

We have heard varying reports concerning the use of strychnine to poison mice in orchards. One man stated that he put some of the poisoned rolled oats in a closet where he knew there were mice. The mice grew fat on it. Another man made several traps as advised for his orchard. He baited one of these and put it in a closet. A mouse thought the bait looked good and was found dead in the container. Apparently mice have their peculiarities too.

Have your apples kept as they should? If not, it is probably the fault of your cellar. There are in this county four demonstration apple cellars planned by Prof. W. R. Cole of M. A. C. which should interest you. They are well distributed over the county so you should see at least one. If interested see one or more of the following: Wright A. Root, Easthampton; Alfred N. Hulst, South Amherst; Edward C. Searle, Southampton; E. F. Shumway, Belchertown. After seeing these if you wish personal advice on your particular problem, write the County Agent.

Now is the season for Seed Catalogues. Good seed is valuable. Poor seed is dear at any price. If in doubt about varieties or strains of certain varieties, the work carried on by the Market Garden Field Station, Lexington, Mass. will help you. While it is desirable to confine the bulk of one's order to standard varieties, one should experiment a little with the newer sorts. These might well be given a place in the home vegetable garden. If they prove superior to the standard varieties, the information should be useful.

private subscriptions. The balance is the amount asked from towns of the county. This sum is then divided among the 23 towns and cities in proportion to the assessed valuation of each. Thus each town only pays its proportional part of the expense.

COUNTY NOTES

POULTRY ACCOUNT

SUMMARY

Fifteen poultrymen of this County sent in a summary of their November business which is given in the following table:

	County	State
No. of Farms reporting	15	85
No. of hens and pullets	5,011	25,141
No. birds per farm	334	299
Eggs per bird	5.2	5.2
Egg receipts per bird	33c	33c
Grain costs per bird	19c	21c
No. Farms selling poultry	14	61
Poultry sold per farm	45.63	59.63

This table brings out several pertinent facts: (1) Too few poultrymen are using this service. To start, send 25 cents to the County Agent, 59 Main Street, Northampton, for a poultry account book. From this, make up report blanks the first of each month for the preceding month's business.

(2) To lay 160 eggs per year, pullets should lay 8 eggs each in November. The average of 15 farms in this county and of 85 in the state is 5.2 eggs per bird. Question: Where are the 300 eggs hens?

(3) The egg receipts per bird for the county equal those for the state, hence it would seem that we have a good market for eggs.

(4) Our grain costs are less than the state average which shows that our grain dealers are not robbing the poultrymen in spite of the too prevalent idea that they are.

One thing which is not shown on the above records is that six poultrymen averaged over 5.5 eggs per bird. These men are better poultrymen than the average. They undoubtedly put into practice the four things necessary for winter egg production: (1) Healthy Stock. We know that every one of the six leaders believes in and practices disease control measures which are so frequently referred to in this paper. (2) Early Hatched Pullets. The two leaders for this month got their chicks early—that is before April 15. (3) Comfortably Housed. This does not mean expensive housing, but plenty of floor space and ample ventilation. (4) Well Fed and Cared for.

These are the County leaders for November:

	Eggs Per Bird
1. Frank D. Steele, Cummington	11.4
2. Smith's Agricultural School, Northampton	10.6
3. Geo. E. Scott, Belchertown ..	10.5
4. Fred L. Lego, Greenwich ...	8.3
5. Phillips Parsons, Southampton	6.6
H. C. Booth, Belchertown ...	6.6

NEWS OF THE FARM BUREAU

FARM BUREAU HOLDS
ANNUAL MEETING

A good sized group of Hampshire County farmers, members of the Farm Bureau, attended the second annual meeting held in Odd Fellows Hall, Northampton, Thursday, December 13. Reports of the officers showed that the local organizations is a live and going concern with money in the treasury. All enjoyed the speaking and many favorable comments were heard regarding the Farm Bureau film "Spring Valley" which was shown for the first time in this county.

The following officers were elected for 1924: President, A. D. Montague, Westhampton; Vice-president, Raymond Dickinson, Amherst; Secretary, Fred Bean, Florence; Treasurer, W. H. Wilson, Leeds; Executive Committee, Josiah Parsons, E. P. West, Geo. L. Barrus.

The speech of the day was by the Hon. B. Loring Young, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Mr. Young showed himself thoroughly familiar with the purposes and accomplishments of the Farm Bureau movement and gave his unqualified endorsement of the work being done in Massachusetts. He said in part:

"Some farmers may say, 'I cannot afford to belong to the Farm Bureau'. In my opinion, no farmer can afford not to belong to the Farm Bureau, can afford to remain aloof from a movement which can do so much to improve the economic status of the farm.

"Every citizen of Massachusetts should be deeply interested in the success of the Farm Bureau. The prosperity of agriculture is of real concern to all our people and the Farm Bureau is one of the most important agencies now functioning from its betterment.

"The Farm Bureau has been an important cause of the reawakening of Massachusetts agriculture. I know there are several agencies working in cooperation for farm betterment,—the Trustees of County Aid to Agriculture, the County Extension Service, the Farm Bureau, the Farmers' Exchange. I consider them as partners entitled to equal credit in the new campaign for agricultural prosperity. What then does this movement stand for and what does it promise for the future.

"First and foremost it brings to the farm the benefits of scientific research. Within a generation, science has revolutionized industry, business and transportation. But for too long a period the New England farm clung to the methods of the past. Now the individual farmer working long hours on his own land has

neither time nor facilities for study, research and experiment. But the colleges and experiment stations are doing this research for him. And through the Farm Bureau and Extension Service, the knowledge and the benefit of improved methods of agriculture are being brought to the door and fireside of every American Farmer.

"Hand in hand with scientific research should go the principal of modern business organization. Too long, the farmer, when he bought his supplies, has paid without question the seller's price and when he sold his products has accepted, without question, the buyer's price. He has been between the upper and the lower milestone and much of the profit of his labor has been lost because he neglected to make effective his true economic power. Successful business today is well organized in the individual plant and in the industry as a whole. Business men have their trade associations and chambers of commerce. Laboring men and women have their trade unions. Large industries, such as steel companies, by the very fact of their size, command attention and respect in trade relations which no individual can expect to attain.

"The third benefit of the Farm Bureau comes from its complete independence of political control. It is democratic, self-supporting and self-governing. The nation, the state, and the county are doing what they can. But without individual effort and responsibility nothing can succeed. The farmers need their own organization, managed by their own officers, representing not the government or any outside agency, and spending their own money and not the money of the taxpayers. The work being done at public expense is good and is essential, but the Farm Bureau does what no one else can do, it helps the farmers to help themselves.

"I am not one of those who believe that the farmer in Massachusetts should look to the state for any real help through legislation. Although representing for eight years an agricultural district of Middlesex County on the edge of greater Boston, I have never felt sympathy with the question, "What is the State doing for the farmer?" This question is not in keeping with the self-reliant spirit of Massachusetts. No one can expect special favors. All that can be asked by any group, business or individual, is freedom from unjust burdens and discriminations, and a fair chance to work out one's own salvation.

"But the state government has tried to be helpful. With the exception of daylight saving, a policy with regard to which the population of the cities has so far controlled, the Massachusetts Legislature has complied with every request

made by the farmers of Massachusetts, and we have recognized the Farm Bureau speaking through its State Federation as a permanent body officially representative of the farmer, speaking with knowledge and authority.

"Every experiment in cooperative agriculture should be encouraged and watched with the greatest interest. It is obvious that our modern system of distribution is not going to be suddenly and totally changed. In our complicated civilization, wholesale and retail dealers perform important functions in the distribution of commodities. But every step forward in cooperative agriculture—both buying and selling—should be encouraged by the state. The reason is the vital connection between agricultural prosperity, the domestic food supply and the general cost of living. Why should the farmer buy fertilizer, feed stuffs and other essential bulk commodities at retail prices, when by cooperation with other farmers he can buy standard, uniform, inspected products at wholesale prices? Why should he ship his product to a distant market with slight knowledge of market conditions and the fluctuation of prices and be forced to accept without protest the buyer's figure? Why should he depress the price of his product by dumping when by storage and gradual marketing he can keep the price at more nearly a uniform level? Why should the advantage of competition be against the farmer in every transaction? Why should he not by cooperative effort secure supervision and advice in grading, packing and marketing his product under the best conditions and at the best figure which business foresight can command? The passage by our Legislature of a cooperative agricultural law last winter was a recognition of the fact that the farmer needs business organization not only to protect his own interests but to advance the general welfare.

"Most important to the Farm Bureau of all measures passed at the last session was the new law making legal the formation of agricultural and other cooperative corporations without capital stock. Already one corporation has been formed under the Act, the Nashoba Fruit Growers Association which has established a cooperative apple grading and packing plant at Littleton in Middlesex County."

Legislative Conference Held

The State Federation and the county farm bureaus were well represented at the annual legislative conference of agricultural organizations held at Hotel Bancroft, Worcester, December 19th.

A strong legislative program has been outlined which merits the support of all farm people.

HOME MAKING

BETTER HOMES DEMAND BETTER KITCHENS

To begin better homes in the kitchen may seem as prosaic as undertaking charity work at close range. Yet no less a person than Herbert Hoover has stated that in his opinion we Americans in our efforts to secure a home-abiding, home-owning people have "overlooked the laundry and the kitchen, and thrown the bulk of our efforts in directions other than those designed to make better homes by adding to the facilities for our habitations".

The kitchen improvement project is made up of four meetings. Each home-maker is required to make a crude plan of her kitchen. The stove is here, the supply cupboard here, the bake pans here and the sink here. Then she proceeds to make a cake perhaps and routes herself all over that kitchen. Before she has gone far she realizes that too many of her belongings are "there" instead of "here" where they are needed.

The differences between here and there in this one operation of making a cake, added and then multiplied by the number of cakes she must bake in a year and this sum added to the necessary steps down through the years that she has kept the baking powder can ten steps from the rolling pin involve dizzily high mathematics.

Similarly in all the other projects a study of her own equipment as to what is needed and what is available tells the story. Exhibits at Farmers' Week, at county and state fairs, help to convince her that though a mop wringer costs two dollars and fifty cents, useless strain in the muscles of the back costs far more in the course of twenty-five or fifty years.

She gives herself an imaginary fifty dollars to spend and studies her possessions and what is better, those of her friends and acquaintances, to determine where the money will be most advantageously invested. For the difference in cost between poor equipment and good is considered not an expense but an investment.

Of other kitchen ware she takes stock. She asks herself how much of it is useless or worthless and bought because of lack of knowledge or because of the smooth talk of a salesman. Look your egg beater in the face and ask yourself if you would buy another like it if you had it to do over again. Then begins the study of iron and steel ware, galvanized, enameled, tinned or Japanned ware, aluminum ware, all their little temperamental tendencies are laid bare.

Next the yard stick gets busy although it's not really needed to show that the kitchen sink is inches too low for the height of the woman who uses it. The

kitchen table also is probably too low even with a high stool which more than likely never existed.

How about the floor? asks lesson four. How big is your kitchen? How much would it cost to lay a new floor or cover the present one with linoleum? Which would be better? Is money in the bank a better investment than in the kitchen?

As a result of this project it is hoped that many a better home will begin in the kitchen.

LET'S HAVE AN HONEST TO GOODNESS GARDEN THIS YEAR

Now that it is time for the new seed catalogues to arrive, suppose we take two or three of these long winter evenings and look a few facts about the farm and home garden in the face.

It is estimated that forty per cent of the average working man's wages are spent for food. The farmer of course saves by home production a large part of this expense, and that is one of the reasons why a farmer is sometimes said to be the only man who can be bankrupt and still continue business. He is, or should be, sure of a living.

It is possible, however, to save a much larger part of that forty per cent than most farmers do. Recent figures from a three-year experiment with a farm garden of one-fourth acre at the University of Missouri gave an average annual production of vegetables to the gross value of \$180.69. The value was arrived at by crediting price of the product on the day it was taken from the garden with the lowest market price when harvested. The total costs labor, fertilizer and so forth, were \$46.55 leaving a net return of \$134.14. On an acre basis, this would be \$536.56. What other farm area can show a like return? The number of hours of labor on this garden averaged 89 and the return for each hour was \$1.76.

On a smaller garden of one twentieth acre, crops were grown having a net value of \$47.38, which, on an acre basis, would give the astonishing total of \$947.60.

If any housewife wishes to use these figures in arguing with her husband she is welcome to do so. She might also suggest to him that it is possible to raise a home supply of vegetables as other crops are raised with rows well spaced for horse cultivation and without the raised beds and general fussiness of many home gardens. She will wish a good variety of vegetables, but should insist especially on plenty of tomatoes, leaf vegetables, cabbage, onions, carrots, beets and string beans.

The study of nutrition, of food needs and food values, tends to change the diet in the direction of the things that the farm produces—milk, vegetables and fruit. The amount of purchased food—sugar, white flour, meat and the like is of course proportionately less.

Groups of women in various states have undertaken a study of foods under the guidance of the extension workers. They are being taught among other things that each person should eat each day at least two servings of vegetables besides potatoes. When the facts of nutrition are generally known and really believed, we shall have a home garden boom greater than that during the war and much more substantial and permanent. The fact that the health of children suffers even more than that of adults from a lack of vegetables in the diet should make a powerful appeal to all parents, and they should plan their gardens so that the food supply will be what it should be.

SOMETHING WORTH TRYING FOR

**\$5,000.00 In Cash Prizes Offered By
Farm and Home in a National
Better Home Contest**

Following are some notes copied from Farm and Home:

"What is the finest thing on earth? The home! And the best feature in rural and village life to-day is the ambition on the part of nearly everyone to make his home better, more attractive and convenient.

To encourage and inspire you and our other readers to improve your homes and your home surroundings during 1924, Farm and Home is offering 150 cash prizes amounting in all to \$5,000.00.

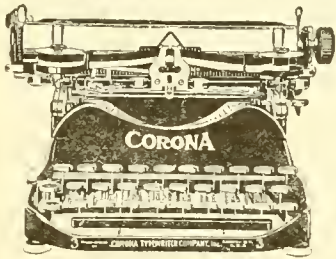
Regardless of your present circumstances, regardless of where you live, whether in a modest home or in a more pretentious one, regardless of whether your receipts are small or large, you have as good a chance to win one of our prizes as the next person. These prizes will be awarded by an impartial group of competent and fair-minded judges in no way connected with Farm and Home and will be paid in cash.

What the Prizes are Offered For

Our contest starts on January 1st, 1924, and ends on December 1st, 1924. We make it worth while for you, during these eleven months, to improve your home surroundings.

It is not a question of large spending, but rather one of using each dollar so spent to the best advantage in making improvements in and about your home, that will determine which prize you win. You, through the wise and sensible ex-

(Continued on page 5, column 2)



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HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

Something Worth Trying For

Continued from page 1, column 1

penditure of a small amount of money, combined with your own personal planning, effort and labor, may accomplish more in the way of worth while improvement than another person who spends thousands of dollars. Therefore, regardless of how little or how much you spend, you have a chance that is as good as anyone's chance to win the first prize of \$1,000.00.

You Can Do It, Too

You know what you would like to do better than anyone can tell you. You know best what you can afford to do. But isn't it true that all of us often let things slide? We are just too busy; we don't get around to doing those things we would like to do and realize should be done. But all of us can do much if we really make up our minds to do it. Not always can we afford a large outlay of money, but we can, from time to time, slowly but surely do this and that, purchase this piece of equipment and that, until our desires have been attained. Where there's a will there's always a way. Eleven months, the period of Farm and Home's contest, is plenty of time in which to accomplish these things, to do what you have always said you would some day.

Outside Improvements Important Too

Remember, improvements outside your home are as important as improvements inside, and have just as much bearing upon determining the size of the prize you ought to win.

For instance, some paint often transforms an unattractive house into a handsome one. Repair of the porch may be the one touch needed to restore the attractiveness of your house. An ugly looking fence may be useless or only need fixing. A bay window may be just the thing. Shall we make over our old house or build a new one? How about bathroom and toilet instead of outdoor privy? Screens upon doors and windows add much to comfort and health, or a screened porch for summer kitchen, living room or sleeping quarters. How about shed for fuel, grain, barn and outbuildings.

And flowers—you know how they so often make a cheerful place out of an otherwise cheerless one. The walks, the garden, the lawn—how frequently these can be so made and kept as to bring sunshine to our hearts and arouse the admiration of our neighbors and passersby.

The greatest *relative* improvement for the money and time you spend—that is the important thing. That is what will earn for you one of our prizes, possibly the first prize.

Become a Hampshire County Home Management Demonstrator and let the Extension Service help you plan your improvements for the above contest.

Northampton Institution for Savings

Incorporated 1842



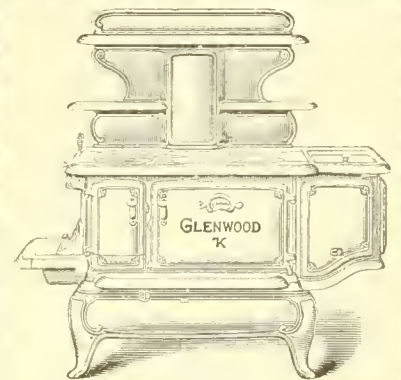
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CLUB WORK

CANS FOR FOUR YEARS

Wins Interest of Parents

In 1920 Orele Scott was introduced to club work at her home in Berkshire County. She favored canning and so, even though her mother and father didn't think much of the idea, started in that year. The fifty jars which she put up were greatly appreciated by the family and her successful attempt to learn to can, a useful home task for any girl to know, gained the approval of her father and mother. Her father was mighty pleased when Orele took a prize at the Fair that fall and offered to give her as much money as she could win thereafter. Her mother who perhaps looked at canning work as a "messaging up of the kitchen" changed her mind after Orele's first successful year and since that time has seen her with interest put up many jars. Mrs. Scott always used the open kettle method but after seeing how Orele's preserves kept and tasted she changed her method and cans now entirely by the cold pack method.

In the second year of Orele's work she put up 150 jars and was made county champion in Berkshire County and attended Camp Gilbert at Amherst in the summer of 1922.

In 1922 she put up her greatest number of jars in any one season—450. She was a member of Hampshire County this year and helped to interest some of the other girls of Cummington. She talked on canning work at the Extension Service Annual Meeting in Northampton in the fall. In 1923 she canned 230 jars.

In the fall of 1923 she entered Springfield Technical High and states that her canning work has been very easy for her as a result of her past club work. She still enjoys it. She has in the past four years canned nearly everything—even milk. She has demonstrated that it is possible to completely preserve everything if proper precaution in the method of doing it is followed. She has demonstrated that parents can be won over if shown the value of club work by doing something worth while and also that what club members get out of club work may be of value to grown people.

Henry Randall Wins

Henry Randall of Granby for the second time wins in the egg laying contest. His thirteen hens laid 191 eggs, a percentage of 47.1.

Think about your poultry work for the spring. The early bird catches the worm. To get chicks when you want them—order them now. Get the best—they are the cheapest. A thirty cent live chick is better than two fifteen cent dead ones.

MEMBERS WIN PRIZES

AT BOSTON

At the Boston poultry show the few members won many prizes which are as follows:

Viola Albee of Amherst:

	Prizes
Fancy Barred Rock Hen	1st and 2nd
Utility Barred Rock Hen	1st and 2nd
Fancy Barred Rock Pullet	1st and 2nd
Fancy Leghorn Cockerel	1st
Leghorn Cock Bird	5th
Bantam Cock	2nd
Bantam Cock	5th

She took in prizes \$11.75 and besides won the following special prizes:

10 lbs. of Cabola.
Subscription to Poultry Success.
A \$7.00 setting of Barred Rock Eggs.
10 lb. package of Pratts Baby Chick Food.

Dennett Howe of Amherst:

	Prize
Fancy Leghorn Hen	5th
Fancy Leghorn Hen	2nd
Utility Leghorn Hen	5th
Utility Leghorn Cockerel	1st
Fancy Leghorn Pullet	2nd
Utility Leghorn Pullet	4th

He took in prizes \$3.50 besides the following special prizes:

10 lbs. of Carbola.
Setting of White Leghorn Eggs from the Lord Farm.
Package of Pratt's Baby Chick Food.
10 lbs. of Beacon Egg Mash.

Roger West of Hadley:

	Prize
Utility Red Hen	3rd
Fancy Red Cock	2nd
Fancy Red Cockerel	2nd
1st prize in judging.	

He took in prizes \$9.75 and the following special prizes:

20 lbs. of Beacon Egg Mash.
10 lb. package of Full of Pep.
1920 Standard of Perfection.
Subscription to Poultry Success.

Osborne West of Hadley:

	Prize
Fancy White Wyandotte Hen	2nd
Fancy White Wyandotte Hen	3rd
Utility White Wyandotte Hen	4th
Fancy White Wyandotte Cockerel	1st
Utility White Wyandotte Cockerel	3rd
Utility White Wyandotte Pullet	2nd
Pen White Wyandotte	1st
Judging	3rd

He took \$10.50 in prizes and the following specials:

10 lbs. of Beacon's Egg Mash.
10 lb. package of Full of Pep.

John Howe of Amherst:

Red Capon 5th prize

He received a special prize of a can of Zeneolun.

COOLIDGE AT HEAD

OF BOYS' CLUBS

Assumes Honorary Leadership of 700,000 Farmers' Youngsters

Leadership of 700,000 farmer boys and girls has been accepted by President Calvin Coolidge, it was announced, when G. L. Noble, executive secretary, said at the second annual Boys' and Girls' club banquet that President Coolidge had accepted the honorary chairmanship of the club.

In accepting the chairmanship President Coolidge declared that probably no activity is of more importance to the future of agriculture than the Boys' and Girls' club work. The 1,500 boy and girl members attending the banquet that afternoon had attended the dedication of their own new clubhouse at the Union Stock Yards, held in connection with the International Livestock show.

"In a few short years the boys and girls whose homes are now on farms will be the men and women of the nation," President Coolidge's letter of acceptance stated.

Boys Win at Boston Poultry Show
(Continued from page 1, column 2)

poultry work, we feel that in knowing how to pick out the good ones is an asset. The three above mentioned boys appeared to be about the best poultry judges in this county after tabulating the results of Fairs throughout the year at which they judged. Horace Babb of Hadley was selected for the team but was replaced by Osborne West when he was taken sick. At Boston they proved themselves the best in the State. Now they go to Madison Square Garden in New York City to compete against other States. Massachusetts will do its best to win.

AROUND THE COUNTY

The Boys' and Girls' Club at Dwight organized on Friday afternoon, January 4th. They are taking up handicraft and sewing. After the meeting Miss Randolph, the teacher and club leader, started the girls with their darning and the boys had a demonstration in handicraft on the making of a necktie holder. There are fifteen members in the club.

The Williamsburg Room Club led by Mrs. Murray Graves again has organized. The middle of December they gave a play at the Grange Hall in Chesterfield to raise money to buy reed for articles which they are making for their rooms. The purpose of the club is to improve the homeliness of their own rooms.

How about a strawberry patch? Plan to put one in next spring.

AROUND THE COUNTY

With Club Folks

The Holstein Friesian Association of America presented Osborne West a check for \$20.00 for his good work with the Holstein Breed.

Both a boys' and a girls' club were organized at Belchertown Center on January 4th. Miss Edith Towne is to be the leader of the girls and Mrs. Louise Elliott is to lead the boys. The meetings for a time will be every Friday afternoon. The girls will sew in the school room and Mr. Lewis, Supt. of Schools, thought a place in the basement by the furnace could be fixed up for the boys.

Henry Randall of Granby, we believe, will accomplish good results with poultry. He has built a house twelve feet deep and twenty feet long and is planning to put on another twenty feet in the spring. He built this house entirely himself except the stone foundation. He keeps White Rocks and got a 50 per cent production in December.

County Champions Picked

The county champions have been picked for the summer projects which are as follows:

Garden—Rachel Randall of Belchertown.
Canning—Ruby Delisle of Westhampton.
Dairy—Osborne West of Hadley.

The Hadley Stitchers have organized. Eighteen of them belong. Miss Farnsworth, teacher at the Grammar School, is local leader. Officers were elected as follows:

President—Martha Charlson.
Vice-president—Mary Puewiortek.
Secretary—Sleiva.
Treasurer—Mary Debraynio.

Some of the girls are taking up second year work and some first. They set as club goals the following: to be a banner club, to have a Mothers' Meeting, to judge, to have a demonstration team, a picnic and a club exhibit. They will meet once a week.

The boys also organized with Mr. H. D. Chittim as local leader and the following officers:

President—Clarence Saunders.
Vice-president—John Sullivan.
Secretary-Treasurer—Chester Smith.

They plan to fit up a room in the basement of the school with a bench and other equipment. They have a fine opportunity to develop this work. Mr. Chittim has about twelve boys in his group.

Girls at Roosevelt School in Hadley elected their officers and will meet with Miss Eva Hickey, Local Leader, soon to start work.

At last the steer bought by Raymond Granger of Huntington from the Beldens in Hatfield was captured on December 30 by means of a trap stanchion set in a barn where he had been eating hay since the snow came. The steer was at large for about three months after he was brought to Huntington and even though somewhat thin now, we hope he will show rapid gains when accustomed to his new quarters.

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Write best description you can of what you have to sell. All letters answered.

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Seeds Of Quality

Domestic, northern-grown red clover seed is scarce this season. Foreign grown stock is being imported in larger quantities than ever before.

The Department of Agriculture reports that this imported seed is not adaptable to conditions north of the Ohio River. It is more susceptible to disease than domestic seed, and seldom survives New England winters.

The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange is distributing red clover seed produced in Michigan under the supervision of the Crop Improvement Association and the Farm Bureau of that state. This seed is grown under conditions similar to those in New England, and is, therefore, adaptable here. Its germination and purity is guaranteed.

Similar care is used in securing all "Eastern States" seeds. Write for further information and prices.

Know What You Sow!

EASTERN STATES FARMERS' EXCHANGE

Co-operative Distributors of Supplies to Farmers

SPRINGFIELD

MASSACHUSETTS

A Profitable Egg Plant

Continued from page 1, column 3

is not over 2 weeks' difference in age. This results in a saving of labor as the chicks can all be handled alike. Then, too, the mature pullets are uniform when put into the laying houses in the fall. Thus energy is conserved through the whole year and results are indeed pleasing.

Another way in which this plant is different is that every pullet is sold before she has completed a year's production. In past years every hen was sold by the time the chicks arrive. Thus every minute could be devoted to the chicks. This past year, Leghorns were kept and it was found that they maintained their production well into the summer. By selling the birds at the time of the Easter Holidays, Mr. Schmidt gets the highest price per pound and also the birds are the heaviest at this time. Another advantage of this system is that the laying houses can be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before the pullets are put into winter quarters. As soon as eggs are laid on the range, the more mature pullets are housed. Once a pullet is put into the laying pens, she is never let out doors till she is sold.

Three years ago, Mr. Schmidt had trouble with paralyzed birds. The attack, while not severe, showed him that to stay in the business he must change his methods. For two years, he has been growing his chicks on clean ground. As a result he has not had a case of paralysis since he started rotation of his range. Gone is the paralysis but not forgotten! This winter, six new portable brooder houses are being built so that all the chicks may be reared on clean ground next spring. Four of these have already been completed. This brings out one of the factors that makes Mr. Schmidt a better poultryman than most—he plans his work ahead and gets it done before the rush season.

In 1922, 2,000 day old chicks were purchased. From these about 900 pullets were raised. As the poultry houses could only hold about 400 birds Mr. Schmidt was faced with a housing problem. Lumber was high and carpenters higher. Now Schmidt, besides using his head, wields a wicked hammer. On the farm is a good barn which was only used to house a flivver, a few apples in the fall and miscellaneous equipment. Cows he has none, but there was the ordinary cow stable with a scaffold above. He simply took out the stanchions, boarded up the back and put a tight floor on the scaffold. Then ten openings were cut on the south side of the barn. Result—as good a 500 hen house as there is in the county at a cost of about \$250 for lumber. It may interest some to know that the hens upstairs do as well as those on the ground floor. OF COURSE he uses

lights. If you are ever down in Belchertown between 8.30 and 9.30 p. m. and see a barn from which stream large patches of light—that's Schmidt's. When the lights are used, the scratch feed is increased to keep up the body weight of the birds so no trouble comes from moult. As a result, eggs are laid when they mean profits.

The four factors on which success with poultry hinges—(1) Healthy Stock, (2) Early Hatched, (3) Comfortably Housed, (4) Well Fed and Cared For—so often discussed in poultry lectures, are put into practice on this farm. These with a fifth—Volume of business—make this plant what it is.

From the foregoing paragraphs the reader could reasonably conclude that "Edward L" was the whole brains and works of the plant. One would only have to make a call when he is not at home and have Mrs. Schmidt show him over the plant to realize that she is fully as conversant with the many details as Mr. Schmidt. The Schmidts are not a family that "do it alone" but work out their problems together. Their two young sons, Edward and Albert, before many years will undoubtedly take an active interest in the plant.

We have not told the whole story. They say that seeing is believing, so when in Belchertown look up the Schmidts. It will be well worth your while.

USE PLEASANT DAYS IN PRUNING

Every industrious orchardist is using all of the pleasant days to get his pruning done so that he will not have to hire extra help in the spring. We will all admit that the best time to make pruning cuts on a tree is just before or just as growth starts, but this advantage is not of sufficient consequence to let all of the pruning go and hire help to get it done. Prune out the dead and diseased limbs first of all as you go around the tree. European canker must be cut out as it spreads by getting into the cuts or damaged places. Then take out the cross limbs, I mean those limbs that cross over into the other side of the tree as well as those that cross each other. Try to have the tree in such shape that there will be two or three good openings into the center. Such openings facilitate future pruning, spraying, thinning and harvesting. Next thin out the thicker places. When two limbs are parallel take out one altogether and do not whittle up both of them. Do all the pruning necessary, but do it with as few cuts (and therefore as little expense) as possible.

Start with the older trees and leave the young ones till last, but be sure to get the young ones pruned.

Prof. Frederick E. Cole.

JANUARY SPECIAL SALE SUITS AND OVERCOATS

If you have been waiting and watching for our January sale, now's the time to get busy.

Every winter suit and overcoat reduced now for a quick clearance.

\$30 Suits and Overcoats	\$24.50
\$35 " "	\$29.50
\$40 " "	\$33.50
\$45 " "	\$37.50
\$50 " "	\$42.50

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We are qualified to act as Executor,
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Why not make your will appointing
this Bank as Executor?

THE BANK FOR EVERYBODY

Buy Fertilizer Economically

Continued from page 1, column 1

mixing, bagging, shipping, collecting, etc., is not buying what the farmer wants. What he wants is plant food, and inevitable high-grade goods supply more plant food for a dollar than low-grade goods.

Definite and irrevocable separation of the sheep from the goats is not possible but there is a general agreement that goods carrying less than 14 per cent of plant food are low-grade goods, and goods carrying 14 per cent or more of plant food are high-grade goods. Thus, a 2-8-2 fertilizer, carrying a total of 12 per cent of plant food, is a low-grade goods, and a 3-12-3 fertilizer, carrying a total of 18 per cent of plant food, is a high-grade goods. One ton of the 3-12-3 fertilizer is exactly equal to 3,000 pounds of the 2-8-2 fertilizer, but carries only two-thirds as much overhead charge. It is only fair to the trade to say that manufacturers prefer to sell the more economical high-grade goods and put out low-grade goods only to meet the demand for a cheap price per ton. *Price per ton means nothing. Price per pound of plant food is the true measure of value and economy.*

A List of Standardized Grades of Mixed Fertilizers

There is no experimental evidence which warrants the existence of scores of different grades of fertilizer. Agronomists are agreed on that point. The multiplicity of different grades is an evil which has grown up in the trade little by little, one new grade added to meet a special request, another to meet competition, etc. The large number of grades entails a manufacturing cost which does no one any good.

In an attempt to correct this evil, the New England agronomists and the fertilizer manufacturers got together in December, 1922, and agreed upon a list of nine grades which, together with the standard unmixed materials, are believed to be adequate to meet all the soil and crop needs of New England, so far as our present knowledge goes. An important saving in cost will be effected if farmers will limit their demands to the standard unmixed materials and "The New England Standard Nine" grades of fertilizer.

These are:

0-12-6	3-10-6	5-4-5
2-12-4	4- 8-4	5-8-7
3-10-4	4- 8-6	8-6-6

The above statements are from Extension Leaflet 74. Lack of space prevents us from publishing the whole article here. Write to your County Agent for a copy. It is not only free, but it is worth reading!

LINCOLN FORDSON

NEW PRICES OCTOBER 2nd, 1923

These are the lowest prices in history of Ford Motor Co.

1-Door Sedan	with Starter and Dem. Rims.	\$685.00
Coupe	" " " " "	525.00
Touring	" " " " "	380.00
Runabout	" " " " "	350.00
Chassis	" " " " "	315.00
Ton Truck Chassis,		370.00
Fordson Tractor.		120.00

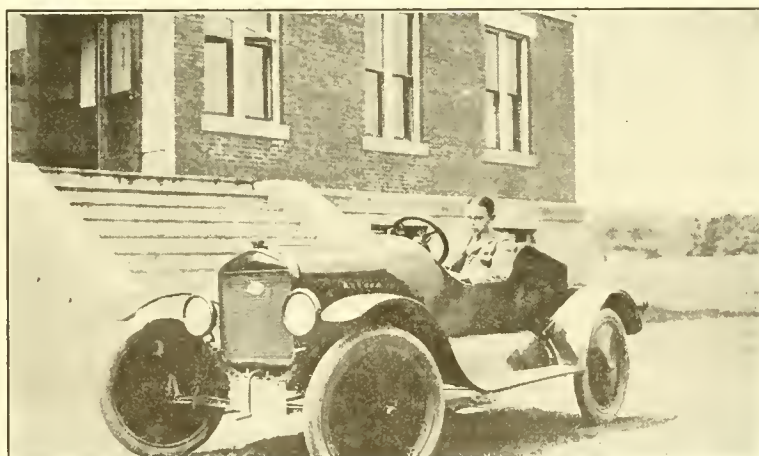
All prices F. O. B. Detroit

CHASE MOTOR COMPANY

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

24 Center Street

Telephone 470



The automobile department has all the students it can teach this year.

If you are thinking of taking this course next year, apply early.

A young farmer just brought his tractor and truck to the school for repairs. He wants to bring his auto. He is a graduate of the Agricultural department. This means he is up-to-date in his farm machinery and farming methods.

Have you ever visited the
SMITH'S AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL,
NORTHAMPTON?

DAIRY FARMERS' EXTENSION SCHOOLS PLANNED

Twelve town directors received a circular letter, calling their attention to the fact that it was possible to hold extension schools in their towns if they thought their dairy farmers would be interested. Twelve replied that they most certainly believed the dairymen would turn out. Hence the following schedule:

Southampton—Friday, January 11.
Middlefield—Saturday, January 12.
Belchertown—Monday, January 14.
Ware—Tuesday, January 15.
Williamsburg—Wednesday, January 16.
Chesterfield—Monday, January 21.
Worthington—Tuesday, January 22.
Cummington—Wednesday, January 23.
Goshen—Thursday, January 24.
Granby—Friday, January 25.
Westhampton—Saturday, January 26.
Amherst—(Date to be announced).

We have been extremely fortunate in securing Professors Abbott and Fawcett from the Agricultural College for these meetings. With these able speakers, we know a fine program will be presented. Professor Abbott will take up "A System of Permanent Soil Improvement for Dairy Farms" and "The Intelligent Use of Lime for Hay Production." Professor Fawcett talks on "The Profitable Utilization of Hay and Silage" and "What Constitutes a Good Herd Sire."

Barring blizzards and cyclones, we expect a good attendance of interested dairy farmers at these meetings. The subjects to be discussed are of vital importance to farmers and the men discussing them know what they are talking about.

Similar schools are to be planned for Fruit Growers and Poultrymen.

MILK RECORDS IMPORTANT

Those who have ever seen E. Thornton Clark's herd in Granby would think that, with cows like his, milk records would not be needed. This is the story he told at the annual meeting:

"I have kept milk records ever since I was 21 and from my grey hairs you can see that I've been at it some time. After graduating from college I went to New York State and had charge of a herd of 150 cows. There were two jobs I attended to myself: (1) I weighed every cow's milk; (2) I fed the grain. These two things go together. On the feed truck was a schedule, showing the amount of grain to be fed each cow. When I had time off the other men would feed, using the same amount of grain, but they did not seem to be able to realize the importance of feeding each cow according to production. As a result, production

often dropped off 100 quarts per day for the herd.

"One cannot go out and select cows successfully without first keeping records and then studying the form and make-up of good producing cows. This fact has been demonstrated time and again by having dairymen guess on the production of five or six cows. The men who come the nearest to being right are practically always those who are keeping records. Records also show the unprofitable cows in the string. While some men would not dispose of a poor cow even after it is located, the information gives one the opportunity to discard calves from these poor producers and save only heifer calves from the best cows.

"Many do not keep records because they think it takes too much time. I figure that the small amount of time necessary to weight and to set down the amount of milk given as being too small to count. The only time needed is to add the records each month, but this can be done on spare time. I feel that if I did not have time to keep records, I should not have time to have a herd."

Western Hampshire Farmers' Exchange Shows Progress

Almon Howes, Manager of the Western Hampshire Farmers' Exchange, gave the following account of the activities of his organization:

"The Exchange was incorporated under the State laws, November 18, 1920 but no business was started till 1921. Then the grain business of the Cummington Creamery was taken over. In 1921 thirteen carloads of goods were purchased (10 cars feed, 2 fertilizer and 1 seed potatoes). Sales totalled \$11,265.84. At the end of the year \$163.75 remained uncollected.

"In 1922 twenty-three carloads of supplies were handled (16 cars feed, 1 molasses, 5 fertilizer and 1 seed potatoes).

Continued on page 11, column 1

TRY THE DRUG STORE FIRST

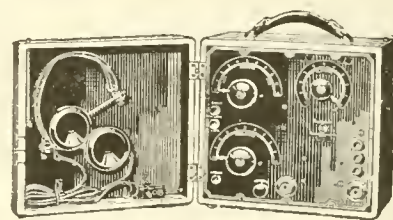
For

Household and Farm Needs

WISWELL THE DRUGGIST

32 Main Street

Northampton, - - - Mass.



If you want Real Radio, come
to a Radio Shop.

Sets Parts Tubes Batteries

PARSONS ELECTRIC SHOP

191 Main St.

Northampton, Mass.

Before you purchase your---

Seeds for Spring planting, we ask you to give us an opportunity to demonstrate to you the value of buying such seeds as we sell.

We handle seed only from one concern, that has a reputation of years of successful seed-growing.

FOSTER-FARRAR COMPANY

162 MAIN STREET

NORTHAMPTON

MASS.

Farmers' Exchange Shows Progress

Continued from page 10, column 2

Sales totaled \$20,703.81 of which \$226.45 was uncollected at the end of the year.

"This year thirty-six carloads have been handled to date (29 cars of feed, 4 fertilizer, 2 seed potatoes and 1 molasses). Sales will amount to approximately \$40,000 with a larger percentage on the books.

"During the past three years the Exchange has built up a personal credit which has surprised even the most optimistic. Local banks have been perfectly willing to extend credit wherever it has been required. Business has been done on a very narrow margin, yet a surplus of about \$2,000 has been obtained.

"Most of the business has been carried on with the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange. We have been in the fertilizer pool for three years with satisfactory results. The decrease in fertilizer tonnage this past year was due to the fact that all of the members used no-filler fertilizers thus being able to cut the total amount needed.

"This is our second year in the Feed Pool. Last year 350 tons were signed up in the pool, saving our members about \$8 per ton. This year 497.4 tons were signed up in the pool. Only 7 of those signing up last year did not sign this year and they seemed to have good reasons. Early in the season there was some criticism of the pool price but as

prices of other feeds have advanced criticism has decreased.

"When the Exchange was first formed, many doubted whether it would ever do any business. Others gave it a year or so to live. Records show that the business has increased rapidly."

Lights Boost Storrs' Lay

Artificial lights were used this year for the first time at the laying contest at the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs. The result was that the hens in the contest laid 5,000 eggs more than were produced in 1917, which was the previous banner year, and 10,000 eggs more than the average contest production had been for the past eight years.

The following table shows the number of birds in each breed in the contest, the average production for each breed, and the average production for all breeds:

400 White Leghorns	177.4
100 White Wyandottes	169.1
240 Rhode Island Reds	168.1
200 Plymouth Rocks	154.9
1000 Average all Breeds	168.5

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

For Sale

Guernsey Bull of extra good backing and good show qualities. Name—Sunnyvale Admiral, born May 10, 1921, sired by Floraham Admiral (33997) and grand-

sired by Ne Plus Ultra (15265). Ne Plus Ultra has 38 A. R. daughters. Good backing on both sides. Write Earle Martin of Pelham.

For Sale

M. A. C. strain R. I. Red breeding cockerels from flocks that have averaged over 200 eggs per bird last two years. Diarrhea—free by State Test. Sunset Poultry Farm, Amherst, Mass., L. Banta, Proprietor.

CALL
480

FOR BATTERY STORAGE
THIS WINTER

Exide
BATTERIES

FOR YOUR
AUTO OR RADIO

THE G. P. TROWBRIDGE CO.

129 King St., Northampton

WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER BATTERIES

LIBERTY FERTILIZERS

We are trying to follow out as closely as possible the New England Standard Formulas, which are recommended by most of the heads of the Experiment Stations.

We offer for your consideration the following:

Liberty Corn, Fruit and All Crops	2-12-4
Liberty Fish, Bone and Potash	3-10-4
Liberty Market Gardeners and Onion Growers Special	4- 8-4
Liberty Market Garden and Onion Grower	5- 8-7
Liberty Tobacco Special (Cottonseed Meal base)	5- 4-5
Liberty High Grade Tobacco Manure	8- 4-5

Also Raw Materials for Home Mixing:

Acid Phosphate	Castor Pomace	Double Manure Salts	Sheep Manure
Agricultural Limestone	Cottonseed Meal	Muriate Potash	Sulphate Potash
Animal Tankage	Dry Ground Fish	Nitrate Soda	Hydrated Lime
Pure Bone Meal	Manure Salts	Precipitated Bone	

We are in a position to quote attractive prices on Special or Open tobacco formulas and we can make prompt shipment from our factory at East Windsor, Conn.

Our factory is only 14 miles from Springfield, Mass. Come down and look us over.

Apothecaries Hall Co.—Factory East Windsor, Conn.

Main Office—Waterbury, Conn.

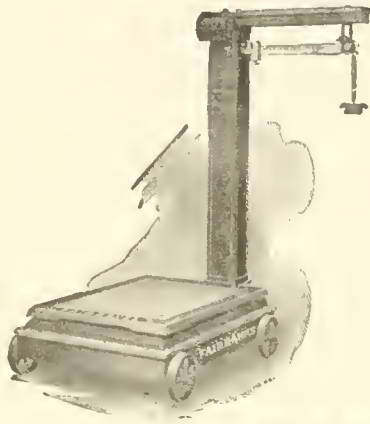
MAURICE P. NELLIGAN, Agent,

Phone—Northampton 1820

Post Office Address—Amherst, Mass.

IF IT IS WEIGHED ON A
FAIRBANKS
 THERE IS NO DISPUTE ABOUT IT

We carry many kinds of scales



Weigh what
 you buy—as
 well as what
 you sell

"YOU CAN GET IT AT SULLIVAN'S"

J. A. SULLIVAN & COMPANY HARDWARE
HOUSEWARE
 3 Main Street Telephone 6, Northampton, Mass.

W. N. POTTER'S SONS & CO.

Flour, Hay
 Grain, Salt
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NORTHAMPTON

FLORENCE

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J. A. STURGES & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO
 (James A. Sturges & Prentiss Brooks & Co.)
 dealers in

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, HAY and STRAW
 CEMENT, LIME and MASON SUPPLIES
 Field Seeds in Season Custom Grinding

Office, rear 35 Main Street
 Mill and Elevator, Mechanics Street
 NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

J. E. MERRICK & CO.,

Flour and Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw

Baled Shavings

AMHERST, . . . MASS.

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We make new tops and do all kinds of top
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 while you are in town. Ask us about your job.

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Automobile Repairing

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Rear 205 Main St., Entrance Opposite City Hall

STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. IX.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., FEBRUARY, 1921

No. 2

DAIRY FARMERS' SCHOOLS

Intelligent Crop Production and Feeding Featured

Two hundred and twenty-two men attended the eleven Dairy Farmers' Extension Schools held in the County during January. Sixty of these men were favorably impressed with the information presented and agreed to carry on demonstrations. The information must have been sound and reasonable to get 30 per cent of those present to agree to try the practices.

Dairy farmers have long known there are two kinds of dollars: (1) the circulating kind, which come in from the milk check and pass on directly for grain bills; (2) the adhesive dollars which when once received, stay in the farmers own pocket. Unfortunately too few farmers have been handling this last kind of money. Fortunately there are a few farmers in every town who have found the way to get adhesive dollars. It is upon their experience that these schools were based.

Intelligent Feeding

Professor C. J. Fawcett of the Mass. Agricultural College ably presented a talk on "The Economical Feeding of Dairy Cows." The basis of the talk was the fact that the more milk a cow produces the more feed she must consume. Cows producing from 40 to 60 pounds of milk a day will return a handsome profit on a large amount of grain. Unfortunately there are too few of these cows in existence. It would be a simple problem if every farmer had this kind of cows. Grain could be fed in the proportion of 1 pound of grain to 3 pounds of milk with profit.

Feeding Cows of Average Production

It was brought out that the majority of farmers have cows which average nearer 25 pounds of milk per day. According to the rule of thumb, using grain in the ratio of 1 pound to 3 of milk, these cows would get about 8 pounds of grain per day. If the cows weigh 1,000 pounds and if they are eating 15 pounds of hay and 30 pounds of silage per day, they are getting about 12 pounds of digestible nutrients from the roughage. With 8 pounds of grain, more nutrients are supplied than are needed for milk production.

Continued on page 8, column 2



LEFT TO RIGHT—OSBORNE WEST OF HADLEY; DENNETT HOWE OF AMHERST; N. F. WHIPTEN, COUNTY CLUB AGENT; ROGER WEST OF HADLEY; HORACE BABB OF HADLEY.

HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT PROJECT PROGRESSES

Stress Laid on Need of Housewives Having Equipment Well Arranged and Good Working Conditions in Kitchen

Review of work given at Extension Schools by Mrs. Harriet Haynes, State Specialist:

What is it that takes away "that schoolgirl complexion," the springy step, and enthusiasm for her work from the housewife? It is the everlasting stooping, bending, kneeling, and scrubbing where thought has not been given to the problem of labor-saving in the home. Manufacturing concerns, great and small, spend time and money devising ways and means of saving labor, but too often little consideration is given to the necessity of sparing the worker in the home.

"It's not the jumping 'urdles that 'urts the 'orses 'oofs; it's the 'ammer, 'ammer, 'ammer on the 'ard 'ighway." Just so, it is not the cooking, washing, cleaning that wears out the housewife, it is the constant stooping over a sink, work table, or stove which is too low.

What is the remedy? Furniture isn't a fixed thing, not even sinks with plumbing

Continued on page 1, column 3

POULTRY TEAM TAKES SECOND

Club Boys show ability at New York

The team of poultry judges including Roger and Osborne West and Horace Babb of Hadley and Dennett Howe of Amherst returned from the National Poultry Show at Madison Square Gardens, New York City, as second winners. The New York team won first place and Connecticut and Virginia tied for third. The scores of the teams were as follows:

New York	1490
Massachusetts	1390
Connecticut	
Virginia	1180

Even though our boys didn't come out on top we are confident that they know the good qualities of a bird, and that they can pick out laying hens. Our purpose in encouraging poultry judging to enable them to do the thing mentioned in the preceding sentence.

In New York the boys stayed at the Prince George Hotel and saw as much of the city as they could for the time there. They were interested in the Aquarium and Bronx Zoological Park. They went up to the top of the Woolworth Building and went twice to theatres. The American Museum of Natural History where six stories of an immense building

Continued on page 7, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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Mildred W. Boice,Home Demonstration Agent
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Northampton, Mass.Entered as second class matter Nov. 9,
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8, 1879.

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"Acceptance for mailing at special rate
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Price, 50 cents a year

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TAKING CHANCES

You have undoubtedly heard the story of the three men in the auto who were discussing the possibilities of beating an approaching train to a crossing. The driver bet that he could beat the train, while one of the passengers bet he could not. Stakes were being set when the third passenger ventured in a feeble voice that he hoped that it would not be a tie!

Potato growers face such a race every spring in the question of the source of their seed. Demonstrations in every part of the county have proved conclusively that Certified Seed beats home grown seed. Certified seed has seldom been equalled by "selected" stock. Yet there are men who "bet" that their own or selected stock seed will give them a profitable potato crop. Last year enough certified seed potatoes were brought into this county to plant 25% of the total acreage. Results were indeed gratifying.

This year you can get certified Green Mountains, Cobblers and Spaulding Rose seed from the following sources in this County: Amherst, J. E. Merrick & Co.; Easthampton, J. A. Sturges and Co.;

RAISE HEALTHY PULLETS

Practical Plan to Control Infectious
Diseases

The greatest obstacles to successful poultry production are infectious diseases. "These diseases are caused by living virulent germs or viruses. To prevent the occurrence of disease is a problem that can be solved only by the rigid application of scientific facts. Often under the excuse of being 'impractical' the energetic use of preventive measures is relaxed, and the plan of control, although itself efficient, is brought into disrepute. There is no 'royal road' to disease prevention and even efficient measures applied in a listless manner will prove disappointing."

The above statement, enclosed in quotation marks, is from the Monthly Bulletin of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. Sermons, we have heard, are written for the other fellow. This article applies to every poultryman in Hampshire County.

History of Disease Control

Professor Wm. C. Monahan of the Massachusetts Agricultural College has been advocating Disease Control work in this county for three years. How far has it got? In 1921, the opening gun was fired at C. A. Drinkwater's poultry plant in Greenwich. The trouble was *Paralysis*. That year Mr. Drinkwater and W. A. Munson of Huntington were the only poultrymen in the county who had this trouble that controlled it! In 1922, fifteen poultrymen adopted the measures recommended by Prof. Monahan and carried on demonstrations which showed that Paralysis in Poultry could be controlled. In 1923, twenty-six poultrymen carried on successful demonstrations.

This, we believe, justifies the conclusion that the solution of the problem is properly worked out. The further conclusion can be drawn that the methods must be practical, otherwise these twenty-six poultrymen who had paralysis in their flocks could not have successfully controlled the trouble. The men who carried on this work showed that "there is no royal road to disease prevention." That they were successful is due to the fact that they applied efficient measures in a thorough manner. What these men have done, any poultryman in the county can do because the methods are simple, practical, and the cost is within the reach of all.

Granby, Earl Ingham; Northampton, J. A. Sullivan & Co.; Williamsburg, A. D. Howes, P. O. Swift River. Place your order now. Don't take a chance that there will be some left when you are ready to plant. The best seed is needed for a profitable crop.

Healthy Stock Necessary for Success

It has been said that the successful poultryman is one who can raise a healthy flock of pullets to maturity every year. The purpose of disease control is "to raise to maturity a flock of chickens free from infectious disease and to demonstrate a method whereby many old plants may be reclaimed for profitable service and the success of many uninfected plants be made to endure." Thus this work is designed to make successful poultrymen. It applies to every poultryman in the county. It will get those who are having trouble out of it. It will assure the continuance of success for those who have thus far had no disease.

Program Based on Prevention

Everyone has heard the old adage that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." So it is with poultry disease control. The keystone of the arch is *Prevention*. The practical application of this is the first step! Select for the season's brooding and rearing ground, a plot of land not recently used by poultry and upon which poultry manure has not been spread. The reason that clean ground is essential is that as poultry raising becomes more intensive, it is necessary to raise larger numbers of chicks on limited areas. This permits heavy contamination of the ground with various kinds of parasites and germs. Clean ground is the only practical solution. This means using portable brooder houses. Plans for the house recommended by the Mass. Agricultural College will be furnished free upon request. Order yours now.

Disinfect Brooder Houses

If you had Scarlet Fever in your home, you would not think of just going into the room where the patient had been and simply sweeping up. Yet that is a too common practice regarding poultry house cleaning. It simply removes the visible filth and does not get the source of the trouble. The following steps are necessary to cleanse a poultry house: (1) Scrape and sweep out all dirt and filth; (2) SOAK down the floors and part way up the walls with a solution of 2 ounces of Corrosive Sublimate in 15 gallons of water. (This is a specific for some of our common troubles); (3) Give a second disinfection, using Standard Disinfectant or Carbolic Acid in white wash or Carbola. This cleaning and disinfecting should be done BEFORE the brooder houses are moved on to clean land, otherwise disease would be brought on in this way. In short, do just three times as good a job as you have been in the habit of doing.

Quarantine Your Range

When chickens are hatched in incubators or are purchased as day old chicks, they should be taken immediately to the brooders. Reasonable precautions should

Continued on page 10, column 1

NEWS OF THE FARM BUREAU

COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PLANS WORK FOR 1924

President A. D. Montague of Westhampton called a meeting of the County executive committee January 31. Josiah Parsons of Northampton and E. P. West of Hadley were appointed a committee to make arrangements with the North Dakota Farm Bureau for a horse auction to be held in Northampton the latter part of March. Two years ago a similar sale was held with satisfactory results.

President Montague and Secretary Fred Bean of Florence were appointed delegates to attend the New England Farm Bureau conference in Hartford February 15 and 16.

Plans are being made for a meeting of all of the town directors early in March to plan local work for the coming year.

"News" again in March

By vote of the Executive Committee the State office will begin publication once again of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation News. This will be issued each month beginning with a March number. It will be sent direct to each paid-up member. Starting in March the Farm Bureau page in the Hampshire County Farmers' Monthly will be discontinued, as it would be a duplication of the State paper.

CHANDLER, NEW PRESIDENT

The unanimous choice of John Chandler of Sterling Junction to succeed Howard S. Russell of Wayland, as President of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, brought to close the annual meeting held in Worcester, Tuesday, January 15. There were many expressions of regret at Mr. Russell's retirement, but on account of the demands made upon him by his Market Garden business he would not consent to another term.

The new President, who is a young man, is amply qualified to take up the work where Mr. Russell left off. Mr. Chandler, who is a Yale man, is already well-known throughout Worcester County. He has a large orchard, which has only recently come into bearing. He is a "dirt farmer", and six o'clock each morning finds him milking a string of Holsteins. Associated with him in the business is his college chum, Edward C. Lord. He is already regarded as one of the leading poultry men of the State. Mr. Lord incidentally is Secretary-Treasurer of the Worcester County Farm Bureau. A. D. Montague of Westhampton is a member of the executive committee.

Aside from the usual annual reports considerable interest was centered on the address of President Oscar E. Bradfute of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. Bradfute outlined the History of the Federation and declared the functioning of the Federation as a clearing house for the organized effort of the farmer. "The other fellow is not going to solve our problems, he cannot see them as we do," he said.

"The need for coöperative marketing for farmers is not to control the price. That is impossible. The value of coöperative selling lies in the improvement of quality in our product, followed up by grading and merchandising instead of simply dumping crops on the market."

Mr. Bradfute stressed particularly the need for farmers working together, in this connection, he said, "Twelve city business men with twelve different opinions will get around a table, and in one hour will agree on a united program. It used to be that twelve farmers with twelve different opinions would get around a table for twelve hours and adjourn still holding twelve different opinions. This situation, as regards the farmer, is rapidly passing, due largely to the Farm Bureau."

Resolutions Adopted

Five specific resolutions were unanimously adopted by the State Federation at its annual meeting. They have to do very largely with legislative matters. Here they are:

(1) That the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation endorses the recommendation of the Governor for a complete investigation of the food supply in Massachusetts, and favors an appropriation therefor.

(2) That the Federation reiterates its opposition to any increase in the number of immigrants permitted to enter the United States; and favors a change from the census of 1910 to that of 1890, or an earlier one as a basis for figuring quotas. We further believe that prospective immigrants should be examined before leaving their homelands.

(3) That the Federation endorses the legislative program recommended by the conference of Agricultural Organizations held in Worcester in November, and instructs its legislative committee to support this program before the Legislature.

(4) That the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation deplores the hampering of the work of the Massachusetts Agricultural College under the present interpretation of the existing laws regarding administration. We urge that every effort be made to secure greater freedom under the present laws for the exercise of judgment by those in direct responsibility for the College. Should

this appear impossible under existing laws, we recommend such changes in legislation as will enable the College to perform effectively the duties and services which are expected of it.

(5) That the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation recognizes and highly values the services rendered by William P. Wharton, of Groton, as Chairman of its Legislative Committee for the past three years, and tenders to him its sincere thanks.

TRI-STATE PLAN FAVORED

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island may soon join hands in the employment of a full time farm bureau executive and in the establishment of a tri-state office. This plan was unanimously approved at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation by the delegates. Two days later Connecticut voted similar approval at its annual session in Hartford, Connecticut. Rhode Island will not pass upon it officially until its regular meeting in March, but President Harry E. Lewis says that "there is no question but that the members will approve provided financial conditions are right".

It is expected that the tri-state office, if it is established, will be located either at Springfield, Massachusetts, or Hartford, Connecticut. The secretary, by making his home at either one of these two cities would have no difficulty in covering the territory. Final arrangements will be made by a committee consisting of President John Chandler and Secretary Fred D. Griggs of Massachusetts, President Walter C. Wood and Vice-President S. McLean Buckingham of Connecticut and two representatives of Rhode Island, yet to be named.

Annual Meeting Notes

The Treasurer's report showed total receipts of \$11,257.05, with total expenditures of \$10 611.15, leaving a balance of \$645.90. Loans from the Counties, \$1,543.65, are the only outstanding liabilities. This is a considerable improvement over the financial situation of last year.

An amendment to the State Constitution was adopted, whereby the Treasurer's records would be audited by a committee appointed by the president, instead of a public accountant. This will mean an annual saving of at least \$50, and the work of the committee will accomplish the same end.

The report of the Committee on coöperative buying was supplemented by a few words from Howard W. Selby, Manager of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange. He said, "Last year we got \$900,000 credit from banks on 11 000 dif-

Continued on page 7, column 1

HOME MAKING

MY KITCHEN

Showing development of an ordinary room into a convenient kitchen by Mrs. Clifton Johnson, Home Management County Project Leader.

The kitchen was originally just a rough back kitchen or summer kitchen, such as is found in many farmhouses, but as the family grew it became necessary to make it into a permanent kitchen. The roof of the ell has been raised and an extra bedroom put in over the kitchen, but the ceiling had never been finished off. At frequent intervals, to prevent cobwebs and dust from falling into the food and onto the workers, the joists of the floor above had to be carefully swept, and it was no small job to go over the room, brushing each side of the beams in turn. The wall beams and supports, rough and uneven, were many of them in evidence also, so the first necessity seemed to be to put up some smooth and sanitary wall and ceiling covering. The man of the house rebelled a little at this as the exposed beams were "picturesque" and some of the supports "so handy to put things on". Upson board was finally chosen for the covering and home talent put it in place, first carefully planning out the panelling of the molding strips to make the whole thing decorative.

It was then painted a light gray on the ceiling with a deeper shade for the walls. This color scheme will be changed to cream and pale buff at the next painting as the kitchen needs lighting. The floor was already covered with linoleum.

As the kitchen was small, advantage was taken of several spaces under beams, with the result that several inches were gained here and there. For instance, behind the three-burner oil stove the wall recedes five inches and consequently receives fewer spatter from the cooking. Another jog of the same depth behind the door leading out from the dining room allows space for a "cleaning corner", no "cleaning closet" being available. Here in a space 5 ft. by 2½ ft. are grouped the stiff corn broom, the soft dust brush, dry mop, long-handled dust-pan, ordinary dust-pan, six different types and sizes of brushes, coal shovel, hammer and yardstick. The various cleaning cloths are accommodated in four three-cornered wire baskets such as are used for sink drainers, which are fastened securely, one below the other, in the corner of the jog in the wall. The upper one contains the broom cover for dusting ceiling and walls, the others graduating down the scale until the lower which holds the floor cloth. Wire baskets were chosen because the air can circulate through them and dry out any dampness, and because they don't hold the dirt as a solid container would. Cleaning cloths hanging on nails are not ornamental either, while this tier of wire

baskets is not offensive to the sight.

Against the wall opposite the cook stove is the kitchen table, covered with zinc, and elevated on wooden blocks to the proper height. A drawer in the table holds the usual assortment of knives and cooking spoons. An oblong wire basket jutting out from under one end of the table holds four holders of different sizes and thicknesses, and under the opposite edge of the table is another shallow wire basket just the right size to hold a few newspapers. These baskets were found after a long search for the right thing in a department of office supplies. Time spent in hanging up holders seems like time wasted and the table drawer and table top were needed for other things.

Another table, covered with oilcloth, at the south side of the kitchen, under a window, has drop leaves and is on castors. Here the men are at liberty to work when they want to, but woe unto them, if they spread their tools and fixings over onto the zinc-covered table, sacred to the housewife. The outside door opening onto a little enclosed porch is at this end of the kitchen and behind it are hooks for the farm coats and hats. Below these is an open front box divided into compartments to accommodate some of the outdoor foot-wear. A similar box is on the back porch, the top being the right height for a seat.

The kitchen sink, with hot and cold running water, is against the north wall under the window, which has a very consoling view for the dishwasher. Owing to the situation of a north door opening on to a screened porch, which holds the built-in refrigerator, a drain-board could be placed on only one side of the sink. This is covered with zinc and extra room for dishes is furnished by a large wall drainer manufactured by a Springfield firm, which is the finest thing for the purpose that I know of.

Below the drain board is a cupboard which holds cleaning compounds and the various things which should be near a sink. This, as you will see, is not the kind of a kitchen whose walls are covered with utensils in plain sight. This housewife does not find that arrangement restful and does find it hard to keep clean. The space under the sink is not enclosed, but has a broad shelf which holds the dish pan and vegetable pan. Underneath that sits the garbage pail.

Continuing the line of the drain-board is the broad shelf of the little pantry, which is not quite 5 x 6 ft. This shelf faces a window which also gives a pleasant outlook—of untold value to the health and happiness of the housewife. Every inch of the little pantry is of necessity utilized, so much so that one man on seeing it remarked that it reminded him of

Continued on page 5, column 2

AMHERST GROUP TO
START TESTING CIRCLE

To Test Kitchen Savers

Do you own an egg beater that skids? One with sadly worn teeth or a loose wheel so that it functions less than half the time? If you have, you have much in common with many other housekeepers in Hampshire County. One of the shortcomings of the average woman is that she insists on buying three or four cheap, inefficient egg beaters during the year when one good one will last longer than three of the other kind and work more efficiently.

At an organization meeting of a group of women representing North, South and Amherst Center there were sixteen women who were interested in the study of home equipment and so a testing circle was organized.

At this meeting the equipment to be tested was decided upon, and one week is to be the testing period for each piece of equipment after which, an exchange for a different piece will be made with another member. The exchange and testing continues until each group member has tested all of the equipment in which she is interested.

Each member of the testing circle is to keep a record of all the equipment she tests. A report of the value of each piece of tested equipment is to be given at the regular meetings of the group, and to anyone interested in the equipment. The group members may purchase such pieces of equipment as meet their special needs and as are found satisfactory in the home test.

Among the equipment to be tested are the following: fibre broom, several small brushes, stainless steel knives, long handled dust pan, pressure cooker, dish drainer, bread mixer, self-wringing mop, Vacuum sweeper, egg beater, cream whip, knife sharpener, jar opener.

The testing circle plan not only makes possible a wise selection of good workable equipment, but makes it possible for the homemaker to test the equipment and decide if it is equipment she needs before making the purchase.

Household Management Project Progresses
Continued from page 1, column 2

attached. At very little cost, a sink can be raised. It may add years to one's life, and certainly adds pleasure to one's years. If it is not feasible to alter the sink, much relief may be had by placing a box, from four to six inches high, as the case may require, under the dishpan while washing dishes, or a stool may be used to sit on while dish-washing.

The 36-inch sink, which is so much advertised as being the ideal height, is not absolutely correct. The sink should be high enough to allow an erect standing position while working at it. The same is true for the table. The ironing board should be several inches lower to allow pressure on the iron. The wash tub should be high enough for a comfortable position when scrubbing on the washboard—the knees straight, the body bending at the hips. Many an hour is spent over the kitchen stove. The surface of this is frequently too low. It may be raised by using blocks of wood under each leg to lift it the desired amount. The same method is available for tables. If a table or stool, should, by chance, be too high, it is possible to shorten each leg. This must be done accurately, however, or a wobbly table or stool will result.

The ironing board may be fastened to the wall in a shallow case of its own. With a brace which hinges back against the wall or drops vertically to the floor, the board is always ready for use and just at the right height.

If two women are doing the housework, the stationary equipment should be adjusted to the height of the taller woman. The shorter woman may then use a small platform where the equipment is too high for her.

The actual height of the working surface is usually estimated from a standard height of 29 inches for a woman 5 feet 2 inches tall. One-half inch is added for each additional inch of the worker's height. A high stool should be kept available for sitting when possible.

Look around your kitchen and see if a half-hour of carpentering will not save you many hours of backache.

The arrangement of small equipment is very essential. Often we find the bread board, bread knife and bread are ten steps apart from each other, yet the three have to be used together. The housewife seeks frantically in a drawer for the right spoon or knife and when it does appear it is so dulled from hitting other utensils it does not work efficiently. A piece of tape put up with push buttons makes a very satisfactory place to keep knives, forks and spoons so you can find them when you want them and have them in good working order.

The kitchen floor is a real problem for most homemakers, therefore a discussion was held on paint, oil, varnish, linoleum, composition flooring and other floor treatments.

Next to the kitchen floor the walls and ceiling draw the attention of the homemaker. "What is a good color for my kitchen?" "What finish will be sanitary and easily cleaned?" "What finish is most durable?" These questions are typical of those asked by the group and the discussion brought forth valuable in-

formation from the various group members. One cannot think of the kitchen, the floors and walls, the equipment and the various processes that are carried on there without thinking of the cleaning problems. It is one thing to get a satisfactory wall or floor covering and quite another problem to know how to care for it the best and easiest way.

My Kitchen

(Continued from page 4, column 2)

the compactness of a ship's "galley". A high stool and the flour barrel are kept under the broad shelf in the pantry. Shallow shelves spaced at just the right distances apart hold the spices. Egg beaters, measuring cups and small utensils are hung on hooks on every available blank space. Bowls and saucepans and serving dishes are nested. The top shelf can be reached without climbing up and the bottom shelf is built up solidly from the floor so it never has to be cleaned under.

After much hesitation and trying out of shelf coverings of various papers and oil-cloth, the shelves were painted with white enamel paint and are a joy to take care of. Old plates and saucers are kept to slip under kettle and saucepans, though paper is used in one or two places. That dread of the housewife—cleaning the pantry—never takes place. Instead an attempt is made to keep it clean all the time, food being wiped up when it is spilled and a shelf being washed now and then as the need occurs and the spirit moves.

A stool, the right height for the sink and the high table is in the kitchen, as well as a chair for the morning caller. The wood-box is on legs on the woodshed side of the door. No space was available where the ironing board could be fastened to the wall or enclosed in a wall cupboard, but a little recess under a beam at the end of the oil stove allows it to be put out of the way and as it is raised from the floor on a two-inch block and covered with a bright strip of cretonne it is kept clean and is not unsightly.

The lighting at night is well taken care of by a ceiling bulb in the pantry, a ceiling light with reflecting shade at the north end of the kitchen, so placed as to light sink, table and stove, and a wall bulb at the south side of the kitchen for the oil stove and extra table. Here also is the outlet for the electric iron and other attachments.

In remodelling the kitchen we have tried to help the housewife not only by saving steps but by utilizing devices that would take care of themselves as much as possible. Drudgery flies out of the window when efficiency and pleasant surroundings come in to take its place.

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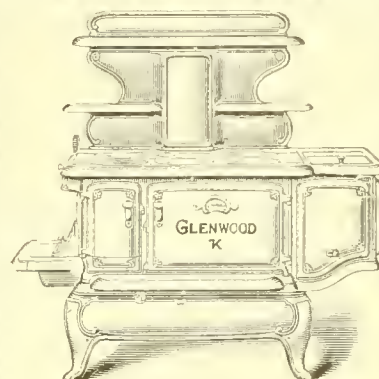
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CLUB WORK

WILLIAMSBURG ROOM CLUB
SWELLS ITS TREASURY

Clear \$51.00 At Sale

The Girls' Room Club at Williamsburg is prospering. We are glad to report that with the Grange they are having fine coöperation. Twelve girls with Mrs. Murray Graves as Leader have been learning the art of making reed articles. Many things have been made for their rooms and homes and the surplus they had on sale on Saturday, February 2nd, at the Grange Hall. Quite a variety was exhibited including pin trays, bon bon dishes, etc. At the sale they took in \$51.00 and cleared about \$34.00. This money will be used to buy reed and bases for future work. They are now planning for a big sale at the fairs next Fall.

This club has been running for two years. Last winter they made table runners and curtains for their rooms. They put on an exhibit at the Eastern States Exposition last fall and this year have all the enthusiasm necessary for success.

WINTER ENROLLMENT 575

Will they all complete the job? To enroll you simply have to sign a card. To complete you have to do a certain piece of work that has been outlined. In enrolling you don't learn anything. Anybody can start. When you complete the job you have 99.9 chances out of 100 of getting something out of it. The 575 members are taking the following projects:

Poultry	85
Own-Your-Own-Room	20
Handicraft	196
Clothing	242
Dairy	18
Bread	2
Rabbit	2
Baby Beef	5
Pig	5

What we want to urge upon you, 575 members is this, "Finish the Job."

OSBORNE WEST WINS
GOLD MEDAL

Osborne West of Hadley has recently been awarded the gold medal by the Department of Agriculture of Massachusetts for being the outstanding boy in the state in Agricultural Work.

This makes one more accomplishment to be added to Osborne's list. The getting of the medal isn't anything compared to what he did to win it. The December issue of this paper tells of his work.

AROUND THE COUNTY

With Club Folks

The Thrift Club at Belchertown Center, which is doing handicraft work this winter, have built a bench in the basement of the Grammar School.

The boys at Granby who are doing handicraft work this winter were presented with lumber for a bench by Mrs. Haines, their teacher and leader, and they are to build the bench themselves.

In talking with a group of boys at Cummington we find them somewhat interested in potato work for next summer. A meeting is to be held on February 7th to talk more of the project and to find out about their using certified seed and also about their facilities for spraying.

The boys' and girls' club of Worthington are planning to give an entertainment soon to interest the parents and others in their work. One of the plays is "Clubs Are Trumps".

At West Pelham a group of girls under the leadership of Mrs. Kimball and Mrs. Martin have begun work. The boys are also interested and are waiting for a leader.

D. W. Belcher, instructor in agriculture at Smith Academy in Hatfield, will have charge of the gardens cared for by the boys and girls next summer in that town. Mr. Belcher is developing a plan to be started soon. The Extension Service is to coöperate with Mr. Belcher in interesting the boys and girls in useful tasks.

The poultry boys under Mr. William Loring, instructor in agriculture at Hopkins Academy, Hadley, and Club Leader, are to visit Miss B. A. Ryan's home in North Hadley, where they will cull her flock. Those taken out will be kept separate for a time and a record of them kept, as well as a record of the ones they think are layers.

Leonard White and Hilton Boynton of South Hadley both have fine looking six months old Holstein Heifers bought at Mt. Hermon School Farm.

The Dairy Record Keeping Club run by Mr. W. I. Mayo of Smith Agricultural School with his students and a few from Hopkins Academy is receiving valuable talks from men at M. A. C. Professor Victor Rice has talked to them twice on the balancing of rations and on January 18th some one from the Dairy Department will talk on milk sanitation. The boys are keeping records of the farm herds on milk production and feeds.

They are testing the milk once a month at the school.

Club work stands for everything that's right.

Belchertown mothers will help. While Mrs. Louise Elliott, club leader, is helping boys in handicraft work in the basement of the Grammar School, some mother of a club member has agreed to take charge of the class room. This plan was talked over at the Parent Teachers' Meeting on Saturday evening, February 2nd, and it was the sentiment of the meeting that the help and training the boys would probably get warranted a little time spent by the mothers.

Groups of girls in the Kellogg Avenue and North Amherst schools will meet at the Girls' Dormitory at M. A. C., Monday, January 7th to be organized into clubs which four or five college girls have agreed to lead.

The boys of the West Hatfield School are to have a bench. They will get the lumber with money earned by selling candy, etc., and then build it themselves. Mrs. Jordan and their teacher and leader is now helping them with making of reed baskets. They will make articles out of wood later.

The bench taken out of the South Amherst School to be taken to its home in Packardville is to be replaced by Supt. Cook with another of the same type. Miss Cora Howlett will take up the club work in January with the boys and girls.

Mr. William Howe, Assistant State Club Leader, is to lead a group of boys in his community in handicraft work.

Eight or ten boys of Easthampton are to meet on Wednesday, February 13th, to form a poultry club.

Eight girls of Cummington who were some time ago organized into a room club under the leadership of Miss Olive Morey are well under way. Pictures are to be taken of the rooms as they now are and a second picture at the close of the year.

The 59 boys and girls who reported this year in canning put up 2,268½ quarts of canned products and 510 glasses of jellies and jams and 218 pints of pickles, all of which was valued at \$1,627.36.

Hatch your chicks early and therefore get eggs early.

AROUND THE COUNTY

With Club Folks

The Cummington potato boys met on February 10th to talk over the work for the summer. Each will plant some certified seed and the bushels planted will range between two and eight apiece. Each of the boys felt that good seed was very important and they will place their orders at once with the Western Hampshire Farmers' Exchange.

Herman Andrews of Southampton has won the blue ribbon for having the highest egg production for the month of January. His 25 birds laid 438 eggs or 17.5 eggs per bird. Dexter Beals of Goshen and Viola Albee of Amherst tied for second. Dexter's flock of 39 hens laid 504 eggs or 12.9 eggs per bird. Viola's 13 hens laid 168 eggs or 12.9 eggs per bird.

Poultry Team Takes Second

Continued from page 1, column 3

are given over to collections of animals (present and past), fish, minerals, etc. On Friday evening we joined a banquet of college and club teams from the various states and the boys had the opportunity of talking with the club members from other states.

At the poultry show in the Madison Square Gardens the boys did their judging and had the opportunity to see some of the very best poultry from a fancy standpoint that are raised. From a balcony one of the boys estimated that there were between 4,000 and 5,000 birds in the building.

The expenses of this trip were met by various organizations in this county which were as follows:

- Northampton Chamber of Commerce.
- Northampton Poultry Association.
- Amherst Business Men's Association.
- South Amherst Grange.
- Hope Grange of Hadley.
- Amherst Poultry Association.
- Hampshire County Extension Service.

Farm Bureau Notes

Continued from page 3, column 3

ferent farmers' notes. We have never had a single farmer fail to honor his obligations."

President Russell explained the campaign which is being waged by the Federation to reduce fire losses on farms. He said by joining the Insurance pool, members have saved considerable on premiums. Frederick W. Porter, Secretary of the Fitchburg Mutual Fire Insurance, supplemented Mr. Russell's remarks.

Exactly fifty delegates and invited guests were present at a special luncheon served at the Hotel Warren during the noon recess. At this time the various committees prepared their reports.

A hearty vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Russell, retiring President, for his faithful services to the Federation during the past several years.

A concise report of the activities and accomplishments of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation since its organization in 1921 has been prepared in the form of a six-page leaflet entitled, "Three Years' Dividends". This leaflet is soon to be put in the mail and sent to each paid-up member.

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This entire line of poultry feeds, used with such success last year by eastern poultrymen, is made under open formulae originated and recommended by poultry feeding experts of the New England State Agricultural Colleges. Plan now to benefit this year from quality feeds based on these authoritative formulae, which we will mail on request.

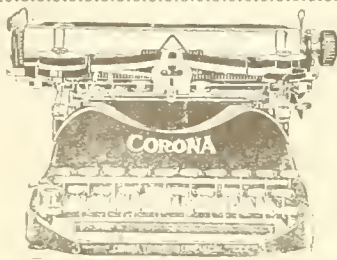
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Dairy Farmers' Schools

Continued from page 1, column 1

The results is one of two things: (1) the cow gains more in flesh than she should, or (2) she cuts down on the amount of roughage she consumes.

Factory vs Farm Production System

In the majority of cases cows follow the latter procedure. Then the problem is—Why own land at some distance from the railroad if you are going to follow this system of feeding? Factories are located on railroads where raw materials can be shipped in cheaply and where the finished product can be easily shipped out. If milk production is to be handled on the factory basis, the solution is to give up farms where the raw materials must be hauled long distances from the railroad and where the finished product must be hauled back at a heavy charge.

Milk producers on these farms distant from the railroad have cheap land, cheap because of its location, not necessarily because of its fundamentally poor soil. On this land can be grown hay and silage. Because of the location of the farms these crops can best be marketed through the cows and sold in the form of milk. This is the primary function of the dairy cow, a marketing machine. To have her function to full capacity she should be fed all the roughage she will consume.

The following table, based on milk at 6 cents per quart, at the farm, and grain at \$52 per ton illustrates how to get the adhesive dollars.

Ratio of Grain to Milk in lbs.	Monthly Milk Check	Grain Bill	Adhesive dollars for roughage, etc.
1-2	\$300	\$125	\$175
1-3	300	83	217
1-4	300	63	247

POOR LAND PAYS

POOR WAGES

Speaking of "adhesive" dollars, Professor J. B. Abbott brought out the fact that costs are of two kinds: (1) cash, (2) other. To make the above system of feeding work, it is necessary to keep the cash costs of producing hay and silage low. Then if a farmer is efficient in the use of his own and hired labor, he can make a profit on every acre of crops grown. He clearly brought out the fact that poor land pays poor wages for every minute spent farming it. There are two kinds of poor land:—(1) That which is, was and always will be poor; (2) Land which was once good, but which has been hayed or cropped to death. The sooner a man stops trying to farm the first type of land, the better off he will be, as it never was intended for agricultural purposes. The second kind of land can be brought back to its former state of fertility by tried and proven practices without excessive costs.

Continued on page 9, column 1

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This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

This bank's primary object is to help farmers of this section to prosper. Our complete banking facilities and our dependable sources of information valuable to farmers are at your disposal.

We'll be glad to serve you.

NORTHAMPTON

NATIONAL BANK

THE BANK FOR EVERYBODY

Dairy Farmers' Schools

Continued from page 8, column 2

Soil Fertility System

A field which was once good, but which is run out, shows a decrease in three things:—(1) Organic matter; (2) Nitrogen; (3) Available Phosphorus. For the millionaire, soil fertility is no great problem because he can supply these materials by buying manure and fertilizer. The working dairy farmer must use less expensive methods.

His system must start with manure conservation. This means simply having a tight floor where the liquid voided by the cows can be stopped long enough to be absorbed sponge fashion with bedding. In some cases this will mean a tight floor in the stable, in others it will be under the barn. The reason for this is that about two-thirds of the nitrogen and four-fifths of the potash voided by the cows is in the liquid portion of the manure. The sooner manure is spread after it is made, the better. Manure conservation results in returning both organic matter and Nitrogen to the soil.

Use of Acid Phosphate

The second step is the use of Acid Phosphate to balance manure. Experiments have proven that 10 tons of manure plus 400 lbs. of acid phosphate per acre equals 15 tons of manure alone for crop production. This means that 5 tons of manure can in this way be saved for use on other fields and there are few farms that could not use more manure. For seeding down, the acid phosphate should be spread broadcast. For corn, it gives best results in the hill. In spite of tradition that the corn crop needs a little nitrate to start it on manured land, fully one hundred demonstrations in all parts of the county have shown that acid phosphate alone gives equally good results at one-half the cost.

Use of Clover. Third Step

Clover, in this section where it occupies land but one out of 7 to 60 years, enriches the land mainly through the manure pile. Its greatest value is as a feed for dairy cattle rather than a soil improver unless the crop is plowed under. No dairymen in the county has been discovered, to date, who would, could or should plow under a clover crop. This year, know where your clover seed was grown. Purchase only Northern Grown American seed. Imported seed is not satisfactory here.

The Keystone of the Arch

The top-dressing of every acre of hay land each year with either manure in the fall or a high grade nitrogenous fertilizer in the spring is the keystone of the arch of soil fertility. No net gain is made if a piece of land is built up in fertility for the corn crop and then allowed to stay for years in hay without further fertilization. Everyone knows that a good sod

Continued on page 10, column 1

LINCOLN



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Coupe	" " " " "	525.00
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Runabout	" " " " "	350.00
Chassis	" " " " "	315.00
Ton Truck Chassis,		370.00
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If you wish your boy to become your partner and interested in your farm, send him to Smith School. Free text books. Tuition free to you.

H. N. LOOMIS, Director.

Northampton, Mass.

Dairy Farmers' Schools

Continued from page 9, column 1

plowed under is more valuable for the succeeding crop than a sod made up of moss, cinquefoil, butter-cups and daisies. The use of acid phosphate with manure shows how more manure can be profitably split off from the corn crop and used for top-dressing mowings. 100 pounds of Nitrate of Soda plus 200 pounds acid phosphate, plus 50 pounds muriate of potash can profitably be used as a top-dressing. If commercial fertilizer is used, buy an 8-6-6 or similar mixture which is high in ammonia. The four foregoing parts of the program are the most important parts. The fifth is the use of high grade mixed fertilizers on the cash crop. Crops of high acre value will pay for liberal fertilization, while crops of low acre value will not. The sixth point is the use of lime where necessary.

The strength of this system of permanent soil fertility for the dairy farm depends on how well every point of it is carried out. A man may be a crank on manure conservation, yet fail in the other steps. If this happens, the chain is broken and maximum results are not secured. By following the whole system, a farm which was once good can be brought back to its former profitable state of fertility with a minimum cash expenditure and return a reasonable wage to the operator while doing it.

County Notes

Continued from page 2, column 3

be taken not to carry (on the feet or otherwise) contagion from adult stock. This step is of absolute importance. In the past three years we have noted many men who walked directly from pens in which mature fowls were diseased to the brooding range without making an effort to remove filth from their shoes. Naturally results were disappointing and in some cases the whole idea was brought into disrepute. Henry Lego of Greenwich Village took care of this matter by having a pan of disinfectant outside of the chicken range through which everyone had to walk before entering the yard. It may sound foolish but Mr. Lego is entirely satisfied with results.

Hope for those who have no Clean Ground

For the poultryman who cannot put his chickens on new range there is a chance for success. It requires absolute adherence to a carefully prepared plan. The brooder houses must be disinfected as described above. In the case of dirt floors in the brooder house, remove about six inches of dirt. Then soak down the floor with a solution of 2 ounces of corrosive sublimate in 15 gallons of water, using 1 gallon of this solution to every 10 square feet of floor space. This amount of material cannot all be put on at once, but should be allowed to soak in gradually. Range which cannot be

changed must be treated in the same way. There are three men in the county who have successfully demonstrated that this method works. To succeed, disinfection of both houses and yards **MUST** be thorough.

The chances of failure by using this method are far greater than where range is rotated. It is also a very expensive method, both as regards labor and materials.

Wanted

Those who have never had disease in their flocks do not know what trouble really is. Those who have diseased birds know that there is no profit in keeping them. Hence we want every poultry man and woman in Hampshire County to grow their chickens under this system. Why? Because it Pays. To put this work over we are asking every poultry keeper to agree to try this system. For complete information, write now to the County Agent, 59 Main St., Northampton Mass.

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MASS.

POULTRY ACCOUNT SUMMARY FOR DECEMBER

Twenty-one poultrymen of this county sent in a summary of their December business which is given in the following table:

	County	State
No. farms reporting	21	120
No. hens and pullets	7141	33663
Average hens and pullets per farm	340	280
Eggs per bird	8.7	8.7
Egg receipts per bird	43c	48c
Grain costs per bird (males included)	23c	23c
No. farms selling poultry	14	73
Poultry sold per farm	20.49	42.74

This table brings out the following facts:

(1) The number of poultrymen using this service is altogether too small for this county. There should be at least 100 poultrymen using it. Start now!

(2) While the egg production of this county equals that of the state, it is nothing to get enthusiastic about. Our country average should be ten eggs per bird as a minimum. Some, however, may not believe that such an egg production is possible but:

(3) Eight of the 21 farms reporting averaged over 10 eggs per bird. The

county leaders for December are:

	Eggs Per Bird
1. F. D. Steele, Cummington	16.7
2. Geo. E. Scott, Belchertown	13.7
3. Phillip Parsons, Southampton	13.6
4. Smith's Agricultural School, Northampton	12.4
5. Florence Elwell, Northampton	12.2
6. Hillside School, Greenwich	12.0

To be among the county leaders next year, one should start NOW. Read the article on Disease Control. It is not put in to fill space, but to give you the best possible information. Healthy stock is absolutely necessary. Hatch your chickens EARLY! Only save about 15% of your best birds as breeders for next year or if buying day old chicks, sell all of your hens.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

FOR SALE:—S. C. White Leghorns, bred for high production and Standard qualities. Our cockerels have egg production of 200 eggs or over on both sides. Order your day old chicks now. Emory Bartlett, Box C, Enfield, Mass.

FOR SALE:—Black Minorca Cockerels. Mrs. Mary Bennett, Goshen, Mass.

FOR SALE:—Day old chicks sold to last of May. Order Hatching eggs from Standard bred R. I. Reds and from

M. A. C. strain utility Reds. All stock tested for White Diarrhea. Mrs. Ida H. Rhoades, Box J, Williamsburg, Mass.

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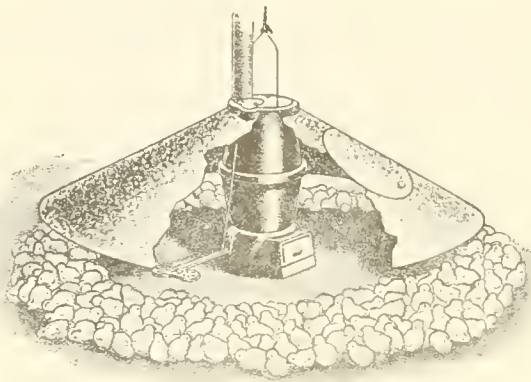
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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. IX.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., MARCH, 1924

No. 3

POULTRY DISEASE CONTROL CAMPAIGN STARTED

78 Poultrymen agree to Follow Methods

One hundred ninety-five people interested in poultry attended the Poultry Extension Schools held in this county the week of February 11. Seventy-eight of those present agreed to try out the Poultry Disease Control Program as outlined by Professor Wm. C. Monahan, Extension Poultry Specialist of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. If these poultrymen follow out the recommended system, it will mean that 58,000 chicks will have a chance to be healthy. Letters have already been sent to over two hundred other poultrymen who should be carrying on this work for their own benefit. Before chicks arrive, it is hoped that at least 150 poultry plants will adopt disease control measures. Last year 26 poultrymen demonstrated the worth of the program so those who try it this year are not experimenting. They are simply adopting a tried and proven practice.

Why Raise Healthy Stock

As a preface to his talk on the control of Poultry Diseases, Professor Monahan admitted that it is hard work to reproduce a healthy flock each year. He raised the question, "Is it worth while?" At every one of the schools it was agreed that it was. When asked why, the majority stated that the main reason was to reduce mortality. Other reasons were: (1) to remove uncertainty; (2) healthy flocks reproduce better; (3) it is more satisfactory to care for healthy birds. Important as all of these may be, the main incentive is that healthy birds not only grow better than those having disease, but they lay better. In short, healthy flocks are productive flocks. The slowness of growth and lack of egg production in unhealthy flocks is usually a source of loss to poultrymen long before the birds actually begin to die. Hence, mortality is the final straw.

What Determines Health

Breeding and Environment are two important factors which determine health of poultry. By careful culling, the poultryman can eliminate the physically unfit and only use birds of great consti-

Continued on page 13, column 1



THE CLARK HOMESTEAD

INTELLIGENT USE OF LIME

County Agent Prepared to Test Soil

Professor J. B. Abbott of the Massachusetts Agricultural College gave the following information concerning the use of lime at the Dairy Farmers' Extension Schools:—

"The so-called lime loving plants such as alfalfa, red clover and timothy are more valuable for dairymen than other hay crops. This is because they are rich in protein and the essential mineral nutrients, yield well per acre and maintain a profitable stand for a long time if properly handled. If a soil is adequately fertile all of these can be grown on soils which are slightly acid without liming. The liberal use of acid phosphate and potash may be necessary. Manure will help.

On soils of strong acidity these crops will not make a normal yield without lime. Then it becomes a question whether it is best to go to the expense of liming for the sake of better crops or deliberately accept poorer crops to save the expense of liming. Aside from the dollars and cents aspect the effect on the farmer's morale is a factor not to be passed over lightly. There is a satisfaction in growing good crops which cannot be measured in money. It has been said that a farmer in time comes to look like the crops he grows.

Continued on page 8, column 1

A PROFITABLE FRUIT AND DAIRY FARM

Sereno Clark does Everything a Little Better Than the Average

They say it is an ill wind that blows nobody good. Seventeen years ago the state of Michigan lost a good farmer. The town of Williamsburg gained one when Sereno Clark came back to the home farm. He was more fortunate than some in that he did not have the farm left to him. He bought it from his father. Seventeen years ago his physical assets were little more than a fine wife, good health and a willingness to work and save. To-day, the farm is paid for, he still retains the aforesaid assets and has in addition two attractive daughters, two sturdy sons, a flivver truck and a Reo touring car.

We do not know what his bank balance shows, but we do know that his credit has been and still is good.

The Clark farm has no fads. It is simply an every day place. Many may be disappointed in this story for this reason. For news purposes, most farms are given a write-up because they are doing something out of the ordinary. Profitable farming does not depend on doing some one thing well, but upon doing everything a little better than the aver-

Continued on page 12, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.Entered as second class matter Nov. 9,
1915, at the Post Office at Northampton,
Massachusetts, under the Act of March
8, 1879.

"Notice of Entry"

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate
of postage provided for in section 1103,
Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized Oc-
tober 31, 1917.

Price, 50 cents a year

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WEEDING OUT

Authorities state that it costs Massachusetts dairymen 8½¢ to produce and deliver a quart of milk at wholesale markets. If this is true, dairymen for some time have simply been getting a new dollar for an old one. Now the price has been dropped to 6½¢. For a large number there will be no profit. For all, it means that the cost of production must be cut to even stay in the business.

Those who cannot cut costs, must either sustain losses or stop producing milk. Many will take the latter course. Then those who do keep on will see better times. The weeding out is going to be painful for all. Only the efficient dairymen can keep on.

Efficient feeding is the quickest way to cut costs. This means that the dairyman must know how much milk each cow is giving. There is just one way of knowing and that is to use the milk scales. On too many farms the process stops right there. This information is of little practical value unless the cows are then fed according to production.

The Extension Service can help those

FERTILIZERS FOR
APPLE ORCHARDS

Dr. J. K. Shaw advises use of Nitrogen

Recent investigation of the fertilization of apple orchards all indicate that nitrogen is the fertilizing element that most often increases fruit production. In many cases, especially in cultivated orchards, nitrogen fails to give profitable responses especially with young trees and on soils naturally fertile. If an orchard is in sod, nitrogen usually is profitable in increasing growth and fruitfulness.

One should not conclude, however, that the use of other fertilizing materials carrying phosphorus, potash and lime never are and never will be profitable. Every crop of fruit and every year's growth of the trees removes these elements from the soil as well as nitrogen from the soil, and it must be that sooner or later these will be needed in the orchard fertilizer. However, at present it is doubtful if the fruit grower is warranted in spending money for fertilizers carrying elements other than nitrogen unless tests in his own orchards have shown that they are needed. Where they are needed, it is most likely that it will be to promote the growth of grass, clover or cover crops that benefit the trees rather than for any direct beneficial influence.

Nitrogen is likely to increase yields, in at least three ways: (1) it promotes more rapid growth in young trees and thus increases the bearing area; (2) It often favors the set of fruit; (3) It is likely to increase the size of the individual fruits. All these operate to increase the yield of the orchard.

It seems to be important that there be a liberal supply of nitrogen in the tree in the spring while the foliage is coming out and while the first burst of growth is taking place. This should continue until after fruit setting, at which time it appears to be desirable that the supply of nitrogen in the tree be restricted. These conditions may be difficult to secure in practice. The usual recommendation is to apply nitrate of soda quite early in the spring before the leaves come out. If there is sufficient moisture in the soil as is likely to be the case at this season, the nitrogen will be all through the tree in a week or so and its effect is seen in the production of dark green luxuriant foliage.

After fruit setting comes fruit bud formation for the next year's crop. While individual spurs do not usually bear in successive years, there will commonly be some trees or parts of trees

who wish to stay in the dairy business. We offer no panacea but simply a plan of self help. You don't have to be weeded out!

in every orchard that will bear each year, some one year, and others the next. The highest ideal is to have trees in such a condition that they will bear a good crop every year. This idea can be attained with some varieties while with others it is difficult or perhaps impossible with our present knowledge.

At any rate it seems desirable to restrict the nitrogen supply and thus check growth shortly after blooming. In sod orchards the growing grass has this effect. Possibly it may be attained in cultivated orchards by a very early sowing of the cover crop.

THE EUROPEAN RED MITE

Dormant Spray of Miscible Oil best
Treatment

The European Red Mite is spreading over Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Heavy infestations are being found in new sections. Last season this pest in some cases caused very severe damage and every caution should be used to prevent further injury.

This minute pest attacks the leaves and destroys the green color. Very often the first indication of the mites presence is the bronzing of the leaves. In aggravated cases the tree looks as if it were suffering from a severe case of drought.

After such an attack the tree goes into the winter in a very weakened condition. The fruit is inferior both as to quality and size.

This mite, at present, is in the egg stage and may be seen on buds, spurs, in crevices and on the smaller branches and limbs. These eggs are bright red and in quantity give the bark a decided reddish appearance. Baldwin trees are most frequently attacked.

The mite hatches in the spring about the time the leaves are unfolding and can be seen then as a very small dark red mite. 40 per cent nicotine sulfate, 1 part to 500 parts of water, in the usual lead arsenate lime-sulfur combination spray at the "pink" stage will kill the mite, but one application cannot be relied upon to give complete protection.

There are several generations of the insect during the summer and in some of the warmer months there are two broods a month. Spraying later than the "pink" has not yet proved satisfactory. A good brand of miscible oil applied according to the directions of the manufacturer as a DORMANT spray, will kill the eggs.

Examine your trees at once and if any of these eggs are evident, spray with oil as the buds are swelling, *before* the leaves appear.

Miscible oil will also tend to control scale and tend to kill aphids and tent caterpillar eggs, when the buds are swelling.

Prof. F. E. Cole.

FEEDING FACTS

Summary of February Dairy Records

At the Dairy Farmers Extension Schools recently held in this County an effort was made to interest dairymen in more efficient feeding. To feed efficiently it is necessary to know how much milk each cow gives daily as well as the weight of the grain, hay, silage and beet pulp fed. Under the present plan a blank is sent the first of the month on which to record the milk produced by each cow for the first three days. Space is provided for the weight of one day's hay, grain and silage. By the eighth of the month the reports are to be returned to the County Agent to be summarized. This service is free to every dairyman in the county. You can start now if you wish.

In February, 40 reports were received. These have been summarized and returned to each coöperator. The following is the summary:

I. Kind of Cows

Lbs. Milk Per Day	Number of Cows	Percentage of Total
Below 10	51	12.0
10-20	156	36.5
20-30	145	34.2
30-40	53	12.5
40-50	15	3.5
Above 50	4	.9

In this group of 424 cows there are undoubtedly many which are poor producers and should be sold. Some of the cows are not really at their best, due to the period of lactation. Nearly one-half of the cows reporting are giving less than 10 quarts of milk per day. This table substantiates the belief expressed at the Schools that every cow in the herd is not giving 40 pounds of milk per day.

II. Returns from Grain

Lbs. of Milk for	No. of Cows	Percentage of Total
1 lb. Grain	82	20.9*
Below 2	84	21.4
2.1-2.5	84	21.4
2.6-3.0	60	15.3
3.1-3.5	82	20.9
Over 3.5		

* 32 cows were dry. 392 was taken as 100%.

Here, then, is the situation in a nutshell: Professor Fawcett has called our attention to the fact that the ordinary, average cow of the county, producing around 30 pounds of milk per day, can and will produce four or more pounds of milk per pound of grain consumed if fed liberally on hay and silage and given the right kind of grain but the records so far received do not indicate that farmers generally are succeeding in getting that sort of production or anything like it. As a result they are spending so large a portion of the milk check for grain as to have very little left to pay

for hay, silage, labor and other costs of production, not to mention profit.

Basic Principles of Feeding

What is the matter? Two things, mainly. First, a tendency to feed to the low and medium producers too much of a grain too low in protein for greatest economy, and second, not sufficiently liberal feeding of hay and silage. In some cases, perhaps rather generally, cows are given "all the hay and silage they will eat" but at the same time given so much grain that they will not eat very much hay and silage. The cow of moderate producing ability hasn't an unlimited appetite and can easily be fed grain enough to cause her to cut down quite considerably on her consumption of hay and roughage.

It is more profitable to feed hay and silage as liberally as possible and use grain as a supplement than to feed hay and silage less liberally and use grain not only as a supplement but also as a substitute for the simple reason that, in general, the farmer pays himself for hay and silage but has to pay some one else for the grain. The cheaper milk gets as compared with grain the more important this matter becomes.

Too little Hay and Silage on Farms

Right now, however, the principal difficulty seems to be the fact that most farmers are feeding hay and silage about as liberally as they can and have enough to last until the cows go out to pasture. If this situation is as general as we believe it is and if it prevails not only this year but most other years as well, the only real solution is a changed ratio between feed produced and cows wintered; either fewer cows or more feed. We hesitate to advise reducing the number of cows much as a general policy, even in the face of a falling price for milk, as we have a very great respect for volume of farm business as a means of making a decent labor income. Doubtless there are a good many cows whose room would be preferable to their company; still it doesn't take a very good cow to produce more income than an empty stanchion, particularly if you have the home grown feed to winter her through.

The Best Way Out

Producing more feed so as to be able to carry the present herds on a whole lot smaller grain bills appeals to us more than drastic reduction in number of cows as a general policy.

How to go about it? Professor Abbott says: "There are two practicable ways of producing more feed for next winter, one, which costs nothing, pertaining to the silage corn crop and is likely to increase returns by \$40 worth of feed per acre and one pertaining to the hay crop which necessitates spending some money for fertilizer but which is fairly certain to be profitable."

"Few men seem to appreciate that an acre of corn will double in feeding value in 30 days after the silks dry but such is the case. The green weight makes but little increase but the dry weight increases at the rate of about 150 pounds per acre per day. One acre (12 tons) of silage corn cut as soon as the silks dry contains only 4567 pounds of dry matter. The same acre of corn 30 days later contains 8104 pounds of dry matter. At the same time the percentage of digestibility has increased at least 10 per cent. That gain of 3537 pounds of dry matter means just that much corn meal saved on next winter's grain bill."

"That is perhaps an extreme case. More men, perhaps, cut corn for silage when it is in the milk but even then there is a further possible gain of about one ton of corn meal per acre by letting it reach the well dented or early glazing stage."

Early Planting of Silage Pays

"Corn does not do much the first month of its life and but little more the second but as it approaches maturity it piles up sugar and starch at the rate of about 150 pounds per acre per day and it costs a farmer money of he plants it so late that he has to cut it off at the height of its activity to avoid frost. I think there is no way in which the Massachusetts dairy farmer can increase feed production so cheaply and so largely as by making a very special effort to plant silage corn early on a thoroughly well prepared seed bed so that it will have time to complete its growth before frost. We must have quantity of course but it is equally important to have quality too."

"The way to get both is to use the largest variety that will come within two weeks of getting ripe in the fall growing season and then 'snap into it' in the spring and plant early enough so as to take advantage of the full growing season."

Nitrate Pays on Hay Crop

"Increasing feed production by fertilizing the hay crop is not quite so attractive a proposition as its costs three to seven dollars per acre, depending on the kind and amount of fertilizer, but even so it is a practicable and profitable means of providing home grown feed to reduce the grain bill. Various grades, mixtures and amounts of fertilizer are recommended and used for hay top-dressing but the ammonia is the all important constituent in a top-dressing fertilizer. One hundred pounds of nitrate of soda or 200 pounds of an 8 per cent goods per acre is about right. It is best applied as soon as the fields green up in good shape in the spring. It may be expected to increase the yield 1200 to 1500 pounds under fair conditions. With two pounds of hay about equivalent to one pound of grain this shows a fair profit."

HOME MAKING

EAT VEGETABLES
FOR HEALTHYour Garden can Produce Enough for
the Whole Year

Authorities agree that for health and strength for our daily work we need at least one vegetable other than potato every day. They urge, and are supported by much evidence, that for maximum efficiency we should use two vegetables other than potato every day. How may we do this? Of course, the market and the grocery store will provide them, but such a source requires the use of much time and the expenditure of much money to keep the family supply up to this maximum. In addition to this expense of time and money, the quality obtained either as fresh or canned products is not high.

It is much better from the point of quality to "grow our own," and in addition the family with a well tilled garden is enjoying much time in the open air, and will save a considerable amount of money.

This article is intended to discuss the supplying of the vegetable needs of the family of average size—five persons—for an adequate diet throughout the year, using fresh vegetables when in season and storing and canning the supply for the season when the fresh products are not available.

Minimum Size of Garden

A farm or home garden for this family should be 50' x 100' in size. This will give an adequate and continuous supply of fresh vegetables beginning with asparagus and rhubarb and ending with cabbage and celery. It will also provide a surplus for canning and storing of such materials as may be so handled. It is not advisable to grow potatoes in the home garden, as they require too much room in proportion to the returns received. They should be bought during the fall at wholesale prices and stored for winter use. The average family, using a well balanced vegetable supply, will require about 12 bushels for a winter season.

Asparagus and Rhubarb give Early Crop

An asparagus bed may be set out. If two rows 45' long are set 2' apart and the outer one 2' from the edge of the lot, they will, in three years and if level cultivation is used, give a "bed" about 5' wide by 45' long. This will provide 100 or more pounds of asparagus and will permit of canning 15 pints and leave a liberal supply for use as a fresh vegetable.

Rhubarb may be set in the same 5' wide area as is used by the asparagus

and projecting it 15' further. This will allow for 6 plants and will give a supply for use as a fresh vegetable and allow enough for canning 15 pints.

The remaining 40' of this 5' wide strip may be used for winter squash. This will allow for 5 hills and will provide 60 to 75 pounds of this vegetable for storage for winter use.

Plant Small Vegetables Together

One row of onions the full 100' of the lot will give about 75 or 80 pounds of product. This will supply the needs of the family both during the late fall and the winter, as they may be easily kept in storage. This row should be planted 4' from the second row of asparagus.

One full length row of beets may be planted 18" from the row of onions. This will provide for the needs of the family as a fresh vegetable during the summer, and will allow for canning 12 pints of beets and 10 pints of beet top greens. A second row planted 18" from this first and 50' long will be of a later variety and provide about one bushel for winter use out of storage.

The remaining 50' of this last row and another row the full 100' planted to carrots will give enough small ones removed in thinning to produce 10 pint jars and leave about 75 to 90 pounds for winter storage. This row also is spaced 18" from the last.

The next row is made up of one-half turnips using a winter variety and one-half parsnips. This should produce about 40 pounds of each vegetable. The parsnips may remain in the ground until spring and are thought to have a particularly desirable flavor if so handled. The turnips may be stored in the cool room with the other vegetables.

How Many Peas and Beans to Plant

2½' from the turnips and parsnips a row of some early variety of dwarf peas may be planted. This should produce about a bushel and will give several meal-portion as a fresh vegetable.

Next in order may be a row of bush beans for similar use. This row is to be 2½' from the row of peas. One row of 100' should produce about two bushels. The space occupied by these two rows of relatively early crops may be used later for a second planting of spinach or for increasing the amount of winter squash.

A row of some tall variety of peas may be planted next, leaving a space of 3'. These peas will need "brushing" and will give about two bushels of product. This will provide a good supply for table use and allow for canning 12 pint jars.

Grow the Best Sweet Corn

The next four rows, spaced 3' apart, should be planted to Golden Bantam corn. Two rows for first planting should give

a good supply for present use and allow for canning of 30 pint jars.

The space allowed for late planting of corn should be planted early with two rows of spinach. This will give an ample supply for use as a fresh vegetable and will allow for canning 30 pint jars for winter use. This crop should be cut out of the way in plenty of time for the use of the ground for the late planting of corn.

Three feet from the corn a row of tomatoes may be put in, using the stake method of handling. An additional half row set 36" away will give a total of about 85 plants and should supply enough for present use and for canning 70 pint jars. The tomato is extremely valuable as a food and should be very freely used.

The second half of the last tomato row may be planted to Kentucky Wonder beans as a source of second supply for use fresh and to provide for canning 30 pint jars.

The next row, 3' from the tomato-bean row will be early cabbage, 35', and late cabbage, for storage, 65'. This should give plenty for present use and allow for storage of 35 heads. Cabbage is valuable as a food, particularly if eaten in an uncooked condition.

The last row, 3' from the cabbage will be partly early and partly late celery. About 35' of the former and 65' of the latter is the right amount. The late variety will be transferred to the storage room and used during the winter.

Many other short season vegetables may be planted or set between rows. Lettuce, radishes, etc., lend themselves well to such treatment.

Home Canning not Expensive

The canning of these crops is not difficult; information on practices is easily obtainable; the results from the viewpoint of the housewife and her family are much to be desired. Equipment necessary for satisfactory canning is present in well equipped kitchens. The only investment necessary is in jars and these do not cost much and may be used over and over again. Good jars may be bought for about \$.90 per dozen and rubber rings cost about \$.10 per dozen. After the first year it will probably be necessary to purchase for replacement purposes a dozen or two of jars and enough rings for the whole supply.

Good Storage Important

Storage facilities for holding the winter supply of vegetables in fresh condition are easily installed in the house cellar. A cool room 8' x 12' will give ample space for the crops outlined above, including the canned goods, and also provide room for potatoes that may be bought, as well as a supply of apples and the "egg jar."

This cold room is best built in a corner of the cellar. Two of its walls are therefore the cellar walls. The two are made by putting up a heat and cold proof wall built by setting up 2' x 4' studs and covering both sides with building paper and matched boards. The ceiling should be sheathed with matched boards. A full size door should be made and tightly fitted. This may well be two thicknesses of matched boards with paper between. A cold air flue about 12" square, or of that area, should be put in to bring outside air in and down to within 6" of the floor level. A warm air outlet of about the same size will give good air circulation when both are "open."

These flues are used in the fall to cool the room and during the winter to ventilate and carry off odors from the products in storage.

Equipment within the cool room will consist of shelves for boxes of root crops, bins for celery and cabbage in which they may be set in dirt, and bins or barrels for potatoes. A closet for the canned goods should also be provided and it should have a curtain so that the light will be shut off.

Squash should be placed on shelves hung from the floor joist and close to the heater, as this vegetable requires warm and dry conditions for successful keeping.

Can You Make \$45 Any Easier

At the end of the season this garden will have given the family a generous supply of fresh vegetables and the store room will contain about 250 pint jars of products and about 350 pounds of fresh vegetables for winter use.

It would cost, if first-class products were bought, at least \$45.00 to replace this supply of canned products with commercial brands. The fresh vegetables stored will easily represent a saving of \$25.00 if equal amounts were purchased. The family will have had a very healthy and adequate variety of fresh food products and will have enjoyed many hours of pleasant employment.

PRUNING NOTES

Eight Types of Limbs to Remove

When Pruning a Mature Tree

There are eight types of limbs that are almost sure to be undesirable and ought to be removed when pruning an apple tree. These are listed below with brief reasons why they are undesirable.

1. The dead limb.
2. The cankered limb.
3. The broken limb.
4. The limb going straight up from a horizontal secondary branch. It shades the secondary branches and thus reduces fruitfulness. Also it makes spraying difficult and retards color development. (These limbs should have been eliminated

when one or two years old).

5. The branch growing downward from the secondary branch, deepening the shade in that direction with disadvantages to the limbs below, as mentioned in No. 4.

6. The limb that starts on one side and extends through the middle of the tree or directly "cross country" into another part of the tree. This limb makes it difficult for you to enter the tree to spray, thin and harvest.

7. The limb closely parallel to its neighbor. This extra limb makes the tree so thick that neither limb develops side limbs or bears fruit as it would if the other were not there. Sometimes there are two of these that are hindering a third. Cut it off where it starts and leave the remaining one alone.

8. The limb that starts at an angle so narrow that it does not form a healthy crotch, but just presses against its parent. The bark that is thus squeezed between these two limbs dies and becomes rotten, offering opportunities for wood rot to enter a vulnerable place. This condition arises from the development of two limbs of nearly the same size. Avoid this condition when the tree is young.

N. J. Farm Egg Contest

In the New Jersey Farm Flock Laying Contest for 1922-23, which closed October 31, the average egg production per bird was 142.7 eggs for the pullets, 122.7 for the hens and 116 eggs for the mixed flocks. The best individual small flock of pullets produced 202.9 eggs per bird, the best farm flock produced 222.6 eggs per bird, and the best commercial flock produced 180.9 eggs per bird. The best small flock of hens laid 170.4 eggs per bird, the best farm flock 168.5 eggs and the best commercial flock 137.8 eggs. The average number of eggs per bird laid in each month by all the flocks in the contest, as compared with the 160 egg standard of production was:

	Std.	Pullets	Hens	Mixed
November	8	6.8	1.9
December	10	9.1	2.6
January	10	10.7	5.5	7.3
February	12	10.9	8.1	8.6
March	19	16.5	14.6	13.6
April	21	16.8	16.5	15.2
May	20	14.6	16.8	16.6
June	18	14.7	14.8	14.0
July	16	14.3	14.3	13.0
August	13	13.0	13.5	12.8
September	7	10.3	10.1	9.8
October	6	5.0	4.0	5.1
Totals	160	142.7	122.7	116.0

During the year, 2 flocks in the contest reported production per bird of 200 eggs or more, four flocks 191 to 200 eggs, eight flocks 181 to 190, twelve flocks 171 to 180, 21 flocks 161 to 170, 34 flocks 151 to 160 and 37 flocks 141 to 150.

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CLUB WORK

POULTRY JUDGES SHOW ABILITY ON FARM

Horace Babb and Roger West were among those who went to New York City to judge poultry at the National Poultry Show. They went because of their ability to pick out laying hens and show hens.

Recently they have been doing some judging or culling on the farm of Miss B. A. Ryan in North Hadley. She had a flock of 73 birds many of which were not laying. Miss Ryan wanted breeders saved as well as egg producers and so their results are not quite as striking as they could have been. And so when they selected hens that had both laying qualities and good type in mind, out of the 73 birds flock 43 were discarded as no good for layers or breeders and we are placing below a table showing the egg production.

Total number of hens in the flock—73.

Number eggs laid week before culling—69.

Number laying hens and breeders saved—30.

Number culls removed—43.

Eggs laid week after culling by layers—79.

Eggs laid week after culling by culls—10.

HOW DO YOU FEED YOUR CHICKS

You can't starve a chicken. Don't feed your chicks too much. If you took off the feathers you would find the chick very small. A few pieces of rolled oats will go a long way with him. Give the chick all the sour milk he wants but go easy on other foods.

The kind of feed is more important than the quantity of feed.

Below are recommendations on the feeding of chicks given in Extension Leaflet No. 6.

Do not feed chicks until 48 Hours after hatching. Nature encloses in the chick's body the yolk of the egg from which it hatched. It takes 48 hours, or thereabouts, to absorb this yolk. Make Sour Milk the first feed. When local milk is not available buy powdered, condensed or semi-solid milk. It pays to feed milk to chickens.

First Week of feeding scatter *Five times a Day* fine scratch grain outside the hover in a litter of sand and planer shavings, cut straw, clover or alfalfa. For this purpose use a Ready Mixed Feed, or mix Parts Fine-Cracked Corn, Cracked Wheat and Pin-Head or Steel Cut Oats. Do not over-feed.

Second Week substitute Dry Mash for Two of the feedings, once in morning and again after noon. Use shallow hoppers for the mash and provide ample feeding surface. Begin with 20-minute feeding periods, gradually lengthening the time until at three weeks of age the mash is always available.

1. Laying Mash Modified by sifting out oat hulls and larger particles of meat scrap and mixing One Part of Bran with Three Parts Mash.

or

2. 1 part Bran.
1 part Middlings.
1 part Corn Meal.
1 part Bone Meal.
1 part Oatmeal.
1/2 part Fine Meat Scrap or Powdered Milk.

Keep Fine Grit, Powered Charcoal, and Water or Milk always available. After the first week *daily* raw vegetables (potatoes, mangels, etc.) or the clipped green tops of sprouted oats.

CLUB WORK PROMISING IN ENFIELD

After talking to a fine group of young folks in the Grammar School of Enfield we feel that club work will work its way into this town before long. Poultry work was the principally discussed project and quite a good number seemed interested in it. We are however in the market for *some older person* who is interested in encouraging these tasks among the boys and girls.

GRANBY BOYS TO RAISE CHICKS

Mr. Ashley Randall to Help

Nine boys and one girl met to hear Mr. E. H. Nodine, Club Poultry Specialist, at Mrs. A. R. Mosely's home in Granby. The boys and girls were having a vacation and so we feel that interest is growing. Mr. Nodine discussed with them the necessity of early chicks for best results financially. He encouraged and emphasized good stock. Some of the boys will buy chicks and some will hatch their own. Mr. Ashley Randall has offered to help the boys as he can, to encourage them and to help to keep them interested. If parent interest enters in now, Granby will have a fine poultry club.

Robert Bray of Granby is building a peep 'o day brooder. As a handicraft member he is getting ready for his poultry project. He is planning on 100 day old chicks.

REQUIREMENTS

Here is What You Have To Do

Handicraft Work

- First Year 2 useful articles.
1 toy.
1 repair job.
50 hrs. chores.
- Second Year Same as first year plus:
Make an improvement such as:
Painting a floor.
Varnishing a floor.
Setting a window.
- Third Year, Same as first year plus:
Construct or repair work in tin, sheet iron or pine.
Some work in leather.

Clothing Work

- First Year.
1. Work to be Done.
 1. One work apron.
 2. Choice of one of the following:
Simple housedress.
Kimona.
Nightgown.
Rompers.
Chemise.
Bloomers.
One to be hemmed by hand.
 3. Collect and mount.
Ten samples of cotton material, labelled and identified (to be cut uniform size, by warp and woof.)
 4. Darn ten stockings.
 5. Home tasks.
Wash dishes 50 times.
Clean silver once.
Make beds 25 times.
Clean and oil stove once.
Choose three of the following:
Dust twice.
Sweep twice.
Clean windows twice.
Iron twice.
Mend twice (other than stockings.)
 - II. Exhibit.
One garment or one apron. (showing hand hemming.)
One stocking darn.
Textile booklet.
 - III. Record.
 - IV. Story.
- Second Year.
- Work to be Done.
1. Choose one from each group.
Nightgown.
Chemise.
a—Plain petticoat.
Princess slip.
Bloomers.
Club uniform.
Cotton dress.

- b—Cotton skirt.
Simple blouse.
 - 2. Add to textile booklet.
Samples of ten cotton dress materials and linen fabrics.
 - 3. Darn ten stockings.
 - 4. Make six buttonholes.
 - 5. Home tasks.
- (See First Year Program.)

II. Exhibit

- One garment.
- Textile booklet.
- Two buttonholes.
- One darned stocking.

III. Record.

IV. Story.

Third Year.

1. Work to be Done.

- 1. Choose one from each group.
Woolen skirt.

a—Lingerie Waist.

- Summer dress.
- One made over garment.
- Three forms of simple decoration.
- Three bound buttonholes.

b—One set in pocket.

- Learn to use three sewing machine attachments and clean and oil sewing machine.

- 2. Two hemmed patches.
- 3. Add to textile booklet ten samples of silk and wool.

II. Exhibit.

- One garment.
- One choice.
- Textile booklet.
- One patch.

III. Record and story.

IV. Story.

Poultry Work:

Keep a record of at least five laying birds and send in a record and story in June. This poultry project is the egg laying contest which starts in November.

Members taking any of these projects want to take the reins and get as much of their work done before spring as possible. We don't want any *slackers* or *quitters* in our enrollment. Let's all complete, get a 4-H club pin, help the club get the *gold seal*, and be able to say, "I finished the Job."

AROUND THE COUNTY

With Club Folks

The schools of *Hatfield* were recently visited by Mr. D. W. Belcher and the Club Agent to start the boys and girls thinking about summer work. Over 500 were talked to about summer projects. They were encouraged to get *good seed* and *good varieties*, to plan their garden before planting it and to really decide to do something worth while.

The handicraft club of *Granby* under the leadership of Mrs. Haines is making many useful articles such as a wood box, brooders, tool box, carpenter's horse, ironing board, tool chest, flower box and a sled.

Mrs. Haines is getting samples of the different kinds of wood to help the boys distinguish between them.

The bench they built is a good piece of work.

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Can You Cut Down on Protein?

Many dairymen will this month get down to that early-cut hay in the bottom of the mow, and find it to run of better quality than what they have fed previously this winter. If this is true in your case, or if you are feeding silage or best-pulp you can safely cut down on feed costs at this time of year by using a feed mixture of less protein.

If you have been feeding such a 24% ration as Milkmore, you will now probably find the 20% protein of Fulpail ample to keep up milk-production—and at a saving in feed-costs that is well worth trying for.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A non-stock, non-profit organization,
owned and controlled by 12,500 New England farmers.

SPRINGFIELD

MASSACHUSETTS

Intelligent Use of Lime

(Continued from page 1, column 2)

When To Use Lime

Farmers have their choice of raising three types of hay crops: (1) Those which can only resist slight acidity in the soil (Alfalfa); (2) Those which withstand medium acidity (Red Clover); (3) Those which resist strong acidity (Red Top). Knowing which group of plants he desires to grow, the next step is to know how acid his soil is. This can be quickly found out by taking a series of samples with an auger or spade in several places in the field. Mix these samples and send *only* a teacupful of the soil to the County Agent, 59 Main Street, Northampton. With this sample should be sent the following information:—(1) Seed mixture to be used; (2) Is manure and fertilizer to be used for the seeding? If so, how much and what materials or if no fertilizer treatment is planned, give the treatment last year. With this information an actual prescription for lime can be given you which will result in more dollars in your pockets.

How To Use Lime

Lime is of greatest value when thoroughly disced into the soil previous to seeding. An application does not last forever. It is used in the following ways: (1) To neutralize soil acidity; (2) To grow the crops; (3) Lost by leaching. Under ordinary conditions the equivalent of between 400 and 500 pounds of ground limestone is used each year.

Recent experimental work proves that exceedingly heavy applications of lime are not only unnecessary but in some cases are even injurious to crops. On soils which are acid enough to interfere with the growth of clover only enough lime should be used to correct this condition and not enough to bring the soil up so that there is no acidity. This means good news to the users of lime as it means that less lime is recommended per acre than formerly. The following table shows, in terms of ground limestone per acre, the amount needed to grow certain crops on soils of varying acidity.

Soil Test Shows

Crops to be grown	Slight Acidity	Medium Acidity	Strong Acidity
Alfalfa	0-1500	1500-3000	*
Red Clover	0	0-1500	1500-3000
Red Top	0	0	0-1500

*On soils of strong acidity it is best not to try to grow alfalfa. Try Alsike instead.

MARKET GARDEN NOTES

For the past few years the cabbage maggot has done considerable damage on early cabbage and cauliflower. There are three practical methods of control: (1) the tarred discs; (2) the tar and

sand method; (3) by means of corrosive sublimate.

The comparative results and costs of the three methods are as follows:

(1) Corrosive sublimate. The average percent of plants killed by maggots with two applications of corrosive sublimate is less than 2%. The cost per acre for two applications is approximately \$30.

(2) Tarred discs. The average percent of stand killed by maggots is about 6%. The total cost for applying the discs to the plants per acre, is about \$40.

(3) The tar and sand method. The average percent of stand killed by maggots is 33%. The total cost per acre for two applications is about \$23.

The corrosive sublimate method was originated three or four years ago in New Jersey, and is the best method of control to date. The method of application is as follows: one (1) ounce of corrosive sublimate crystals is dissolved in a small amount of warm water, and this solution poured into ten (10) gallons of cold water. Approximately a tablespoonful of this solution is applied to the plant three or four days after being set in the field, and a second application made eight or ten days later. A pail and cup will do rather effective work, or a small hand sprayer can be used. Some have used a watering pot. Selwyn Graham, on his farm in Burlington, conducted a test of the corrosive sublimate method last year, and had excellent results.

Have you tested the seed left over from last year, yet? It is a good plan not only to test your old seed, but to test the seed that is bought this year as well, and then you will know definitely how thick to plant it. Early buying of seed is a good plan for the seedsman has his original stock to supply you from, and you have a chance to test it out. An easy way to test is to plant 100 seeds, or 50, in a small

cigar box filled with loam, and place it behind the stove. Be sure to keep this soil moist.

In transplanting tomato plants you no doubt realize that a tremendous saving is made by using pots for the last transplanting. When setting out in the field the last of May, it is often very hot, and when using pots the plants are not affected. Tomatoes may be had ten days to two weeks earlier through this practice, which means more money. Four inch pots are ideal for this purpose, and may be purchased for about \$25 per M.

At the Field Station we have a small amount of the following seed for sale:

B. S. T. B. Lettuce.

Martha Washington Asparagus.

Crosby Egyptian Beet.

Hutchinson Carrot.

Hollow Crown Parsnip.

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SUBSTANTIAL GARAGE IS FARM NECESSITY

The amount of money invested in the average farm automobiles or truck justifies a substantial garage that will furnish adequate protection against weather, theft and fire. A garage should be built of substantial fireproof materials of which concrete block is probably the most convenient for use in Rural regions.

The garage, since it is a small structure, should be simple in design. The walls are built up of block on a comparatively shallow foundation, also of block. A concrete floor is a decided advantage; it should be made so as to slope toward the center where a trapped drain is installed.

If the blocks are made with an attractive surface finish they can be left exposed, otherwise they can be made with a special surface finish which affords a satisfactory base for the application of stucco.

LIGHT AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN COLOR DEVELOPMENT

Light is the most important factor in the development of the kind of organic red coloring matter which is present in apples. Not diffused light but direct concentrated rays are necessary for the best development of this cell sap coloring material. The next most important factor is a supply of carbohydrates in the simpler forms, as sugar. During the early part of the season the carbohydrates are largely in the form of starch, but as the apple matures the starch breaks down into the more simple compounds, as is exemplified by the gradual sweetening of the apple. The third factor in the development of this coloring matter is temperature and contrary to the ideas of many folks, it is not the high temperatures that are the most helpful but the cooler ones. Thus, direct sunlight, an adequate supply of the sugars and a fairly cool temperature constitute optimum conditions for the development of the cell sap coloring material called anthocyan.

The acidity of the cell sap determines the exact shade of the color and this acidity is largely a hereditary factor.

It is also true that the production of carbohydrates in any individual leaf is directly proportional to the amount of direct light that the leaf receives.

This intense light, or direct sunshine, is needed during the latter part of the season when the fruit is coloring.

All this means that light in fairly large quantities should be obtained all through the tree by consistent pruning over a

period of years and by proper soil management.

Much disappointment has been experienced by some fruit growers because they do not secure the benefits herein suggested.

Their results are probably due to the fact that they did not take out any more

wood than was replaced by the middle of July or the first of August previous to the time when the fruit does its coloring, or to the fact that the tree continued its growth and retarded maturity to an unseasonable date.

Prof. Frederick E. Cole.

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PROPER FERTILIZATION INCREASES HAY PROFITS



Low Ammonia Unfertilized High Ammonia
You Can Demonstrate This on Your Farm

One of the most neglected assets on the average farm today is the pasture and meadow land. Capable of producing crops of considerable cash value, they are often left to run down until so far as their producing value, these lands become more of a liability than an asset.

The prevailing high cost and scarcity of farm labor, however, is forcing thousands of farmers to put considerable areas of their cultivated land to uses requiring a minimum of human labor. This means that more attention will or should be paid to the possibilities of securing increased returns from land in grass. The accompanying illustration is but one of many that could be shown to picture the results of tests made to determine efficient methods of producing higher acre yields of hay, thereby reducing the cost of production per ton and in-

creasing, proportionally, the profits therefrom.

The test, conducted by the Cornell, (N. Y.) Experiment Station, shows the results of three different treatments of timothy. The stack of hay at the right, the largest of the three, represents the yield with a complete fertilizer, containing a relatively high percentage of ammonia. The stack of hay at the left represents the yield with a low-ammonia complete fertilizer. The middle stack represents the yield of unfertilized hay, which is decidedly below that of either of the other two. The response to extra ammonia in the fertilizer is quite apparent, the only questions involved in its use being the increased yield produced over and above that from the low-ammonia fertilizer, the value of the hay and the cost of the extra ammonia.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange Holds Annual Meeting

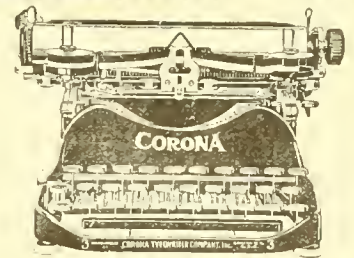
Nothing augurs better for the future of agricultural coöperation in New England than the interest shown by the several hundred farmers who attended the annual meeting of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange in Springfield last month. And, judging by the developments at that meeting, no single farmer organization deserves better to succeed than this fast growing coöperative purchasing association, owned and controlled by its 12,500 members.

Manager Selby reported an increase in tonnage during 1923 amounting to 90 per cent over that of 1922 (growing from 51,000 to 97,000 tons); an increase of 130 per cent in volume purchased (\$2,020,000 to \$4,651,000); and a 175 per cent increase in membership (4,500 to 12,500). Among other "high-spots" referred to, Mr. Selby called attention to the success in which trainload shipment of feeds had been inaugurated last fall and maintained during the winter, as a result of the Exchange's efforts to secure

coöperation from connecting roads. The average time in transit for the carload of feed travelling east in one of these trains has been 6 days from mill to destination, as against the 27-day average for individual carloads in the winter of 1922-23.

Senator Capper, speaking at the Annual Dinner of the Exchange that evening, showed a keen interest in the progress of farmer coöperation in the east, as evidenced in the growth of this Exchange. At the "open-floor" session held at the Auditorium the next day, there was evident an open-mindedness on the part of all in attendance that was rivalled only by the keenness with which policies of the Exchange were discussed. Such lively interest promises much for the Exchange—and for its coöperating farmers, too.

Farmers from the following towns of the county were present at the meeting: Huntington, Cummington, Williamsburg, Amherst, Belchertown and Ware. All agreed that it was the best annual meeting the Exchange has held.



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HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS BANK

HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

A Profitable Fruit and Dairy Farm

Continued from page 1, column 3

age. This is just what Sereno Clark is doing on his farm in Williamsburg.

Dairying Pays Here

Milk has always been one of the main sources of income. There are a few less cows on the farm than there were seventeen years ago. All of these cows are just a little bit better than the average. In a section where whole milk is sold, most farmers do not believe that it pays to raise heifer calves. They are raised here. There are 16 milking cows on the farm and 19 heifers. As pure bred bulls have been used for several years, the heifers give promise of doing better than their dams. All except two are grade Holsteins. The function of the livestock on this farm is to market the hay and silage produced rather than to furnish a market for western farmers' grain. Perhaps this is why the production is not higher. At any rate the cows market the home grown feed at a profit.

Sheep and Hogs Help Income

If sheep and hogs were profitable on the majority of farms, more would be raised. On this farm, both show a profit which illustrates our point that this man does things better than the average. There are 47 ewes on the place. March first there were 39 lambs from one to four weeks old. To date, every one of the lambs has lived. From present appearance, they will continue to thrive till Easter when the lot will be marketed. Last year fine returns were secured from these early lambs. Mr. Clark figures that the sheep help keep down brush in pastures. In fact, they have cleaned up several acres and have shown a profit while doing it. "A good shepherd knows his sheep." Mr. Clark is a good shepherd.

The hogs on this farm are not grain fed. High priced grain and 9 cent pork are not a money making combination. Mr. Clark has a contract to take garbage from one local source. By judicious feeding, his hogs have done well. In the summer the shoats are kept in moveable pens in a nearby orchard. The pens are moved every few days. This helps the pigs as well as the apple trees. Every pig is inoculated against hog cholera. No losses have been sustained from this disease.

Apples Cash Crop

Seventeen years ago the apple crop was 14 barrels. Last year 500 barrels of fine fruit were marketed. It was not luck, either, because Mr. Clark knows the value of the three big factors in apple production: Spraying, Pruning and Fertilization. In past years when the crop was not as good as it should have been, Mr. Clark took pains to find out the reason. The result has been that in-

stead of using just arsenate of lead after the petals fall, his trees get from three to five sprays of lime sulphur, arsenate of lead and nicotine sulfate as needed. Yes, you can eat his apples in the dark without worrying.

But spraying is not the whole story. Good colored apples grow on properly pruned trees. He gets the color. Trees need fertilizer to grow good crops. His trees either have manure in the fall or nitrate of soda in the spring. This results in more and better fruit. In fruit production, this farm is considerably above the average and it pays.

Soil Fertility System

This farm is a working illustration of the soil fertility program so ably championed by Prof. J. B. Abbott. Manure conservation is practiced in fine shape. There is a basement under the cows into which the manure is dropped. Enough saw dust is used to absorb the liquid manure. The basement is cemented so there is no less loss there. In the fall as much of the hay land is manured as possible. All of the hay land which is not manured get a top-dressing of Nitrate of Soda and Acid Phosphate in the spring. Result—80 tons of hay and rowen from 30 acres. By following this system, one stoney field has produced profitable hay crops for seventeen years without re-seeding.

Clover is grown every year on the farm. Lime and acid phosphate are used before seeding down with the result that clover failures are almost unknown. A small field of alfalfa has been producing good crops for several years. More alfalfa is to be seeded this year.

Over five years ago a pasture improvement plot was put out to see what acid phosphate, alone and with lime, would do. Lime alone has given little results, while acid phosphate has brought in an abundance of white clover. Many of the best parts of the pastures have been top-dressed with acid phosphate as a result of this test.

A Satisfying Home Life

The Clarks furnish a splendid example of a satisfying home life. The two daughters, Carrol and Helen are students in the local high school and are club members. Russel, the elder son is in the grammar school, while Merwin, a husky lad of two, keeps the whole family busy. Within the house many things have been done to make the home more attractive and to lighten labor. The front rooms have been rearranged and refinished. In the kitchen a large modern sink and set tubs have been installed with hot and cold running water in each. Electric lights are one of the improvements soon to be added. Inside the home things run just as smoothly as they do on the farm. It is for farm homes of this kind that the Extension Service is striving.

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This bank's primary object is to help farmers of this section to prosper. Our complete banking facilities and our dependable sources of information valuable to farmers are at your disposal.

We'll be glad to serve you.

**NORTHAMPTON
NATIONAL BANK**
THE BANK FOR EVERYBODY

Poultry Disease Control Campaign Started

Continued from page 1, column 1

tutional vigor for breeding purposes. There are birds in every flock which will live for years. This test of longevity is the best test of constitutional vigor, yet it is not practical for most poultrymen. In its absence one must be extremely careful in selecting breeding stock.

Birds of good constitutional vigor cannot do their best unless environmental conditions are favorable. This means that the breeding birds should be properly housed, fed and cared for. These factors are under the control of the poultryman and he should use the best knowledge available to see that conditions are right.

Kind of Diseases

For all practical purposes disease of poultry may be divided into two classes as follows:—

I. Functional

Tumors.
Dropsy.
Gout.
Liver Troubles.
Apoplexy.
Ruptures.
Hemorrhages.

II. Infectious

Worms.
Coccidiosis.
Roup and Pox.
Cholera.
Filth Organisms.
Bacillary White Diarrhea.

Functional diseases are caused by weakness of the tissue, due to lack of constitutional vigor. When birds are forced the losses may be heavy. The birds usually are fat when they die. The loss from these diseases is increased by improper feeding and other environmental causes. The skillful poultryman will detect troubles of this kind soon after it starts because it results in decreased egg production. Changing of methods to increase egg production usually removes the cause and loss is seldom excessive. By breeding and proper care the losses from functional diseases can be reduced to a minimum.

Infectious diseases are caused by an infection or parasite, something which is entirely foreign to the bird. The trouble usually comes from having birds running on contaminated land or from putting healthy birds into contaminated houses. Many of the diseases of this class are spread by direct or indirect contact. For this reason it is always good judgment to isolate, or better destroy, all sick birds. There is one disease which is transmitted, Bacillary White Diarrhea. This disease is being successfully avoided in this state by having breeding stock tested. Unfortunately there are a few unscrupulous people who have their flocks

Continued on page 14, column 1

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H. N. LOOMIS, Director.

Northampton, Mass.

Poultry Disease Control Campaign Started
Continued from page 13, column 1
tested and then do not remove birds which are carriers of the disease.

Prevention the Solution

Infectious diseases are the ones which cause the greatest losses to poultrymen. It has been wisely stated that the best cure for sick hens is the axe. It always has been and always will be, we believe. Even though a bird recovers from an infectious disease, it seldom if ever regains its full productive capacity. Fortunately the loss from infectious diseases can be practically eliminated by following a simple preventive program:

I. Use corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury) 2 ounces in 15 gallons of water on the floors and part way up the walls of brooder houses.

II. Raise chicks on clean land. This means land on which hens have not run for 2 years and on which hen manure has not been spread for a like period.

III. No animal can long maintain health in intimate contact with its own body waste. Clean out the brooder houses often! Don't fool yourself by simply adding more litter! If the sod around the brooder house gets worn off, fence the chicks off it. In damp weather it will save you slipping even if you don't care about the chickens.

IV. Intestinal worms do not help poultry. "Gold Leaf Tobacco" dust will keep them out if properly used. All tobacco dust will not work!

JANUARY POULTRY

SUMMARY

Twenty-seven farms in this county reported on their poultry business in January. The following is a summary of these reports:—

	County	State
No. farms reporting	27	114
No. hens and pullets	8061	31834
Average birds per farm	298	279
Eggs per bird	10.2	10.2
Egg receipts per bird	43c	44c
Grain Costs per bird	18c	25c
No. farms selling poultry	8	67
Poultry Sold per farm	\$20.38	\$33.74

There is still room for more poultrymen to use this service. Six new men reported. Why don't you? To average 160 eggs for the year, the flock should lay 10 eggs in January. Eleven of the 27 reporting did better than this and helped bring the county average up.

Five flocks in the county produced over 12 eggs as follows:—

	Eggs Per Bird
1. Hillside School, Greenwich	16.5
2. Phillips Parsons, Southampton	14.7
3. Henry Witt, Belchertown	13.9
4. Frank Steele, Cummington	13.5
5. Florence Elwell, Northampton	12.3

Continued on page 15, column 1

PASTE THIS ON

YOUR EGG RECORD

A flock of hens that averages 160 eggs a year per hen is a good flock. From egg laying contest records, the following standard of production was made up showing the number of eggs per hen such a flock should average in each month:

November	8
December	10
January	10
February	12
March	19
April	21
May	20
June	18
July	16
August	13
September	7
October	6

BETTER FARMING THE

ONLY SAFE RELIANCE

After we have done everything that it is possible to do toward improving agriculture as a whole it still will be true that only those who farm intelligently and carefully, who work diligently and save reasonably can hope to prosper. Those who fall below these standards will make at best but a bare living.

It is a mistaken notion that when prices are low because of overproduction that the remedy is to take less pains and let the yields of our acres and of our animals run down. Such practice leads to but one end—bankruptcy. *Whatever the price, it is the man that makes the highest returns on his acres who is most prosperous.* The truth is the lower the price of the product the greater the need for

high efficiency in producing it. When prices are high even mediocre yields are profitable, but such yields are always unprofitable when the prices are low. Therefore the more discouraging the price of farm products, the greater the necessity for good farming. * * * * * Except for brief periods when we were farming new land that had been virtually a gift from the Government those who have taken only average pains have never prospered. There is no more new land now. Henceforth we shall have to farm old land and pay a good round price into the bargain for it. No agriculture can be prosperous in the face of declining yields and rising production costs. The surest way to cut production costs is by increasing the yields of our acres and our animals. The farmer who disregards this law cannot be saved by any outside help. From an editorial by H. J. Waters in the Weekly Kansas City Star for December 5th.

RAISE HEALTHY CHICKS!

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NORTHAMPTON MASS.

January Poultry Summary

(Continued from page 14, column 1)

The number of birds in the above flocks is as follows:—Hillside 618; Parsons 170; Witt 240; Steele 224; Elwell 24. This shows that high egg production need not be confined to small flocks. Two having over 1,000 birds each had an average egg production of over 10 eggs per bird in January.

HOW TO MAKE A PROFIT**It Will Cost You 50 cents to Find Out**

Could you use a little more money? Most people could but the trouble seems to be to get it. There are lots of farmers who know they have taken in a lot of money. They also know that there is little or nothing left after the bills are paid. It would help every farmer to know where his money comes from and where it goes.

In the past elaborate systems of farm book keeping have been advocated which would need a certified public accountant to keep and then would take three of them to tell what all the figures meant. It is little wonder that farmers have not kept such systems. After a man has worked hard all day he is not wildly enthusiastic about pushing a pencil for several hours to find out where the ten cents he made yesterday has gone. Fortunately it is not necessary. We have a

farm account book which will show you where your money came from and where it goes if you will use ten minutes a day setting down the figures.

We will go even further than this. Every account book that is kept for a year will be summarized so that you can see just how well you have done and why. When the book is returned a statement will be enclosed suggesting how you may increase your profits.

For these books we are charging 50 cents to cover cost of printing. This is the only expense for this service to you. Send your order in to-day, to the Hampshire County Extension Service, 59 Main Street, Northampton, Mass. If, after you have looked the book over, you do not think it fits your needs, send it back and your money will be refunded.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

FOR SALE:—S. C. White Leghorns, bred for high production and Standard qualities. Our cockerels have egg production of 200 eggs or over on both sides. Order your day old chicks now. Emory Bartlett, Box C, Enfield, Mass.

FOR SALE:—Day old chicks sold to last of May. Order Hatching eggs from Standard bred R. I. Reds and from M. A. C. strain utility Reds. All stock

tested for White Diarrhea. Mrs. Ida H. Rhoades, Box J, Williamsburg, Mass.

FOR SALE:—M. A. C. strain R. 1. Red breeding cockerels from flocks that have averaged over 200 eggs per bird last year. Diarrhea—free by State Test. Sunset Poultry Farm, Amherst, Mass., L. Banta, Proprietor.

FOR SALE:—70 x 90 all-wool blankets made from wool grown on this farm. E. H. Alderman, Chester, R. F. D.

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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. IX.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., APRIL, 1924

No. 4

PROGRESS OF DISEASE CONTROL

Poultrymen in Nineteen Towns to Follow Program

During March, one hundred and twenty poultrymen joined the ranks of those who propose to put only healthy pullets in their laying houses next fall. This makes a total of one hundred ninety-eight who have agreed to carry on disease control work this year. These men plan to get over 100,000 chicks this spring. Prof. W. C. Monahan, Extension Poultry Specialist and the County Agent are to give those who agreed to carry out this work every possible assistance.

It will be of interest to those keeping poultry to know how many in their town are to carry on Disease Control work this year. The following table shows the number of people signing up as well as the number of chicks.

Town	No. Signing	No. of Chicks
Amherst	34	17,975
Belchertown	26	24,600
Chesterfield	3	1,025
Cummington	5	1,650
Enfield	6	4,800
Easthampton	1	100
Granby	7	4,000
Greenwich	7	13,700
Huntington,	10	2,700
Middlefield	4	800
Northampton	4	1,700
Pelham	21	5,300
Prescott	6	1,150
Southampton	10	5,100
Ware	19	6,100
Westhampton	4	1,700
South Hadley	18	8,100
Williamsburg,	11	6,100
Worthington	2	500
Total	198	107,100

The latter part of March the County Agent started visiting those who are to carry out Disease Control work this year. The majority of those visited have already disinfected their brooder houses with corrosive sublimate solution. In fact, everyone visited so far is doing a thorough job of cleaning up.

Tobacco Dust Supply Obtained

On many plants, intestinal worms are causing low egg production and death
Continued on page 10, column 1

GROW GOOD CLOVER

Neglect of Essentials Results in Crop Failures

Twenty-five years and more ago, I used to hunt woodchucks, red squirrels and that kind of trash with a lad of my own age named Pete Brown. Pete had an old Belgian .22 calibre rifle that I verily believe, would not throw one bullet out of five into a three foot circle at a hundred feet but nevertheless he kept blazing away, shooting box after box of cartridges and hitting what he aimed at only by accident and that infrequently. Yet he kept spending his money for cartridges because he did really want to kill some game.

I know a lot of farmers who are following Pete's system, essentially, in growing clover. Their land is no more fit to grow clover than Pete's rifle was to hit what he aimed at and they know it just as well as Pete knew that his rifle was no good; yet they "keep blazing away," figuratively speaking, wasting dollars and dollars on clover seed on the off chance that they might hit it occasionally and get a crop. Some system!

The soil requirements of clover are fairly well known. Why not meet those requirements as fully as possible and succeed with clover with some regularity instead of ignoring them and failing with even more regularity?

These requirements are:

1. Absence of excessive soil acidity.
2. Presence of plenty of phosphoric acid.
3. Presence of plenty of potash.
4. Good seed bed and general cultural conditions.
5. Good seed.

Meet these requirements and succeed most of the time. Fail to meet them as a whole, or any one of them, and fail most of the time.

Obviously any "rule of thumb" treatment must be a misfit in some cases but it is a fact that the great bulk of Massachusetts soils which are too strongly acid to grow red clover respond very satisfactorily to the following treatment per acre:

- 1 ton of limestone.
- 500 pounds acid phosphate.

Continued on page 10, column 1

LEG WEAKNESS IN CHICKS

Better to Avoid Causes Than to Use Remedies

The common causes of leg weakness in chickens during the brooding period are:

I. Deficient Mineral Content in the Ration

Last year a commonly used commercial mash evidenced an actual deficiency of mineral ingredients. Everywhere unless supplemented with suitable minerals, its use was accompanied by leg weakness and losses. Called to their attention the manufacturers changed the formula adding bone meal and lime. Trouble stopped. Sometimes home mixed rations are deficient. Every mash for growing chicks should contain at least 2 per cent bone meal or of a mixture of such readily available minerals as bone meal, agricultural lime, fine oyster-shell, acid phosphate and wood ashes. Milk is also a mineral supplement.

II. Lack of Vitamins

Experimental work indicates that chickens, to make rapid growth, require relatively large amounts of vitamins A, B and D.

A, is the fat-soluble vitamin found in milk, egg yolk, green feed, yellow corn and cod liver oil. Much of the advantage generally recognized in supplementing chick rations with milk and green feed is probably due to their vitamin content. Milk, however, has other virtues and green feeds supply a desirable bulk. Infertile eggs and blood rings, crushed uncooked and mixed in mash make a valuable feed, particularly when laid by flocks free from Bacillary White Diarrhoea. Cod liver oil is the most concentrated source of vitamin A and it also contains the antirachitic vitamin D. The cost of crude or Norwegian C. L. O. is not prohibitive being approximately \$2 a gallon at retail drug stores. Therefore, when milk is not fed in abundance and green feed is scarce, cod liver oil can be used to good advantage. When leg weakness actually occurs, cod liver oil is the first remedy to resort to. The oil is most conveniently fed, in my experience, when rubbed into dry mash using one quart of cod liver oil to 100 pounds mash.

Continued on page 12, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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COUNTY NOTES

Guessing Does Not Pay

We recently tested a sample of soil in a field where alfalfa had winterkilled badly. The test showed the soil to be strongly acid although a ton of limestone had been applied last spring. If the test had been made last spring, this man would have known how much lime to have used. As it is, he has lost the seed which cost \$10 for the acre. Instead of having alfalfa crop this year, he has to refit the field. We may be able to save you some money if you will send in your soil samples from fields which you expect to seed.

Take samples of soil from five or six places in the field. Mix these together and send only a teacupful to the County Agent, 59 Main Street, Northampton. We will send you an actual lime prescription suited to your needs. A half hour spent in taking and mailing the sample may save you money.

Co-operative Purchase of Lime

The co-operative purchase of lime offers an opportunity for farmers to save sev-

eral dollars per ton. Dealers as a rule do not like to handle this commodity. Farmers can best perform this service for themselves. Fine ground limestone and agricultural lime can be bought at prices ranging from \$6.50 to \$9.00 per ton F. O. B. your station. The County Agent cannot sell lime or any other commodity but he can show you how to buy it. S. R. Parker of Amherst and H. T. Brockway of South Hadley have already handled carloads. You can render a service to your neighbors and help yourself in this matter. Write to the County Agent if interested.

Good Brooder Houses

At Extension Schools, plans were given for building portable brooder houses. These plans called for a house 10 feet front by 12 feet deep without any glass.

OPPORTUNITY

"I knock unbidden once at every gate!
If sleeping, wake—if feasting rise before
I turn away. It is the hour of fate.
And they who follow me reach every state
Mortals desire, and conquer every foe
Save death; but those doubt or hesitate,
Condemned to failure, penury and woe,
Seek me in vain, and uselessly implore,
I answer not, and I return no more."

—John J. Ingalls.

This is the popular version regarding Opportunity. To those who believe that opportunity has already knocked, it offers no encouragement for the future. It seems to express the views of too many farmers in this county at the present time. Those who hold this viewpoint are no different than the people who "enjoy poor health." In the past, this seemed to be quite the fashion. To-day it is not considered an asset.

There are undoubtedly many farmers who feel that they have reached the point where their business is 100 per cent efficient. These men will not be the leaders of tomorrow. It is the everlasting struggle, the survival of the fittest, that makes for human progress.

In the past, farming has been described as a mode of living. To-day farming is a business. The men who try to stay in the business of farming with poor producing cows, low yields of crops and low production per man have two courses open to them. The first, and easiest, is to continue as in the past. If their farms are free from debt, they can probably keep on. It will mean years of drudgery and privation for their families. The second, and harder, is to copy the methods of the best farmers in the community.

This fact should be kept in mind: "Improved methods are not Patented." In many cases these methods are not expensive. It costs nothing but effort to put crops in at the proper time, yet it pays. It costs money to start clover and alfalfa, yet these legumes more than pay in the reduction that can be made in the grain bill. A bull calf whose breeding is such that you have every reason to believe that his daughters will be better than their dams can be obtained for a comparatively small sum. If a man has not abused his credit, bankers in this county are willing to help finance productive enterprises. They will not loan money on "dead horses."

In place of the verse at the beginning, we feel farmers will make more progress if they will believe and carry out the thoughts expressed, by John Malone in his poem on Opportunity.

"They do me wrong who say I come no more
When once I knock and fail to find you in;
For every day I stand outside your door
And bid you wake, and rise to fight and win.

Though deep in mire, wring not your hands and weep;
I lend my arm to all who say 'I can!'
No shamefaced outcast ever sank so deep
But yet might rise and be again a man!"

The skids are placed the long way of the house. This house is not so apt to be racked in moving as the common type of 8 by 12 house as the weight is more evenly distributed on the skids. The lack of glass has two advantages: (1) There are no lightspots on the floor to draw the chicks away from the stove when they want to get warm; (2) Ample ventilation, so often neglected in houses with glass, is assured. Atherton Parsons and S. Deptula, both of South Hampton, have built houses on this plan.

Successful Horse Auction

The Hampshire County Farm Bureau coöperating with the North Dakota Farm Bureau, held a successful horse auction in Northampton, March 18. Credit for the smoothness of the sale is due Josiah

Continued on page 8, column 1

THE WAY COWS ARE BEING FED

Big Opportunity For Improved Feeding of Medium Producing Cows
Shown in Summary of March Dairy Records

Number of Cows

Lbs. Milk for 1 lb. Grain	Lbs. of Milk Per Day					
	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	Above 50	% of Total
-2	32	6	-	-	-	9.3
2.1-2.5	43	18	2	1	-	15.7
2.6-3	34	29	9	1	-	17.9
3.1-3.5	44	39	14	8	-	25.8
3.6-4	13	14	21	2	2	12.8
Over 4	14	29	18	12	1	18.2
% of Total	44.3	33.0	15.7	5.9	0.7	

106 cows were dry or giving less than 10 lbs. per day.

406 taken as 100% in figuring percentages.

This table brings out the following facts:

(1) 175 cows or 32.9 per cent are giving less than 3 pounds of milk for one pound of grain. There is no evidence which justifies this heavy feeding of grain especially with milk at the present low price. There may be 3 reasons for this:—(a) Using grain to replace hay and silage; (b) Feeding a grain mixture too low in protein to medium and low producing cows; (c) Graining to condition cows for next lactation period. There is nothing that can be done about (a) now except to sell cows and that offers little or no attraction. Early planting of silage and the top-dressing of good mowings will help for next winter. Regarding (b): As far as milk production is concerned, the less milk a cow gives the higher the per cent of protein in the ration. High Protein grain MUST be fed in the proportion of 1 pound to 4 or more pounds of milk. As regards (c): Graining to get cows in condition for the next lactation period should start 5 months before calving. Advantages are: Requires smallest amount of grain; Gives less udder and digestive troubles than when fed later.

(2) The following is the percentage of cows in each class giving over 3.5 pounds of milk for 1 pound grain: (10-20) 15 per cent; (20-30) 31.8 per cent; (30-40) 60 per cent; (40-50) 58.3 per cent; (over 50) 100 per cent. All high producers, most medium producers and a few cows giving a small amount of milk are giving a profitable return on the grain fed. Every dairy cow in the lot CAN do it if given the opportunity. (Exception has been noted in 1 c).

Past Efforts

A few years ago this county had a cow testing association. It took the full time of a cow tester and a good share of the County Agent's time to keep it going. Finally it died! Gone are the cows of this association! Most of their records are forgotten! That the association performed a real service is shown by the fact

that some of the men who were members still live and know more about feeding cows than they did before. There seems to be little enthusiasm for such an association now. One tester can only serve about twenty-five farms and these cannot be scattered over too wide a territory. Then too, it is hard work to get good testers because they can make more in other lines of work.

Present Needs

There is greater need to-day for efficient feeding than there was in the days of the old association. In fact, dairymen must feed efficiently if they are to even stay in the business. We know of only one way of doing it. The dairyman must know: (1) How much milk each cow is giving; (2) How much hay and silage each cow eats per day. This means that milk scales must be used. Then only enough grain should be fed to furnish the nutrients not supplied in the home grown feeds. This is efficient feeding! Too few dairymen are familiar with this system.

Our Service

We will furnish milk record sheets on which to record three day's milk and the weight of hay, silage and grain for each cow for one day in the month. We send an instruction sheet, showing how to fill out the milk and feed records and an envelope in which the record sheet may be returned. This material goes out the first of each month. As soon as the records are returned, the milk for the month for each cow is figured and a statement showing how many pounds of milk each cow is returning per pound of grain is made. This report is returned to those coöperating. From the reports a table is made as shown above so that each dairyman may see how he compares with the others in the group. Further than this we will be glad to get milk scales for you at cost! What more can we do?

Your Part

If you milk by hand, weigh each cow's milk the first three days in the month

and record on the dairy record sheet. If a milking machine is used, weigh the milk for one day. This comes nearer than guessing. Find out how much your feed dipper holds by weighing several times and then taking an average. Know how much your silage basket holds in the same way. Then estimate how much silage each cow gets per day and set that down. In most herds there are cows that are large, medium and small. Select cows typical of each group and, after forking the amount of hay you are to feed into the manger, take it out and weigh it. Then estimate the amount for each cow for one day. When you have these figures on the record sheet, send it in promptly.

This service was offered to every dairyman at the Dairy Farmers' Schools. Sixty agreed to send in records. Some have since had "cold feet". The work that most men would do in making these records would pay them \$10 an hour if they use the information. The only trouble is they do not have to spend hours enough at it! You can start now by writing to the County Agent, 59 Main Street, Northampton. When we get so many in this project that we cannot handle it, we will hire more help! Ask for Your Dairy Record Sheet To-day!

FEEDING SUGGESTIONS FOR APRIL

Dr. G. F. Warren says, "The idle horse in the barn is a more frequent source of loss than is the bad bargain in buying him."

Reports of production and feeding from several scores of dairy cows in this county, would indicate that there may be some "idle" ones in the barn, that is, some which are making such use of their feed as to show more loss than may have been represented by buying or raising a poor cow, or by the purchase of high priced grain. It costs money to buy high grade feed, but it costs more to feed it so that only about two pounds of milk are returned for one pound of grain. This is especially true with milk at five or six cents a quart.

I wonder if it wouldn't be possible to get some more cows into the "working" class, or among those which return four or five pounds milk for each pound of grain. Some of the twelve quart cows are doing it. Naturally, these cows are eating liberally of roughage, just as they should when the roughage is in the barn.

The present milk market will not justify feeding a twenty-five pound cow a large amount of grain. A cow of this production and of medium size should eat 15 pounds of hay and 30 pounds of silage or 10 pounds of hay and 40 pounds of silage daily. If the hay contains but little clover she will need in addition

Continued on page 8, column 2

HOME MAKING

MISS TUCKER STARTS NEW PROJECT--- "CARE OF CLOTHES"

Six Towns Participate in Meeting
Held at Northampton

About fifty women were present at the first meeting on the project "Care of Clothes" given by Miss Marion L. Tucker, State Clothing Specialist, at the People's Institute. Six towns were represented; Southampton, Northampton, Easthampton, Williamsburg, Amherst and Hatfield.

Miss Tucker presented her subject matter by the lecture demonstration method and, having divided the project into two meetings, used for her subject this time "The Daily Care and Seasonal Care of Clothes", particularly stressing the storing proposition. She had a wealth of illustrative material to bring out the points she suggested on closet arrangement—such as various kinds of coat hangers, pant hangers, skirt hangers, poles, shelf rods, shoe bags and dress covers—everything that may be bought or made for a small amount of money and that will add to the ease in caring for the wardrobe.

Shoe trees and clothes brushes had their part in the program and the latter led us right into the subject of "seasonal care". The one point emphasized was to have clothes clean when put away. Great stress was laid on the protection from clothes moths. Several suggestions were given and a bulletin which every housewife should have was recommended. It is Farmers' Bulletin 1353 and the title is "Clothes Moths and Their Control."

The next meeting is to be April 22nd, Tuesday afternoon at 2.00 P. M. at the People's Institute, Gothic Street. At this meeting Miss Tucker will take up dry cleaning, pressing, removal of stains, etc. This part of the program should also interest the housewife whether she sews or not.

HOME HAPPENINGS

Westhampton Women Report Improvements

At the extension school held in Westhampton in early winter an informal talk was given on "kitchen rearrangement" and home demonstrators signed up to carry out some of the improved practices in their home. Already Mrs. Lydia Howard, community project leader, reports that Mrs. George Burt has had her sink raised to the correct height, a shelf behind the stove moved out under the looking glass where it is more convenient, a hinged shelf placed near the sink to take the place of a table and the kitchen walls painted a buff color.

Continued on page 5, column 1

CHILDREN'S CLOTHES PROJECT COMPLETED



Granby Group Makes Splendid Exhibit

Last September when we had an organization meeting at Mrs. Charles Goldthwaite's the Granby ladies were undecided whether they wanted to take up the project of Children's Clothes or not. Those who had children were anxious to take it, but those who had no family were rather dubious as to the help they would receive from such a project.

After the Home Demonstration Agent explained to the group that there were not enough communities taking up the clothing project so she could have a training class, and if they chose this project, Miss Tucker, the clothing specialist, would give the subject matter to them, a vote was taken and children's clothes won out.

At the first meeting Miss Tucker made rompers. These were very popular, especially the little pair that are made with the binding and can be made in an hour. All the ladies who have no children made a pair of these to give away as part of their project work (probably because they were the quickest to make but then who can blame them?) But rompers were not the only things taken up at this meeting. All kinds of stitches and button holes had to be made right there while Miss Tucker could watch them. And it was reported that some of the ladies were surprised but they really knew how to make better button holes after that meeting than they did before.

The good word spread and for the second meeting we had a larger attendance. This was on the bloomer dress. The majority of Mothers had little girls so of course there was enthusiasm about this meeting and to prove it the next time Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Bray and Mrs. Baker brought in dresses they had started or made as a result of the meeting. Because little girls adore pretty dresses, Miss Tucker laid emphasis on decorative stitches and showed some fine examples of what might be purchased for suitable trimmings for children's clothes.

Continued on page 5, column 2

MAKING THE MOST OF A LITTLE BUNGALOW KITCHEN

By Mrs. Clifton Johnson, County Home
Management Project Leader

It is only 10 x 10 feet and when the new couple moved in held a small white sink set into a corner with one set tub on the right of it covered with a white enameled drain board. This, with a window next to it below which was a radiator took up all the space of one wall. The outside door which opened into a little hall out of which the cellar stairs descended, a small built in cabinet and a closet door occupied the next wall. The space opposite the sink was taken up with a bedroom door and the gas stove; and the hot water tank and dining room door took most of the remaining wall. It was apparent that only by making the most of every inch of available space could the kitchen work be carried on to advantage.

The sink corner was the first problem to be tackled. A glass shelf was placed over the sink to hold the necessary cleaning powders and below it was hung a wall dish drainer a yard long. Its ample size made up for having only one drain board. The high stool and metal waste basket slipped under the sink and at one end of it hung a small covered garbage can tilted at such an angle that it would drain into the sink. The towel rod was placed on the wall at the left. To the right over the radiator beside the window was fastened a folding clothes dryer.

The refrigerator was placed in a space left for it by the builder beside the built-in cabinet only this space had to be made higher to accommodate it, and this cut into the already too scarce cupboard room. To offset this narrow shelves were inserted between some of the wide shelves in the cabinet which was evidently planned by a man who had no idea of what was to be placed there. These narrow shelves were just right for spices, small articles and packages of supplies. Small utensils were hung on the inside of the door and wherever there was a bit of room on the sides of the cabinet or under the shelves with the result that the capacity of the interior was nearly doubled. The moulding board and bread board were hung on the outside of the cabinet and the rolling pin placed on two hooks close under the upper part over the wide shelf. The upper drawer just below the wide shelf was divided in the middle and lined with tin, one section being devoted to flour and the other to bread and cake. The housewife discovered she could reach the top shelves by pulling out the bottom drawers to stand on and so she didn't have to keep a step ladder handy.

In the little hallway by the outside door was hung the necessary brooms and brushes and the closet contained besides a few hooks and a high shelf, the laundry bag, ironing board, vacuum cleaner and carpet sweeper.

The gas stove stood on legs in the usual way but in order to provide storage space for roasting pans, spiders and big kettles the legs were taken off and the stove placed on a cabinet of the right height having sliding doors and three big shelves. One lack was still felt and that was for more table space so a small but strong stand was brought in and a drop leaf put on each side. The top was raised and two shallow drawers placed underneath, an open shelf inserted lower down and the whole placed on castors so it could be moved wherever needed. A roll of paper towelling was fastened to the wall near the stove and this little kitchen was as handy as thought and a few tools could make it.

Home Happenings

Continued from page 4, column 1

Mrs. Howard has had her sink raised to the correct height, the water barrel enclosed and covered. She has also had her ironing board hinged to the wall so that she does not have to carry the heavy board back and forth from store room to kitchen. Then because the kitchen is small and there is no place for a table Mr. Howard has built a hinged table in under the ironing board and this serves very nicely for a breakfast table. A small improvement which she has made but one that is a great labor saver is the partitioning of the drawers in her kitchen cabinet. One drawer has been partitioned off into two parts and one into three parts. This saves time when she is looking for a certain knife and she also finds it sharp because it has not been banged against so many other knives.

Both Mrs. Burt and Mrs. Howard feel that their kitchens are much more convenient as workshops and are passing the good word along to their friends.

Two meetings have been held on the Furniture Renovation work. Seventeen chairs have been resealed. Thirteen re-caned and four had the grass seat. More seats are being worked on and next meeting we are to start on the refinishing of furniture.

Spring Millinery Popular Seasonal Project

The hats made this spring at the Extension meetings have been of various sizes and shapes and made of numerous different materials. The small hats have been in the lead and the combination silk and straw or all silk are very popular. For trimmings; pleatings, braiding, cordings, folds, handmade flowers and ribbon wheels have been used very successfully to give that "chic" look to the hats.

The Mothers' Club of the First Church has done a real piece of work with the millinery project according to the report sent in by Mrs. H. A. Hopkins, President:

"The millinery class conducted by Miss Boice for The First Church Mothers' Club has proved the most interesting and profitable project we have undertaken. There were twelve in the class and as a result of our two lessons (Spring Millinery) thirty-one hats were made at an average cost of \$2.00 per hat. The most expensive one cost \$3.94 and the least expensive one forty-five cents, that paying for the frame, the satin used being old material and the trimming used was braid wheels, the braid being part of a discarded hat.

Besides learning how to make hats, the experience taught us confidence in ourselves for when we started we all said, 'Oh! I never can make a hat'".

Five Junior Members Make Hats

There is a real community spirit in Packardville. When it was time for the women to take up spring millinery they decided that although Saturday was a hard day to leave their work the meetings should be held on that day so Miss Alice Collis and her club girls might attend.

Five of the girls made hats and they came out in fine shape. The workmanship of the girls' hats compared very favorably with the adult hats and more than that they were very becoming.

Children's Clothes Project Completed

Continued from page 4, column 2

The third meeting was an extension school held in conjunction with Mr. Payne. For this reason we had a number of visitors besides our regular members. To make the meeting interesting to everyone, Miss Tucker gave a general talk on the health of clothing which applied to both adults and children and numerous silk and wool finishes were taught. The garment under discussion for this day was the little boy's suit. Mrs. Ingham and Miss Clark both brought in suits next time which they made as a result of this meeting and they had the side pockets and cable stitch done real nicely. Of course a meeting on boys' clothes would never be complete without patches so both hemmed and overhand patches were taught.

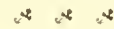
At the last meeting we found a number of women present who had been visitors the time before. They felt they had received so many helps they wanted to come again (and they were not all mothers either). Mrs. Fuller brought several pretty dresses, a coat and a bathrobe which she has made using helps she had received from the meetings.

For this meeting Miss Tucker showed

Continued on page 15, column 2

Northampton Institution for Savings

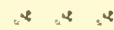
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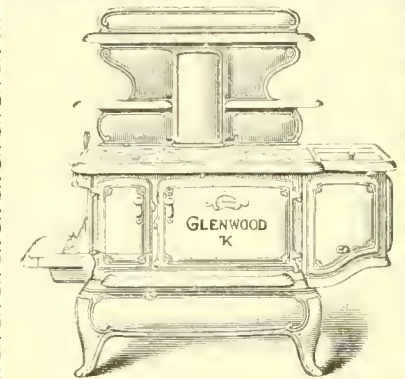
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CLUB WORK

THE GARDEN SEASON

ABOUT TO OPEN

Who doesn't think of a garden at this time of year? This weather makes you want to get out on a good piece of land and dig to make the land work for you and grow green things to eat. Lettuce, radishes, cabbages, tomatoes, carrots, beets, pumpkins, turnips, peas, corn, etc. All of these will taste good and make us healthy and feel fit if we eat them. Let's consider two important things about the garden.

The seed—a great deal depends on the seed you plant. What a waste of time it is to plant and not have the seed come up. How disappointing it is to grow a variety that is coarse, too large or poor shape. Before you plant is the time to get good seed, those that will germinate and a good variety. We suggest these varieties:

- String Beans—Improved Golden Wax.
- Shelled Beans—Dwarf Horticultural.
- Beets—Crosby's Egyptian (early), Detroit Dark Red (late).
- Cabbages—Copenhagen Market (early), Early Flat Dutch (Mid Season), Danish Baldhead (Late).
- Carrots—Chantenay (early), Danvers Half Long (Late).
- Corn—Golden Bandam (early), Stowell's Evergreen (late).
- Cucumbers—Davis Perfect, Boston Pickling.
- Onions—Danvers Yellow Globe.
- Lettuce—Salamander, Black Seeded Simpson.
- Parsnips—Hollow Crown.
- Peas—Excelsior (early), Gradus (medium), Telephone (late).
- Raddish—Scarlet Globe, French Breakfast.
- Spinach—Thick Leaved Round.
- Summer Squash—Grant Summer Crook-neck.
- Winter Squash—Hubbard, Delicious.
- Tomatoes—Bonny Best (early), Early-anna (early), Matchless (late).
- Turnips—White egg (early), Am. Rutabaga (late).

The soil—

You have to eat to grow, don't you? So does a plant. The plant gets its food from a fertile soil. A fertile soil contains an abundance of humus, (decayed vegetable matter, such as manure, decayed leaves, grass, etc). This not only furnishes food for the plants but holds the moisture which is extremely important. After being plowed it should be harrowed and harrowed and harrowed.

GIRLS! GIRLS! CANNING!

Season Starts with Dandelions

Your health, your looks, your success depends largely on what you eat. Why let dandelions go to waste and beet tops, sweet corn, peas and shelled beans? Why let the wild raspberries, black and blue berries fall on the ground? Can them! The following spring you won't have to take a tonic, sulphur and molasses or the like. Girls, we can preserve the surplus. You have to thin out the beets. Don't throw them away. Can the surplus sweet corn, berries, shell beans, rhubarb, etc. You know the method your mother does anyway. If you don't, it's our job to show you. Can that old cow you can't get any milk out of and no money for the carcass, can the hen that has quit laying and the pig that has grown to 200 pounds and is eating his head off and will spoil if killed now in the warm weather.

Fill the cans with shelled beans, sweet corn, chickens, greens, etc., when they are cheap and you can eat them in the winter when they cost like sin, and laugh at the high cost of living. *And all the time you are doing it, you are being a 100% club member.*

BOYS AND GIRLS--

YOUR POULTRY YARDS!

Are they clean? Did you have chicks in them last year? If so, they aren't clean. If you had chickens in them last year you are taking a chance in putting them in this year. Why? On account of disease. The birds in one year contaminate the place with Intestinal Worms, Coccidiosis and other diseases. Your birds won't lay if they have worms or are diseased.

1. Have your yard on clean land each year.
2. Disinfect your yard now with Bichloride of Mercury (Solution 1 ounce of Mercury to 7 gallons of water. 1 gallon put on 10 square feet of land. After solution has dried up birds can be let on.)

The soil should be mellow and well pulverized. In this condition you can easily pack the soil lightly around the seeds and there will be less danger of its drying out. Don't plant in too wet soil. When you press a handful of soil into a lump and then add pressure with one finger it should crumble.

Before you sow your seed it probably will be well to add a little good commercial fertilizer.

Plan for your garden ahead of time. Don't wait until it is time to plant it.

AROUND THE COUNTY

With Club Folks

Steven Brusko of Hatfield recently purchased a fine six-months old heifer from Harvey Copeland's farm in Colrain. The dam milks 45 to 50 lbs. six months after freshening; the grandam 50 to 60, and the dam of the sire of the heifer has a record of 25,000 lbs. of milk a year.

Dorothy Martin of Pelham is going into the poultry business. She has ordered 200 baby chicks and a coal burning brooder. Her chicks are to be hatched April 15th.

William Hyde, Jr. had one hatch of 90 eggs come off the third week in March.

Mr. Howard Tucker has offered to help the boys of Ware interested in Poultry. Mr. Tucker is a poultry raiser himself.

At Southampton seven boys in No. 2 school have decided to raise chickens. Miss Zoudlick, the teacher, an enthusiast for boys' and girls' work, will assist.

Dates have been suggested by the county office for the exhibition of winter work. We expect some fine exhibits and entertainments. Most of the exhibits will come the last two weeks of May.

Mr. William Howe, assistant state club leader, visited three groups of handicraft club members in the communities of *Dwight, Belchertown Center and Granby*. He was pleased with their start.

At *Bondsville* the handicraft boys are learning how to cane chairs and are doing some fine work at it.

Miss Dorothy Murdock, assisant state club leader, met with groups at *Cushman, Russellville, North Hadley, Hadley Center, Granby, Bradstreet, North Hatfield, Williamsburg and Northampton*.

Up in the Hill School in *Southampton* the boys in handicraft have made themselves a bench. The saw dust flew when five of them made saws sing and no one could study in the school room when the boys nailed their bench together but all were glad despite the racket when a bench, even though rough, stood on four steady legs.

Easthampton boys are to organize a poultry club.

Recently a group of *Belchertown High School Boys* met at Mrs. D. D. Hazen's home to hear a talk by Mr. Nodine on poultry work and what High School Boys were doing in that project.

PLUMS AND CHERRIES

Massachusetts offers an excellent market for large quantities of locally grown plums and cherries, both of which may be made profitable crops, if given the attention other fruits require.

The selection of correct varieties is one of the most important steps in making a profitable planting.

Only two varieties of the Japanese type, Burbank and Red June, can be recommended for commercial planting. Both varieties are self-sterile and should be interplanted. Burbank should make up the larger portion of this planting, as it is a plum of good quality, a heavy producer, and comes into bearing at an early age.

Many varieties of European origin have a place in small plantings. Lombard is a very productive variety and should prove profitable, provided brown rot is controlled by thorough spraying. Grand Duke and Monarch are reliable varieties, of high quality, which will prove more satisfactory than Lombard in orchards that are not carefully sprayed. The Shropshire Damson is the best plum of its type.

The average man will do well to avoid the sweet cherry, and devote his attention to the three best sour cherries of their seasons, namely Early Richmond, Montmorency and English Morello. Early Richmond is hardy of tree, fruitful, but the fruit is of poor canning quality. Montmorency is the best cherry of the three—the tree is vigorous and fruitful, and the fruit of excellent quality and large size. English Morello is less vigorous in tree growth than either Early Richmond or Montmorency. The fruit is red fleshed and quite acid, and the foliage is very susceptible to cherry leaf spot.

Plums and cherries thrive on a wide range of soils, but do best on sandy loams. Good water drainage is essential, and some elevation to provide air drainage is desirable.

Cultivation with cover crops, and the addition of nitrogenous fertilizers, when necessary, should be the program of soil management.

Prune back fast growing leaders and cut out interfering branches. Too many plum and cherry trees receive no pruning.

Spraying must be a part of the program if one is to have profitable crops. Spray the plum trees with dry-mix lime-sulfur or atomic sulfur and arsenate of lead to control brown rot and curculio. During the later stages of maturity the fruit should be kept covered with the fungicide. Two applications of arsenate of lead at close intervals during the early development of the fruit may be necessary to control curculio. Black knot, which also attacks the cherry, is a serious fungous enemy of the plum. Cut off all

infested branches some distance back from the knot. Cherry leaf spot may be controlled by applications of commercial lime-sulfur, diluted one to fifty. Three applications of this mixture should be made during the season. These sprays will also control brown rot. Add arsenate of lead to the first sprays for curculio. Nicotine sulphate should be added when aphid is present.

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County Notes

Continued from page 2, column 3

Parsons of Northampton and E. P. West of Hadley, the local committee on arrangements.

Westhampton Poultry School

Westhampton set the low mark for attendance at Poultry Schools held this winter. Only seven men put in an appearance. This same meeting set a high record for percentage that agreed to carry out the Disease Control Program. Four men signed up. We have long since ceased to measure Extension progress by attendance alone. It is only those who agree to try the practices discussed who make the meetings a success.

At this meeting, John Hathaway told his experience in disease control work. Two years ago he raised part of his pullets on new land and part on the old yard where chicks had been raised for several years. The particular trouble was intestinal worms which caused the birds to first lose the use of their legs and finally to die. There was not a single case of this trouble among the birds from the new land while several of those reared on the old yard were affected. Last year all of his pullets were grown on new land. Needless to say he is doing the same this year. He knows it pays.

Three County Fair Meeting

Practically every town in Hampshire County was represented at the dinner given by the Directors of the Three County Fair in Northampton, Saturday, March 29. The purpose of the meeting was to get the support of every town in the county for the fair which will be held in Northampton, September 30, 31 and October 1, 1924.

Treasurer A. J. Morse stated that the organization had no stockholders. Every cent of profit is spent for better buildings, better grounds and a better show. The people of Hampshire County own the fair and it is run entirely for them. The directors are merely their servants. These eleven men are planning to run a fair this fall that will be both entertaining and instructive, that will appeal to all ages and that will make everyone feel happy. In their task, they need the whole-hearted support of every one of the 75,000 people in the county.

Brooder House Equipment

There is no need of having the floor of the brooder house looking as though "the devil had had an auction and had not sold out." The following fills the actual needs and reduces expense for equipment: (1) Enough 2 quart earthenware drinking fountains so that all the chicks may have a chance to drink; (2) Two $\frac{3}{4}$ boards, 8 or more inches wide by 5 or 6 feet long; (3) 2 pie plates for grit, charcoal and oyster shells.

For the first week put the feed on the boards. After the chicks are 10 days old, strips of 3 inch furring may be nailed around them to make mash hoppers. When not in use, they can be hung on a nail driven in a rafter. Keep your main supply of coal outside. A painful may be hung on a nail inside. Even if the coal is wet, it will dry out before it is needed for the fire. Supplies of scratch feed, mash and milk may be kept in the same way. The chicks need the floor space.

Feeding Suggestions for April

Continued from page 3, column 3
about five pounds of grain containing some 27 per cent of protein. This grain would better be fed on the silage. Two bags of a 24 per cent ration mixed with one bag of 36 per cent cottonseed meal would supply the protein necessary, but don't feed heavily of this grain.

If roughage is poor or the supply is low, it may be necessary to feed two or three pounds more grain, then the 24 per cent would be high enough in protein. Under most conditions it would be better to take slightly less milk than to feed more than seven or eight pounds of grain to this twelve quart cow. And if she gives only twenty pounds of milk, the grain must be watched still more closely. With the roughage, 4 to 5 pounds should do the trick. For this cow a bag each of bran, cottonseed and linseed meal may be used, or the mixture of 24 per cent and cottonseed suggested above.

If no silage is available, 20-25 pounds of hay and 2 or 3 pounds of dried beet pulp may be used instead of hay and silage. Feed the grain on the wet beet pulp.

Remember that a poor grade of hay can be improved by sprinkling a pint of diluted molasses over a feeding of the hay.

The pasture season is approaching, so next month look for suggestions for feeding to supplement pasture.

Prof. C. J. Fawcett, M. A. C.

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Bradley Fertilizer Works

928 State St., Boston, Mass.

Grow Good Clover

(Continued from page 1, column 2)

(Stir well before taking—with the harrow).

If the soil has been badly run out or is quite sandy, add 100 pounds of potash to the above treatment.

How do I expect you will get your money back? By getting enough more and better feed to cut the grain bill down by an amount considerably greater than the proposed expenditure. Increases of 5 per cent in the protein content of the hay, or even 10 per cent, and 1,000 or even 2,000 pounds per acre in yield are almost certain to follow liming and fertilizing strongly acid soil prior to seeding down. Furthermore the results last. I can cite examples of evident benefit from lime for ten years after the last application.

*J. B. Abbott.***Progress of Disease Control**

(Continued from page 1, column 1)

in the flock. This loss can be practically eliminated by feeding two pounds of "Gold Leaf" Tobacco dust in 100 pounds of dry mash for a period of four weeks. In the past there has been no local supply of this tobacco dust available. At present this material can be obtained from: J. E. Merrick and Co., Amherst; J. A. Sullivan & Co., Northampton; Ryther and Warren, Belchertown; Geo. Cramer, Williamsburg; Prentiss, Brooks & Co., Holyoke; Chas. Walker, Greenwich. They are handling it in two-pound packages at our suggestion. While it costs a little more this way, it has the following advantages: (1) It is the right amount to mix in 100 pounds of dry mash; (2) The closed package keeps the nicotine from evaporating. It would be well to let these parties know your requirements now so that they may have it on hand. We hope to secure coöperation from parties in Ware in keeping a supply on hand.

POULTRY ACCOUNT SUMMARY FOR FEBRUARY

Thirty-two poultrymen sent in a report of their poultry business for February. This number is two greater than any other county in the state and the number of birds exceeds the next county by 1,460.

The following is the summary:

	County	State
No. farms reporting	32	116
No. of birds	8723	29888
Average birds per farm	272	257
Eggs per bird	10.3	10.9
Egg receipts per bird	39¢	38¢
Grain costs per bird	18¢	20¢
No. farms selling poultry	10	56
Poultry sold per farm	\$18.17	\$19.66

We have not been able to get 100 poultrymen to send in their reports. We still

have hopes! The county average is 10.3 eggs per bird which is six tenths below the state average. This is caused by keeping too many old hens, late hatching, improper feed and poor housing conditions. At this time of year there is a tendency to abuse the use of curtains. Keeping the curtains down causes dark, damp houses. Open up the curtains and change the litter. Eggs from birds kept in damp quarters do not hatch as they should.

Eleven of the 32 farms reported an average egg production of over 12 eggs per bird in February. The County leaders are:

	Eggs Per Bird
1. Samuel Waite, Southampton	15.8
2. Hillside School, Greenwich	15.6
3. Phillips Parsons, Southampton	15.1
4. Henry Witt, Belchertown	13.9
5. Florence Elwell, Northampton	13.7

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Our booklet F-14 tells all about the uses of concrete on the dairy farm. Send for your copy.

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Offices in 27 Other Cities

FOLLOW THIS SPRAY SCHEDULE

It will "Grow Apples You Can Eat in the Dark"

TIME	MATERIALS	PESTS
"Delayed Dormant"	Liquid Lime-sulfur, 6 gals.	SCALE
(1) Early Spring, when buds are breaking.	Arsenate of Lead Powder, 2 lbs., (paste, 4 lbs.)	APHIS
	40 % Nicotine Sulfate, $\frac{3}{4}$ pt.	Bud Moth
	*Water to make 50 gals.	
"Pink"	Liquid Lime-sulfur, 1 gal.	SCAB
(2) Just before the blossoms open.	Arsenate of Lead Powder, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., (paste 3 lbs.)	Aphis
	40% Nicotine Sulfate, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	Red Bug
	Water to make 50 gals.	Curculio
		Tent Caterpillar
		Browntail Moth
		Bud Moth
"Calyx"	Same as in (2).	CODLING MOTH
(3) Within a week after petals fall.		RED BUG
		Curculio
		Scab
		Gypsy Moth
		Aphis

Additional Sprays for Special Pests

"Pre-pink"	Liquid Lime-sulfur, 1 - 50.	SCAB
(1) When cluster buds are breaking.		
"First Cover"	Arsenate of Lead Powder, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., (paste, 3 lbs.)	CURCULIO
(2) Seven to ten days after (3) above.		Codling Moth
"Second Cover"	Liquid Lime-sulfur, 1 gal.	RAILROAD WORM
(3) About July 1.	Arsenate of Lead Powder, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., (paste, 3 lbs.)	Brooks Spot
		Late Codling Moth
"Third Cover"	Liquid Lime-sulfur, 1 gal.	SOOTY FUNGUS
(4) Last of July.	Arsenate of Lead Powder, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., (paste, 3 lbs.)	SCAB
		Second Brood—
		Codling Moth,
		etc.

*For European Red Mite use Miscible Oil. Do not apply the oil as a delayed Dormant spray as it will kill green leaves.

The worst pests in Hampshire County are Apple Scab, Curculio, Red Bug, and Codling Moth, and they should receive special attention at spraying time. The special Curculio spray should be applied where Curculio has become established or where it is seen at work in the orchard.

Apple Scab is still the chief enemy of McIntosh. Last year the weather was unfavorable to its development and it was not hard to control in most orchards, but a favorable season will bring it back in full force and the McIntosh grower must always look for trouble and spray accordingly. The real fight against Scab must be made before blossoming time. Few McIntosh growers can afford to omit the pre-pink spray as a precautionary measure, for many things beyond control may happen to prevent the timely and thorough application of the pink spray (2), which is the chief control measure. We know that Apple Scab can be controlled, but it takes spraying of a high order to do it.

Curculio is never spectacular in its attack and it is too often overlooked. No variety can claim immunity from damage by it, and in many orchards this little insect is marring more apples than Apple

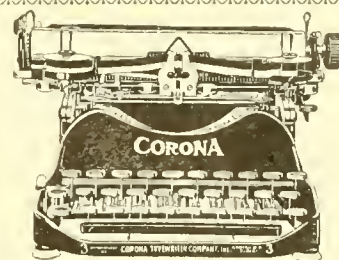
Scab. Curculio is most troublesome in orchards that adjoin woodlands, where the insect prefers to pass the winter. The special Curculio spray should be applied where Curculio has become established or where it is seen at work in the orchard.

Red Bug is another insect of a retiring disposition which is doing a lot of damage in some orchards in the County. The Calyx or Codling Moth spray (3) is the best spray for Red Bugs, and nicotine should be included in this application if their presence is suspected.

Codling Moth is always with us and manages to ruin a lot of apples every year. Studies conducted in Harvard by the State Experiment Station show that in that section, at least, Codling Moths keep emerging from winter quarters until well along in the summer and that a satisfactory control cannot be insured unless at least one spray is applied later than the Calyx or Petal Fall spray (3).

The number of sprays to be applied must vary with the orchard. Certainly

Continued on page 12, column 2



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Leg Weakness in Chicks

Continued from page 1, column 3

B, is the water soluble vitamin abundant in cereal grains and yeast. Ordinary grain and mash mixtures contain plenty of this vitamin. C, the anti-scorbutic vitamin, is apparently not required by chickens.

III. Absence of Direct Sunlight

For years poultrymen have noted that early chicks confined to houses have gone leg weak on rations which gave satisfactory results later in the season when chicks were running out on the ground. Some attributed the lameness to the floors; others to an unknown deficiency which was supplied when contact was made with the soil. As a matter of fact, direct sunlight, invigorating air and exercise are the advantages of out-of-doors. Glass windows in the front of a brooder house admit light but they filter out the longer wave lengths—the ultra-violet rays. Continued confinement in a room lacking ultra-violet light tends to produce a rickety condition. If chickens must be confined to the house, the windows should be removed part of each day or replaced with cotton cloth.

IV. Devitalizing Heat

Hot, close brooding quarters in houses affording no place of retreat or relief devitalize chicks. When such conditions are concurrent with the causes of leg weakness previously discussed they tend to aggravate them, as well as other mal-nutritional factors of a less specific nature. Hovers should be hot but the houses must be ventilated sufficiently to be cool so that chicks may have fresh air and opportunity to choose their temperature by the distance they take from the stove.

H. C. Monahan.

CONCRETE FLOORS FOR POULTRY HOUSES

Concrete is unquestionably the best material for poultry floors because it is permanent, sanitary, ratproof, rotproof and will be warm and dry if properly constructed.

Gravel, cinders or stone are suitable for the foundation of the floor, and should be very well compacted and made comparatively level before the concrete is placed. If this precaution is not taken the floor will be apt to settle and crack. Before the floor is laid, a thickness of tar paper should be placed on top of the foundation which will act as an insulator.

The concrete for the floor should be mixed in the proportion of 1 sack of Portland Cement to 2 cubic feet of sand (less than $\frac{1}{4}$ ") to three cubic feet of coarse gravel or crushed stone ($\frac{1}{4}$ " to

$\frac{1}{2}$ "). In order to obtain these two sizes of aggregate, a $\frac{1}{4}$ " screen should be used to separate the fine from the coarse in the "bank-run" gravel. This precaution gives you definite sizes of materials to work with so that when they are re-mixed you know that you are going to have a dense concrete. In no case should the concrete floor be made less than 3 inches thick, as a thinner floor will not be serviceable.

Remember that the concrete wants to be mixed as dry as possible and still have it workable. Mix the materials thoroughly, place on the foundation and finish with a wooden float which will give the floor a gritty surface and increase its resistance to wear.

A very important thing to remember when making a concrete floor or walk, where a large surface is exposed to the air, is that it should be kept damp or moist for at least ten days after the concrete is placed. As soon as the floor will resist the impression of your finger, cover it with straw, burlap or sand and keep this damp for the above period. This precaution increases the strength of the concrete, its resistance to wear and prevents cracking. This is due to the fact that the cement requires plenty of water to complete its chemical change and if it is not present for ten days after placing the concrete, you will not get the full benefit of the cement which binds the materials together.

These suggestions should enable anyone to build a concrete floor (or walk) which will be entirely serviceable for more than one lifetime and still not be expensive in its first cost.

A very interesting bulletin on Concrete Floors will be sent free by the Portland Cement Association, 10 High Street, Boston.

L. T. C. Loring.

Spray Schedule

Continued from page 11, column 2

it is worth while to apply enough to protect the crop, whether that is three sprays or seven. In most orchards at least one application later than the Calyx spray is advisable, and two are usually a worth while investment. It never pays to stop spraying too soon. A careful examination of the cull barrels at harvest time will throw a lot of light upon the sprays which should be emphasized in any orchard.

Standard materials are safest, always. Disastrous results have too often followed the use of new and untried sprays. Let the experiment station or your neighbor try them first. Bordeaux will be used by a few growers this year for the early Scab sprays, but most of them have come back to lime-sulfur again. Lime-sulfur will control Apple Scab if properly used; without careful spraying no material will give control. Dry lime-sulfur seems to

Continued on page 13, column 1



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Spray Schedule

Continued from page 12, column 2

control Apple Scab as well as liquid lime-sulfur when used at the rate of 4 pounds to 50 gallons of water. It is considerably more expensive, however. Casein spreaders are used by most of our leading fruit growers and such a spreader would seem to be a good investment.

Timeliness and thoroughness are the secrets of successful spraying. Most of the complaints against the spray gun can be traced to faulty operation. A spray gun is just as good as the pump and the operator, and no better. If the spray gun will not produce a very fine mist with the pressure available, better use a spray rod or look for a better sprayer. A spray rod will soon be a curiosity, but it has grown some fine fruit in the past and will still do it.

Be sure that your spray rig is oiled, greased and tightened, ready to go. Test the pressure gauge thoroughly, as you are going to make good use of it this year.

Plan to have an ample water supply ready at spraying time. A large elevated tank with a 1½" to 2" outlet will save a lot of time.

Have a kit of tools ready to take along with you in the orchard. Wrenches, wire nippers, couplings, extra discs, washers, etc., are always necessary one time or another.

Have a strainer in the top of your tank to keep out things that might clog the nozzle or valves.

Frederick E. Cole and R. A. Van Meter.

PRUNING YOUNG TREES

A good yearly growth is the most important factor in the shaping of a young tree. Heavy pruning holds the tree back in its growth and development; moderate pruning permits the shaping of the tree with no serious disadvantages.

Vigorous growth affords a good choice of scaffold limbs of the type that are pretty sure to form good leaders, whereas poor growth means practically no choice of limbs and poor results with the ones saved.

Experiment has shown that a severe pruning of young trees means a decided setback in the growth and development of the tree. The heavily pruned tree does not grow so fast or bear so early as the moderately pruned one.

Nevertheless, there are two very good reasons for doing some pruning, and they are (1) to shape the tree, and (2) to prevent bad crotches.

All that is necessary in shaping the tree the first year, as far as pruning goes, is to see that the central shoot maintains its leadership. Let no other limb develop more than this leader. Be sure of this by cutting back those limbs which are competing, and let the leaders alone.

This practice is sound because the limb

Continued on page 14, column 1

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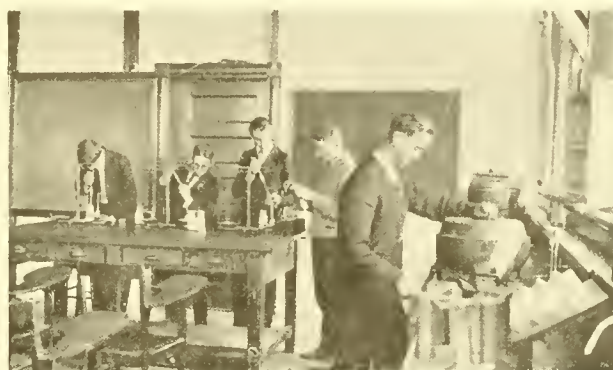
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Tuition and books free to you.

Send for new catalog.

H. N. LOOMIS, Director.
Northampton, Mass.

Pruning Young Trees*(Continued from page 13, column 1)*

(or tree) that is cut back is set back in proportion to the severity of the cutting.

Pruning the second year is very similar. Cut back any limbs that are crowding the leader too much and do not let any of the lower limbs develop out of all proportion to their neighbors.

Prevent any bad crotches by cutting back or cutting out one of the limbs. Do not let any limb divide into two equal sized branches.

The same may be said of pruning for the third year. Save the leader and prevent the development of weak crotches and divided limbs. Interfering limbs may be cut out to advantage when these limbs are damaging each other. Do not try to form a head the first or second or even third years, but grow a strong tree and, by a gradual thinning-out procedure, save the limbs that are to be the leaders.

The mature tree should have its scaffold limbs well spaced which means starting them about 10 or 12 inches apart. Four or five scaffold limbs should be spread around the tree, preferably one quarter of the way around for adjacent limbs.

Prof. F. E. Cole.

APPLE GRADING LAW REVISED

In Massachusetts the top layer of the box or barrel of apples whether sold open or closed must represent the quality all the way through. That is the chief item in the revised statute of interest to the seller and to the buyer.

Law as Applied to Closed Packages

The Apple Grading Law of 1915 applies to closed packages only. It was passed at the instigation of Massachusetts fruit growers. It established three grades; "Fancy", "A" and "B" and provided for a general classification known as "ungraded". The grade, name, size, variety, state where grown, quantity of contents of package, and name and address of packer must appear on each package. It provided for a fine for misbranding or falsely branding apples and prohibits "overfacing" or "deaconing".

Under this law the grading and packing of Massachusetts apples has, according to the statements of wholesalers and retailers, improved a great deal during the past eight years. The Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture is the State officer charged with the enforcement of the provisions of the law. The work has been educational in character. In 1923 over eighty-five per cent of the "lots" of

apples marketed were properly graded and marked.

Changes Affect All Packages

The law up to the close of the season of 1923 applied only to apples sold in closed packages. Such packages could not be overfaced. But the person buying an open barrel or box had no way of forming a trustworthy opinion of the lower layers by the size and beauty of

(Continued on page 15, column 1)

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Some of those who ordered Eastern States Feeds for the first time through last summer's pool were disappointed in the announced pool prices. As the fall and winter wore along, and they had the opportunity to test the purchased feeds by actual results in milk-production, that disappointment seemed to fade away.

In responding to a question recently put to all pool purchasers:—"Were you satisfied with the results obtained from using the 1923 Pool Feeds?"—the great majority expressed them-

selves heartily in favor of these feeds and eager to repurchase again on a similar basis this season.

By itself, price is only skin-deep. It may seem the all-important factor for a moment, being the most conspicuous and tangible. But underneath it you must look for quality to determine feed-values and make them endure.

Quality in a feed is like character in a man—it can never be forgotten, no matter the clothes.

Know What You Feed!

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A non-stock, non-profit organization,
owned and controlled by 12,500 New England farmers

SPRINGFIELD

MASSACHUSETTS

Apple Grading Law Revised

Continued from page 14, column 3

the fruit which appeared on top. The opportunities for fraud which the unstandardized closed package formerly offered were still unrestrained in the case of open packages. The honest packer and seller was discriminated against and the buyer not recognizing the difference in law requirement between open and closed packages was too frequently victimized.

To avoid this unfair and often fraudulent condition and in the endeavor to better meet the competition of western grown and packed fruit, the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association proposed a measure to the General Court regulating the sale of apples in open packages. This has been enacted and applies to all sales of 1924 and later crops.

The old law defined exactly what "Standard Fancy", "Standard A" and "Standard B" mean in size and color of the apples contained in the closed package. Without changing these definitions under the amended law, Massachusetts apple growers may now use individual brands and colored labels on their packages and thus obtain the merchandising advantages which attractively labelled goods bring the seller. But such markings cannot be inconsistent with the present required marks. Growers who sell open packages may grade and label them

as in the case of closed packages. Consumers who buy open packed apples will be guaranteed in the future that the apples at the bottom of the barrel or box are just as good as those at the top.

Mass. Dept. of Agriculture.

Children's Clothes Project Completed

Continued from page 5, column 2

an exhibit from Filene's store at Boston. Most of the garments were articles that have to be bought such as shoes, stockings and underclothes although there was a party dress of pink crepe de chine which made us all quite envious of the little girl who could wear it.

Taking everything in all we have had lots of fun working together planning our children's clothes saying nothing of the benefit received.

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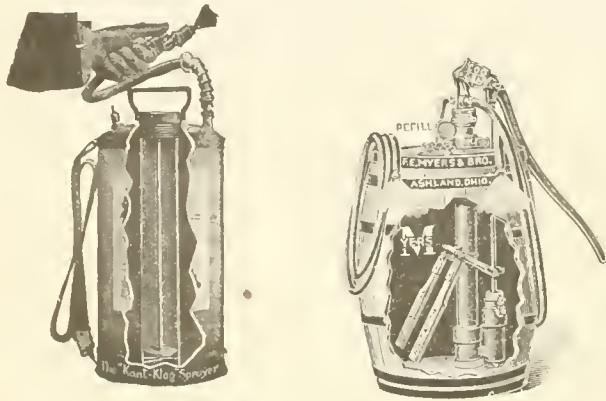
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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. IX.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., MAY, 1924

No. 5

KILLING WEEDS

Start Early and Keep Constantly at It

The farmer called the new hired man at 3.00 A. M. "Get up! We've got to mow oats today."

The following conversation ensued: "Are they wild oats?" was the sleepily inquiry.

"No, they are tame."

Well, go back to bed and we'll try to sneak up on them in the daylight when we can see them."

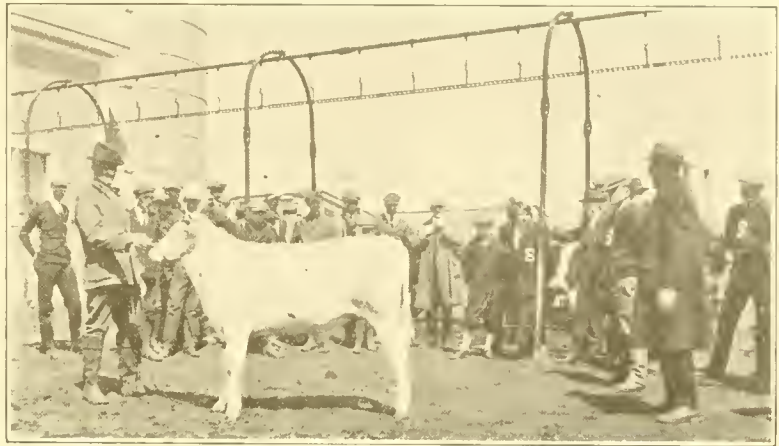
Too many farmers take the attitude of the hired man when it comes to killing weeds. They wait till they can see them before they begin operations. With corn and potatoes, the leveling harrow and weeder should be used every few days before the crops are up. The weeds are small and easily killed at this time. If allowed to grow they have to be pulled by hand or hoed.

The general tendency is to plant ensilage corn too thickly. In most cases if 25 per cent of the stand was taken out with the spike tooth harrow or weeder, the resulting crop would be greatly improved. Professor Abbott says to put the blinders on the driver rather than the horse for the best results. In fields that are exceedingly trashy this system may not work unless care is exercised.

W. W. Haswell of Easthampton got in a jam last year and had the weeds started fairly well on a twenty acre corn field. He hitched the spike tooth harrow behind the tractor and did the whole twenty acres one way and part of it the opposite direction in a day. He said he was sorry he did not do it all over again as it surely killed the weeds and did not hurt the corn.

In many sections potato growers are rolling their fields after planting and then using the spike tooth harrow or weeder before the plants are up. Then using the weeder both ways even after the plants are six or more inches high.

A man with a hoe can only cover a small area in a day. With a horse and cultivator, his efficiency is increased materially but he can do still more with the weeder or leveling harrow. Start before the corn and potatoes are up. Keep the weeder going after the crops are 3 or 4 inches high. It saves time and time costs money if you hire labor.



Stock Judging Contest, McConnell Farm, Easthampton

POLISH WOMEN SHOW INTEREST IN CLOTHING WORK

Some time ago the Home Demonstration Agent met Mrs. Anna Cebula, the school nurse at Ware. During conversation it was suggested that there might be some Polish girls who worked in the mills and stores who would be interested in some clothing work.

Two weeks later the agent received a notice from Mrs. Cebula stating there were about thirty girls who wanted the work.

The first meeting was called and was held in an ordinary school room in the High Street School. The girls kept coming and coming until forty-five were present. There were not enough seats for them all. With this interest shown we had to make different arrangements. The school committee when approached said we might have the auditorium of the New South Street School.

The second meeting was just as well attended and bound button holes and set in pockets were brought in by the dozens for approval.

For the third meeting thirty-five aprons were brought completed. All of them had been bound by using the machine attachment, the binder, and they had the famous set-in-pocket and bound button-holes.

Continued on page 9, column 1

THREE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS MEET

Fawcett Talks on Judging

In this county there are three schools besides the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Smith School in Northampton, Smith Academy in Hatfield and Hopkins Academy in Hadley each have an agricultural instructor. It is the policy of the Extension Organization to work closely with these schools and their agricultural instructors in carrying on the junior extension work in this county. Among the agricultural students we have often picked county and state champions, poultry judging teams and demonstrators. Many talks to the agricultural students given by college specialists have been arranged in these schools. Recognizing the value of the graduates as possible leaders in their respective communities the Extension Service willingly co-operates with them. In each of the schools there is more or less club work carried on in connection with the regular school agricultural work. There is much in common in Boys' 4-H Club Work and Boys' School Agricultural Work. One should help the other in giving the boys a better start to do worth while things on their own places and in the whole community.

The three schools each have much in common and the acquaintance of the stu-

Continued on page 6 column 3

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.Entered as second class matter Nov. 9,
1915, at the Post Office at Northampton,
Massachusetts, under the Act of March
8, 1879.

"Notice of Entry"

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate
of postage provided for in section 1103,
Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized Oc-
tober 31, 1917.

Price, 50 cents a year

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FOR MAY

Get Chicks Roosting Early

The time to let the brooder fires out is when the chickens are roosting. It is entirely possible to have Leghorns on the roosts at six weeks of age and Rhode Island Reds at eight weeks. It requires a little planning to do it. The first requirement is to have roosts available for the chicks. A common mistake is to put these roosts up too high. Put them level to the floor and not over one foot up. Ellis Clark of Williamsburg had eight weeks old Reds roosting the first of May this year by following this method. If the chicks do not take readily to the roosts, keep them shut in on a pleasant day and they will soon learn what roosts are for.

Runs Too Small

The tendency is to confine chicks too long to small yards. The first three weeks the chicks do not need a large run but after that they quickly eat off the grass. From this time on the runs should

EXPERIENCE

Experience is knowledge gained by trial and practice. It may be either positive or negative. Positive experience shows one how certain results may be accomplished. It is not only valuable to the person possessing it but is also valuable to others in the community. There is a great need for experience of this kind at present.

Negative experience is also of great value if properly used. Unfortunately it is often abused. The following story illustrates the point:—

"A farmer asked a neighbor if he ever had a horse with worms. 'Yes,' replied the neighbor, 'and I gave him turpentine.' The farmer returned home and gave his horse turpentine. In a few days he saw his neighbor and said, 'That turpentine killed my horse.' 'It did mine, too,' replied the neighbor."

Many people do not know that the State Experiment Stations are conducting trials and experiments to establish positive experience. After the facts are established, it is the work of the Extension Service to present the information to the farmers and to try to get them to demonstrate that the method works as well on the farm as it does at the experiment station. It may sound easy but how many of the things that the Extension Service has been advocating through this paper, through letters, lectures at Extension Schools, and through personal visits have you tried?

We never ask a man who has a system that works to discard the old and try the new entirely. We simply ask him to try a small portion of his crop, flock or herd in a new and presumably better way. If it works better than the old way he has gained positive experience. If not, he knows that the new system has no advantages for him. There is nothing to lose by this system and everything to gain.

Last year we had an interesting experience. We had noticed that a certain orchard in sod had been steadily going back. We suggested to the owner that he use nitrate of soda. "How much does it cost a ton?" he asked. The price was \$70. "You County Agents are trying to bankrupt us farmers," he said. Finally he did agree to try 100 pounds and the county agent bought the nitrate for him and helped put it on. This spring this same man is using a ton of nitrate on the orchard and the County Agent did not have to order it for him and he has not been asked to help put it on. This man's experience showed him that it paid in bigger and better apples.

However, "all that glitters is not Gold." Last year Professor Abbott induced a certain farmer to use acid phosphate to supplement manure for his corn. It was tried and the corn ripened seven days earlier with the acid phosphate than it did on manure alone. This man stated that he wanted his corn to grow longer and would never use it again.

We hope and strive for experience similar to that in the nitrate story.

be rapidly increased in size to keep the sod intact. Trouble is usually noted soon after the grass is worn off. If you have such spots and cannot move the brooder houses, fence the chicks off the bare spots and give the grass a chance to grow. Placing the drinking fountains and feed hoppers at some distance from the house will help keep the sod good around the brooder house.

Feeding Tobacco Dust

Mix two pounds of Gold Leaf Tobacco Dust in 100 pounds of dry mash for the chicks when they are twelve weeks old. Keep this mash in the hoppers for a period of three weeks. Fifty chickens should eat 100 pounds of the treated mash in three weeks. If they do not eat at this rate, cut down on the amount of scratch feed.

It will be well for you to place your orders for Tobacco Dust with your local dealer now so that he may have it on hand when you need it. You will need about 4 pounds of "Gold Leaf" tobacco dust for every 100 chicks to be treated. D. F. Howard & Sons and the Ware

Grain and Coal Company, both of Ware, have been added to the list of dealers in this county carrying "Gold Leaf" Tobacco dust.

Labor Saving Devices

The two hardest jobs from now on are feeding and watering. There are easy methods of doing both. The mash hopper illustrated elsewhere in this paper is a great help in feeding growing pullets as it does not have to be filled every few hours. Another type of hopper is illustrated in Extension Bulletin 76. This hopper holds about 300 pounds of dry mash. It takes considerable lumber to build but it saves labor and will last for years. Many men have found that pullets on range do better if the mash and scratch feed are always before the birds. Keeping the scratch feed before the birds is comparatively new but it works.

Contrary to common belief it is not necessary to carry water to birds every few hours. In small flocks, a 5 or 10 gallon keg can be used. These can be easily transported on a wheelbarrow. In larger flocks, barrels put on skids can be

(Continued on page 11, column 1)

THE WAY COWS ARE BEING FED

Shortage of Hay and Silage Cause of Much Heavy Grain Feeding

Number of Cows giving

Lbs. Milk for 1 lb. Grain	Lbs. of Milk Per Day					% of Total
	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	Above 50	
Below 2	26					5.8
2.1-2.5	29	11				8.9
2.6-3	42	50	9	1	1	23.1
3.1-3.5	24	54	19	8	2	23.9
3.6-4	13	26	14	7	2	13.9
Above 4	18	35	33	19	3	24.2
% of Total	34.0	39.4	16.8	7.8	1.7	

Cows in the first two columns giving less than 3.1 pounds of milk for a pound of grain and in the other columns giving less than 3.1 pounds of milk for a pound of grain are being misfed. In many cases it is because hay and silage have practically given out and farmers are feeding grain instead of buying hay. This condition will cause cows to be turned out before pastures are well started and will mean poorer pastures this summer.

It is hoped that farmers will plan to have enough hay and silage in their barns next winter to feed maximum amounts to their cows. Early planting of silage and the use of nitrate of soda on the better mowings will help to solve this problem. Are you going to have enough hay and silage next fall so that you can feed 30 pounds of hay per day or 15 pounds of hay and 30 pounds of silage? If not, there seems little chance of making a profit in the dairy business. It would be better to take an apparent loss by selling some cows rather than to keep the whole herd on just a maintenance ration.

Emergency Hay Crops

On the lighter lands, it has been demonstrated that soy beans and sudan grass make a fine emergency hay crop. The method which gives the best results is to plant the soy beans with a corn planter, using from 1 bushel to 1½ bushels per acre. Inoculation for the seed may be secured by sending 25 cents to the Department of Microbiology, M. A. C., Amherst.

The weeder should be used before the beans are up and can be used in the middle of the day afterwards. When the beans are 3 or 4 inches high, 10 to 15 pounds of sudan grass may be sown broadcast and covered with the weeder. Millet may be used instead of sudan grass. E. Thornton Clark of Granby had fine success with the soy bean-millet combination two years ago.

Seed Down Early

Dairying is not a one year business. Ample provision should be made for new

seedings this year. The practice of seeding in corn is economical and efficient if properly done. There are two major reasons for failure to get a catch in corn: (1) having too thick a stand of corn; (2) seeding too late. By the liberal use of the weeder or smoothing harrow, the stand may be thinned to proper shape. This same method will enable one to seed in the corn earlier than usual. In spite of the fact that the corn may have a few more weeds, the grass and clover seed should be sown the latter part of June or early in July. If the field has been properly cared for, the weeds which developed later will do little damage. Alfalfa may be sown in the corn in this same way if the land has been properly limed and 500 pounds of acid phosphate spread broadcast. Wilfred Parsons of Southampton has used this method successfully for several years. M. J. Madsen of Southampton has a field seeded to a combination of Alfalfa, Red Clover and Timothy under this same method. Bruno Zenner of Easthampton has a similar field. At the college, satisfactory results have been secured when the seed was sown early. August seeding in heavy corn is hardly ever a success.

Standard Seed Mixture

Farmers in this county have used modifications of the following seed mixture with success:

- 15 pounds Timothy.
- 4 pounds Red Top.
- 5 pounds Red Clover.
- 4 pounds Alsike.

On poorly drained and acid soils, omit the red clover. On soils where red top comes in naturally, this seed may be reduced or entirely left out. On sweet soils, well limed, the Alsike clover may be reduced. On fertile fields twenty pounds per acre of the above mixture per acre will give a good stand. On less fertile soils the whole amount should be used.

FEEDING ON PASTURE

Few, if any pastures are good enough to more than take the place of the roughage which has been fed in the barn.

Practically as much grain will be needed, but it may be lower in protein.

It is certainly in order to make pasture roughage replace as much grain as possible but this must not be carried too far. The present milk price may induce some to cut out grain feeding almost entirely, while others may either over-stock the pasture, or depend on pasture too long. The trouble with either plan, if it results in very much lower milk production, is that the cow still has to be fed in order to keep her alive, and too much of her ration goes for maintaining her own body and too little for product.

Assuming that the cows are to be kept on the place, it will be much cheaper to maintain a fair production than to attempt to feed heavily enough to bring back production in the fall, when prices may be better.

Those dairymen who are weighing their milk once a month or oftener, and all ought to be weighing now, will need to watch the weights through the summer just as carefully as when on winter feeding. Feed grain still according to milk production but increase if necessary as the pasture grows shorter, unless some other green crop is available.

As pasture is fairly rich in protein, it will not be necessary to have more than about 16 per cent in the grain.

A simple mixture could be made of 100 pounds hominy, 100 pounds bran, 100 pounds ground oats and 50 pounds cotton seed meal. 4 pounds of bone meal and 3 pounds salt may be added. Or, some ready mixed ration suitable to feed with pasture may be used.

Prof. C. J. Fairclott.

1924 FEED POOL

Changes Made in Policy this Year

Several changes in policy announced for the Eastern States 1924 Feed Pool, which opened April 21st to continue to the last of May, should make it appeal to a still larger number of farmers than those participating in last year's successful pool. Giving the purchaser the option of buying either at a known market price plus carrying charges, or on the usual "blind" pool basis whereby the price is not known until all orders are in and contracts placed, is a new departure in the Exchange pool policy. It will undoubtedly attract many new poolers who have hesitated hitherto to buying in advance with no knowledge of the delivered cost.

Another feature, which should guarantee a favorable pool price, is the flexibility allowed the Exchange in altering the original formulae to suit any emergency which might arise from a bullish market in certain closely controlled ingredients. It is understood that no such substitutes would be made without immediate notice to the farmer, or with any sacrifice in

Continued on page 12, column 2

HOME MAKING

THE PRESSURE COOKER AS A LABOR SAVER

By Mrs. S. R. Parker, County Project Leader

A steam pressure cooker saves time, fuel and labor.

Meat and vegetables can be cooked in one-third or less the time ordinarily required. In canning it is simply indispensable.

A whole meal can be cooked on one burner saving much fuel.

In cooking meats no basting is needed, no water added after once started, you prepare your meal, put it in the cooker, place it on the stove, bring to the proper temperature, if using gas turn low to hold at the same heat, if cook stove, remove to back of stove, and if properly adjusted will not have to be disturbed until ready to use.

A pot roast cooked forty-five minutes is delicious.

Beans can be baked in thirty minutes that will surpass any baked all day.

Several vegetables can be cooked at the same time in separate insets, and not mix the flavors. In canning, one lot is cooked while you are preparing another.

In using a pressure cooker one should follow directions absolutely and you will surely be amazed with the results.

Other Labor Savers

In selecting labor saving devices for the housewife let's consider first those which actually save hard work.

Press a button or pull a chain and set the electric washing machine in motion which will do the family washing in two hours. The old way it would take a woman all the morning to rub and boil the clothes. The washing machine is not only a time saver but a backache saver as well. It is one of the last things I could dispense with particularly if I could have a hose to fill and empty the tubs with.

While the washer is doing its work, you can be washing the dishes and if you are wise you will scald them and place them in a dish drainer and leave them to dry.

A folding ironing board built into a closet in the kitchen with a plug and shelf for the electric flat iron; a drying rack beside the closet to hang the clothes to air when ironing makes ironing simply and quickly accomplished.

The vacuum cleaner whether electric or the vacuette is the best thing imaginable to keep your rugs and carpet clean and bright in color without stirring up any dust.

A long handled scrub brush for the back room and porches, a hair brush for the hard wood floors, a self wringing mop

Continued on page 9, column 1

COUNTY WIDE HOMEMAKER'S MEETING

Every Woman in County Invited to Attend;
Program To Be The Best Ever



Mrs. Elizabeth Stone MacDonald and her Children

June 18th is most here, near enough so we will have to put a circle around that date on the calendar and make all our plans to attend the Annual Countywide Meeting.

Most of us remember the intense heat we had to endure last year. So with your comfort in mind we have planned to hold the meeting at Laurel Park where we can have all the room and fresh air we want. This will mean a basket lunch affair and lemonade will be served.

Last year the meeting was held as a clothing summary meeting. This year it is to be summary of all the projects that have been carried in the county and every woman who has taken any project work should be especially interested in this meeting.

There will be fine exhibits of the work done by different communities and a program that is as fine as possible to obtain. You will want to be there promptly at 10.30 A. M. because you will not want to miss any part of it.

The temporary program is as follows:

10.30 A. M.—Community Singing.

10.45 A. M.—“Mrs. Jones’ Enlightenment”.

Cast of Hampshire County Women.

(Opportunity to examine exhibits).

12.30 P. M.—Lunch.

2.00 P. M.—Miss Walker. Clothing Information Bureau.

Wm. Filenes Sons Co., Boston.

3.00 P. M.—Woman as a Home Manager.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stone MacDonald.

Field Editor of Modern Priscilla.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stone MacDonald to be Principal Speaker

Mrs. Elizabeth Stone MacDonald formerly of the Modern Priscilla Proving Plant, Newton, has been engaged as the principal speaker for the summary meet-

ing. Mrs. MacDonald brings to the meeting a training and character of unusual quality.

She was born and spent her early life in a Vermont village and knows what farm life is.

As a graduate of Radcliffe College with special instruction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in addition to study and travel in Europe she received a wonderful training and experience.

After her marriage Mrs. MacDonald put into her experiences of home making all the enthusiasm and technical insight which she had given to her work as teacher. The picture shows that Mrs. MacDonald is a real homemaker, which gives her a real understanding of the problems and difficulties of a mother in managing her home. With the double preparation which was now hers, she later took up her connection with the Modern Priscilla Magazine as Editor of the House-keeping Department. Her special contribution to the magazine and home economics fields is the Priscilla Proving Plant. This is an experimental home in which, under average home conditions, with her husband and two boys she has developed a unique and growing laboratory experiment in better homemaking.

While keeping her work on the high plans of the best academic institutions, Mrs. MacDonald is eminently qualified to give Hampshire County women a message of strong stimulus and one that will have a lasting effect.

CARE OF CLOTHES

Second Meeting on Project Given by
Miss Tucker

The second meeting on the project "Care of Clothes" was held this month at the Extension Service Rooms. Miss Marion L. Tucker, State Clothing Specialist, gave the lecture.

This project was divided into two parts. The first meeting was given over to the storage problem and the seasonal care of clothes. The second meeting was on the removal of stains, dry cleaning and pressing in the home.

Miss Tucker began this lecture with some interesting facts about textile fibers stating that it is impossible to remove spots and take proper care of clothing unless we know something about the materials and the reaction of certain substances upon them.

She demonstrated the removal of various spots and suggested Farmer's Bulletin 861 and "Spot Removal", which is edited by the Modern Priscilla, as worth while bulletins to have in the home.

One interesting feature of the pressing was the care to give a shiny surface. The shine on a twill skirt was quite successfully gotten rid of. Various kinds of commercial cleaners were recommended and tested out.

The following are the Don'ts for the Homemaker which were emphasized:

1. Do not use any chemical until you have first tried cold water.
2. Do not use a chemical without first considering the fiber of which the material is made, the dye, and the nature of the stain.
3. Do not allow any chemical to dry on the material.
4. Do not use any chemical without rinsing thoroughly afterwards.
5. Do not use Javelle water on silk or wool.
6. Do not use potassium permanganate on silk or wool.

7. Do not use any strong alkali on silk or wool.

8. Do not rub soap directly on silk or wool.

9. Do not use Javelle water and potassium permanganate, oxalic acid or any bleach on colored materials without first testing the color or fastness.

10. Do not use gasoline, ether, naphtha, benzine, alcohol, or any other inflammable agent near an open flame. Use out of doors or near an open window.

WHAT THE NUTRITION PROJECT HAS DONE FOR ME

By Mrs. A. L. Moore, County Project
Leader

In 1920 I attended the annual fall meeting of the Hampshire County Extension Service and heard about nutrition and meal planning. Up to this time I had read a good deal about this subject in magazines and had often thought I would like to know more about it. But it is rather difficult for a busy person to take the time to follow these directions so kept putting it off.

But at this meeting I found a way to learn all these things I desired to know.

So four meetings were planned and our home demonstration agent taught us what should be one of the important things in our daily life—our diet.

We learned that milk is essential for growth, at least one pint for adults and one quart for children is necessary. Two servings of vegetables other than potatoes should be eaten, and greens at least twice a week. To furnish the required amount of mineral matter, vitamins, etc. we should have two servings of fruit, fresh, canned or dried. Water is very important. We should keep the inside of the body as clean as the outside and to do this one and one-half quarts of water is necessary. We should serve more whole than refined cereal products be-

Continued on page 10, column 2

Northampton Institution for Savings

Incorporated 1812



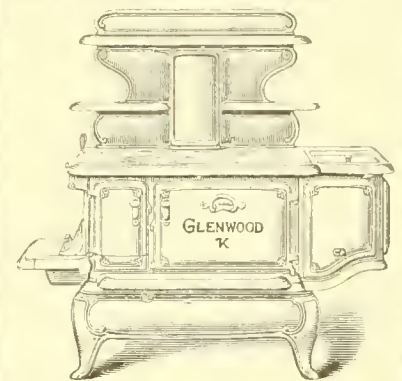
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CLUB WORK

DAIRY CLUB MEMBER
TELLS IDEALS

Beulah Harlow Says Type Counts

I think that we in starting our dairy calves should take type into consideration both in the dam and the sire and the families behind them, as much as production as it is possible and profitable to get the combination. I believe this because men that come to our farm to buy animals who have really got the price to pay for them demand the *type* fully as much as the *production*. I consider a cow a *farce* that will not produce and also a cow is not good to look at if she hasn't type. Two things I should put great stress on—first, if a female, she should have a refined and feminine head and second, a general appearance throughout. I don't mean by this a delicate animal but one of good size, plenty of constitution for the breed that she represents. I do not put stress on oversize if she be a Jersey which is the kind I am interested in. She should weigh from 900 to 1,000 pounds at maturity. She should have a nice straight topline with a long level rump as that indicates an udder of good length from forward to rear. In breeding our dairy heifers we should mate them with sires not too much in contrast. What I mean is, if our heifers are of a fine type family we should not breed them to the extremely coarse because we will never get a herd that is uniform in type in this way which is to be much desired in building up a herd. In the first place select calf from good producing ancestors and animals of good type, then feed them well, especially their first year as this year counts more than any time later. A calf well cared for until a year old can go to pasture very successfully. To sum it all up I will say that with a good calf well parented, with good feed and care, we can reasonably expect a good cow.

AROUND THE COUNTY

The Ware Poultry Club met on April 17th with Mr. Howard Tucker, their leader. The club has six members. Most of them have Plymouth Rocks.

At Bay State, a part of Northampton, interest is found in garden work. Mr. Mayo, Agricultural Instructor at Smith School, is interested in garden work and will help the members during the summer.

At Westhampton we hope to get a group of girls in canning. Some of the girls go to the Hill and some to the Loudville School.

BOYS AND GIRLS!

The Tri-County Fair!

We depend on each one of you to make the Boys' and Girls' Department a success. And we might further say the Boys' and Girls' Department is a big part of the Fair. We got a whole building to fill and with your help we will fill it sluck-a-block full of perfect vegetables, fine sewing, canning, club exhibits, town exhibits, canning exhibits, etc. The poultry raised by club members will be exhibited in our building this year instead of with the adult poultry exhibit. The calf exhibit will be as usual at the cattle shed.

We hope Boys' and Girls' Day will be the best ever held. There will be no admission. The parade will be as in previous years. A Grammar School Track Meet will be held in charge of Mr. O. W. Morton, Superintendent of Schools in Hadley and Hatfield. These are the events:

60 yd. dash for girls (7th and 8th grades).
50 yd. dash for girls (5th and 6th grades).
60 yd. dash for boys (7th and 8th grades).
50 yd. dash for boys (5th and 6th grades).
Standing Broad Jump for Boys.
Base Ball Throw for Boys.
Base Ball Throw for Girls.
Clothes Pin Race for Girls (distance 30 ft.)
Potato Race for Boys.
Sack Race for Boys.
Sack Race for Girls.

The events will be run off as relays. Each competing school or club will send a team of four members for each event entered. A school or club may enter any number of teams in each event. Ribbons will be presented to members of the winning team in each event. The winning school or club will be presented a shield.

There is something for clubs to work for during the summer, and also for schools before they close.

Why can't clubs raise money by means of entertainments, food sales, lawn parties or other ways and plan to go to the Boys' and Girls' Day next fall?

At Pomeroy Meadow, Southampton, Miss Margaret Zoudlick has a group interested in poultry work. Many of them are getting settings of eggs from Professor Banta of M. A. C.

Mr. Mayo of Smith School says he will give credits to boys who act as leaders of boys and girls in their community in agricultural club work.

George Zgrodnik of Hatfield was high man in the dairy judging contest at the McConnell farm in Easthampton. His score was 178. James Coffey's of Hadley was 177, L. A. Belden of Hatfield had a score of 172.

DATES FOR CLUB EXHIBITS

All Are Invited

South Amherst—Mon., May 19, 7.00 p. m.
Cushman—Mon., May 19, 1.00 p. m.
Belchertown—Fri., June 6, 10.00 a. m.
(This includes the whole town.)
Granby—Fri., May 30, 1.00 p. m.
Hadley—Wed., June 11, 10.00 a. m.
(This includes the whole town.)
Hatfield—Thur. June 12, 10.00 a. m.
(This includes the whole town.)
Huntington—Wed., May 21, 7.00 p. m.
Pelham—Tues., May 20, 7.30 p. m.
Southampton—Wed., May 21, 10.00 a. m.
Westhampton—Wed., May 21, 1.00 p. m.
(Hill School)
Williamsburg—Sat., June 7.
Worthington—Mon., May 26, 8.00 p. m.
Westhampton—Wed., May 21, 3.00 p. m.
(Center School)

Three Agricultural Departments Meet

Continued from page 1, column 3

dents of the three schools seems an advantage to all. With this in mind we called a meeting for Wednesday, April 9th to which we invited the agricultural students of the three schools. The gathering at which twenty-four boys and their instructors attended was at the McConnell Farm in Easthampton. Professor C. J. Fawcett, Dairy Field Specialist from M. A. C., gave the boys a talk on Judging. He went over the points of a good cow and answered many questions on this subject. With the help of Mr. Haswell a ring of mature cows and a ring of heifers was lined up for the boys to judge. The judging was run off as a contest, the schools competing against each other. The results of the contest were as follows:

Smith Academy	158.9 points
Hopkins Academy	158.2 points
Smith School	149.8 points

Southampton Boys Led By Frank Rood

After a talk about garden work at the Grammar School the boys again got together in the Club Room to meet with Mr. Rood and the Club Agent for further discussion. Ten boys are able to have gardens. At their meetings besides garden discussions they plan to take up other activities such as hikes, getting ready for the Grammar School Track Meet to be held at the Tri-County Fair, etc. At their meetings on Wednesday, April 30th, they will make definite plans.

The girls were present at the discussion and are becoming interested in the formation of a club. They favor clothing or sewing work now.

Anybody can be a club member who will carry on a project. Every boy and girl ought to do something during the summer.

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MILK FOR POULTRY

Effective for Growth and Prevention of Disease

The value of milk during the first few weeks of a chick's life is not easily estimated because its beneficial effects are so far reaching. It stimulates the many forces required for normal growth, is a valuable agent for the prevention of disease, and in some cases may serve as a remedy, as in coccidiosis. As long as chicks can be kept growing normally they are less susceptible to diseases. This is particularly true in connection with coccidiosis and it is largely on account of its aid in warding off this disease that many poultry raisers have come to consider milk as being so essential for chicks during the first eight weeks.

Coccidiosis

Coccidiosis usually affects chicks when four to eight weeks old and is undoubtedly the most serious of their diseases. It is highly infectious or contagious. The birds become infected from contaminated soil, whereupon the germs localize in the lower part of the intestine and particularly in the ceca or blind pouches of the intestine. The walls of the intestine soon become so affected that these organs can no longer function. The first evidence of the disease likely to be noticed is a few cases of bloody diarrhea, which may be regarded as a sure sign of coccidiosis. There is practically no other external symptom and but few of the afflicted birds may have bloody diarrhea. Further evidence, however, is usually revealed by a post mortem examination. In case of coccidial infection the lower portions of the intestine and especially the ceca, are usually found congested or highly inflamed and often enlarged. The contents of the ceca may be bloody or of a yellowish to dark brown color and of a pasty or chessy nature. Sometimes the contents of the ceca are of a dark color and hard, indicating recent hemorrhage. In other cases the contents may be in such a state of putrefaction as to distend the ceca with gas.

Since coccidiosis is usually due to soil contamination the most effective way to avoid the disease is to grow the chicks on fresh ground each year, or properly care for the brooder yards. No method of treatment will prove nearly so effective as prevention, the principal means of which are: clean soil, milk for chicks to drink during first eight weeks, and proper feeding and brooding.

Treatment

In case of an outbreak, the California Experiment Station has found the following procedure very effective: Grain fed sparingly night and morning; the mash fed at noon but never left before the chicks longer than two hours, and in case

of a severe outbreak, omitted entirely; greens fed as usual; and, most important of all, buttermilk or sour skim milk kept before the birds constantly. The restricted grain ration keeps the birds hungry so they will consume large quantities of the sour milk. This method of feeding is continued for one or two weeks, or until the losses stop, when the mash may again be fed sparingly and very gradually increased.

Sanitation.—If only a few chicks are affected, they should be killed and burned. In case a large number are affected only

the worst cases are removed, and the others are all put on new ground, or if this is impracticable, the yards are plowed or spaded. The house is thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with a coal-tar disinfectant. The floor is covered with an inch of litter, which is cleaned out daily, burned, and replaced with fresh material. This practice is continued until all signs and danger of the disease have disappeared. The drinking vessels should be kept clean by washing daily in boiling water.

Ohio Monthly Bulletin.

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Other Labor Savers

Continued from page 4, column 1

are all excellent and do not forget the stool by the kitchen cabinet so you may sit down as you cook and have everything within arm's reach.

There are many other smaller labor savers such as stainless steel knives, rotary cookie cutters, double action egg beaters, vacuum ice cream freezer so you may have ice cream with turning a crank, bread mixers, etc.

But if we take care of the washing, ironing, sweeping and cooking with the least labor possible there will be time for us to try out the more simple ones at our leisure. Though we all know it is often the small things that eat up the time.

Polish Women Show Interest in Clothing Work

Continued from page 1, column 2

Last time the dress patterns were tested and altered and the dresses cut. Great emphasis has been placed on the becomingness of line and color. So it is expected when we have our summary meeting we will have a very fine exhibit of becoming and well fitting dresses.

Because of the large number of girls barred from taking the work we have planned to have our last meeting an open meeting and have everyone interested attend. Miss Marion L. Tucker, state clothing specialist, will be present to talk to the members and there will be an exhibit of the completed work.

The interest shown by these Polish girls in keeping up the large attendance of these meetings and the eagerness shown for learning and keeping up with the times might well be copied by some of our New England women.

HOME HAPPENINGS

We often have to ask ourselves if it is worth while to do certain things. Ought we to spend as much time as we do on certain projects? The number of fine old chairs which have been packed away in the attic or barn and have been restored to fine condition and are now used in the best room in house goes to prove that the furniture renovation project is worth while.

It is also a very popular project. At one meeting in Amherst seventy-five men and women were present. Twenty-eight chairs were resealed and enough material sold to do fifty-six more. A number of visitors became so interested in the work that they bought material and were going to do some repairing at home.

Other towns which have done splendid work with this project are Belchertown, Westhampton, Williamsburg and Southampton.

Hatfield Florence and Easthampton, after hearing about the fine work the Granby and Enfield groups did with the Children's Clothes Project, have decided to take the work. Already several meetings have been held and some fine examples of garments brought to the meetings on which have been used various short cuts and decorative stitches taught the women who attended the meetings.

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What the Nutrition Project has Done for Me

Continued from page 5, column 2
cause these act as nature's scrubbing brushes.

Besides learning what the body needs and must have to be healthy we learned to save time preparing our food. We learned how to control our weight and how to score the eating habits of our families. It is less trouble to plan meals when you know what you should eat.

I wish I could tell you all how much benefit I received from this meal planning course. I would like to see every town in Hampshire County take this course this year. It makes for better homes, better citizens, and what is more important, safeguards the health of our future citizens—Our Children.

DIAGNOSIS OF POULTRY DISEASE

Change in College Policy made necessary
by excessive Demands

The Veterinary Department of the Massachusetts Agricultural College has for many years made diagnosis of poultry diseases free of charge. With the increased demand for this service, it has been necessary for those in charge of this service to work nights and Sundays in an effort to maintain their high standard of work. No provision for this amount of work was made in either the plans of the Veterinary Department or the budget of the college. The bills are at present being paid by the Experiment Station. The worst part of the matter is that important research work must be delayed or slighted as Dr. Pyle has not the time left for it after doing the diagnostic work.

To relieve this situation the following measures seem necessary:

To meet the demand for poultry disease diagnosis now being made on the veterinary department, the following program has been drawn up:

1. For three months, beginning May 1, 1924, examinations and reports will be made and rendered only when specimens are submitted through official channels, defined as follows:

(a) Duly qualified veterinarians practicing and residing in Massachusetts.

(b) County agricultural agents in Massachusetts.

(c) Institutional staff members of this college in their official capacity.

2. For three months, beginning May 1, 1924, a charge of \$3 shall be levied for each report of diagnostic work, except for diagnosis made under provisions of the White Diarrhoea Control appropriations, such charges to be paid in advance.

A temporary diagnostician is now being sought. If revenues cover the cost, and the success of the work warrants it, an Extension veterinarian will be sought.



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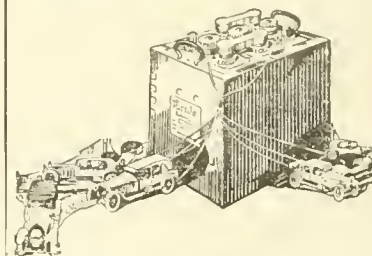
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Poultry Pointers for May

Continued from page 2, column 3

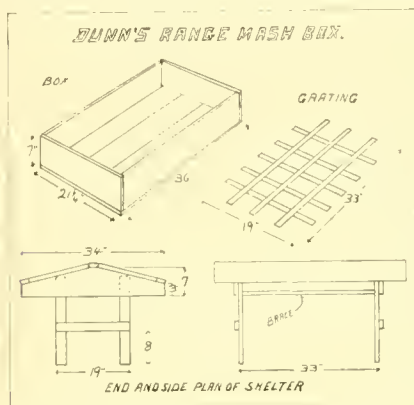
used. A faucet is placed in the keg or barrel and the water is allowed to drip into pans or troughs. Some men pipe water to the range and then fill barrels from a hose. Naturally the barrel wants to be in the shade. If there are no trees handy, make shade with boughs, tar paper or empty grain sacks.

Summer Houses

If you have ever noticed, the pullets that roost in the apple trees are better than those that use the brooder house. After the middle of May, pullets that are roosting only need a roof over them and protection from skunks, etc. Extension Leaflet number 75 gives plans for an open growing coop which helps to solve the problem of range housing. Copies will be sent on request.

A SIMPLE RANGE HOPPER**Can Be Built Quickly and Cheaply**

"The sketch tells the story of the hopper," writes Mr. Dunn. "The box and end pieces of the roof I make of so-called eight-inch matched pine boards, which



really measure seven inches and a shade over."

"The frame which rests on the mash to prevent scratching it out is of ordinary laths with opening 4 to 5 inches square.

"The legs of the roof support which set down in the corners of the box are made of two inch furring. The brace on the legs is very necessary to prevent them binding and the roof blowing off. The brace under the roof, running lengthwise, helps keep things rigid.

"All I have used for the roof is three strips of furring with paper tacked on but perhaps a light board roof would be preferred as the paper alone will tear if not handled carefully.

"This mash box works like a charm. I have tried several other styles and now build nothing but this for range use."

It should be added that the mash does not get soiled in these hoppers as likely as that may seem. They are quite rain proof. Two such boxes to a brooder house should prove ample until the pullets are housed.

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NEW PRICES OCTOBER 2nd, 1923

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H. N. LOOMIS, Director,
Northampton, Mass.

POULTRY ACCOUNT SUMMARY FOR MARCH

Thirty-five poultrymen sent in a record of the business for March. This is a gain of three over last month and gives this county more people reporting than any other county in the state. Also we have the largest number of hens. Since birds have to be fed every month, we are urging poultrymen to keep up their records for the whole year. The following is the summary:—

	County	State
No. farms reporting	35	116
No. hens and pullets	9670	28350
Av. hens and pullets per farm	276	249
Eggs per bird	15.6	15.3
Egg receipts per bird	38c	41c
Grain costs per bird	22c	22c
No. farms selling poultry	12	29
Poultry sold per farm	43.23	28.68
No. farms incubating	15	38
Eggs incubated per farm	1242	908
No. farms selling chicks	3	11
Value chicks sold per farm	\$169.25	\$130.98

To have the birds average 160 eggs each for the year, the average for March should be 19 eggs per bird. Some men have not reached this number this month, but have exceeded the standard in previous months. They are to be congratulated. Those whose birds have not kept up to the standard during the winter but now exceed it, have no reason for elation as any hen will lay at this time of year. That is the main reason why eggs are cheap.

Frank D. Steele of Cummington is the first poultryman in the County to break into the class of state leaders. His birds produced an average of 21.1 eggs per bird and places him 5th in the state. This is 2.4 eggs less per bird than the state leader's record. Next fall we want to see the names of more of the poultrymen of this county in the first five for the state.

The following are the County leaders for March:

	Eggs Per Bird	No. of Birds
1. F. D. Steele, Cummington	21.1	224
2. S. G. Waite, Southampton	20.6	93
3. C. E. Lyman, South Hadley	20.0	145
4. Smith's School, North'ton	19.8	183
5. E. P. Forman, Greenwich	19.5	90

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

FOR SALE:—Chester White Pigs—E. F. Gaskill, Amherst.

FOR SALE:—Registered Holstein Bull, 4 years old. His dam has produced 16,000 pounds of milk a year on two milkings a day. His Sire's dam has a 26 pound record. T. B. tested—J. G. Cook, Amherst, Mass., R. F. D.

1924 Feed Pool

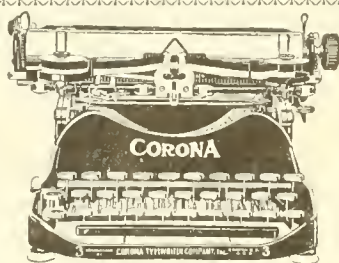
Continued from page 3, column 3
quality; but only after the recommendations of the College Feed Conference Board, and in the interests of economy.

With the pool starting earlier than usual, the Exchange has a longer and more favorable period in which to buy. And the extension of the shipping period one month longer, from September through March, should be advantageous in carrying the feed user as far into the Spring as possible, without involving him in the price decline customarily experienced in late Spring. The new pool plan appears to make more desirable than ever before the quantity pool buying of these quality feeds, with the open formula and digestibility advantages continued.

Eastern States Booklet

There has just come to our attention an unusual little booklet which ought to be recommended to such readers of the Monthly as have not already seen it. It is called "—by the farmer himself—" and is being distributed free of charge to all who are interested in coöperative purchasing. Carrying 32 pages of interesting text and photographs, the booklet furnishes a comprehensive sketch of the origin, growth, scope and policies of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, which is publishing it. In addition, it carries a fairly detailed report on Exchange business in 1923, as a typical year.

This is the first and most complete work of a general nature ever put out by the Exchange, and offers a good opportunity to learn the whole story of that growing organization. Whether or not he believes in coöperative purchasing or in the policies and procedure of the Exchange, every farmer in this county owes it to himself to get hold of a copy of the booklet, in order to keep himself posted. Mr. Selby has offered to mail a copy free to anyone who writes the Exchange office in Springfield for one.



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1924 FEED POOL

now open—closes May 31st

Provisions have been made whereby the 1924 Feed Pool affords a better means of satisfying the farmers' feed requirements than ever before. The same high quality rations are included, manufactured on the digestibility and open formula basis recommended by the College Feed Conference Board. They may be ordered at either fixed or pool price, for delivery over the seven-months' period from September through March. An earlier and extended buying period, and allowance for flexible formulae in emergency, furnish every possible safeguard to the ultimate pool price. Be sure the local Eastern States representative gets your order before too late.

Let's Get Together,—Neighbor!

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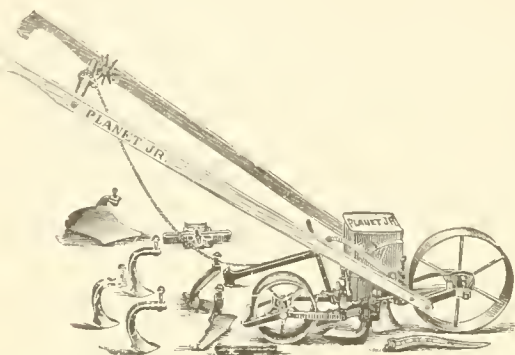
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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. IX.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., JUNE, 1921

No. 6

EAST AND WEST COMPARED

Thompson sees Better Times for
Efficient Dairymen

President E. H. Thomson of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield attributed the current agricultural depression to the low buying value of farm products which were raised with labor, supplies and capital secured at city prices.

In the past 20 years he notes farming has become less of a home and more of a manufacturing industry. It has accumulated a much higher overhead. The total public debt in the country was seven billion dollars in 1916 and it is 30 billion now. Interest on it is high, six per cent government bonds having been called in only a few months ago and the majority outstanding are at four per cent or better. Automobiles requiring improved roads are to be found on most farms today.

The depression has been severe for many farmers. There are as many farms being abandoned in New England today as in the West. It is easier to abandon them here, he stated, because there are other industries to go into. In general, he believes, "man will go where he can work least and get the most in the long run."

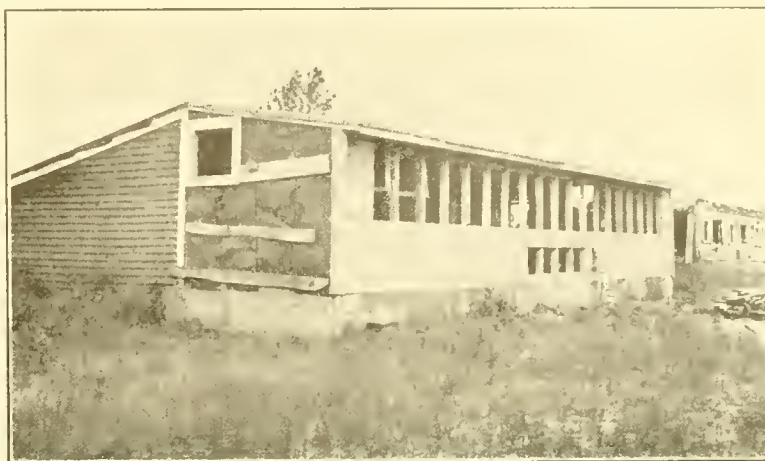
President Thomson's records show that a farm near an industrial center will be abandoned more quickly than the same farm would be abandoned in a remote region. For many marginal farms, abandonment during two or three years means they are out of the running for good.

He noted the following effects of the depression; a detrimental lowering of farmers' morale; loss by some farmers of their life savings; forcing out of farming of inexperienced farmers who bought on inflated prices and farmed on poor farms with city ideas of thrift.

He half believes that agriculture is now suffering from too much credit. In Iowa a whole generation's savings have been lost. Instead of paying off their mortgages with the cheap money available in the war and post war period farmers boosted valuations and borrowed more.

Mortgage indebtedness in New England, he stated, has not arisen so much as in the West, partly because economic conditions here are more stable than

Continued on page 2, column 2



LEGO'S REMODELED POULTRY HOUSE

PRESIDENT BUTTERFIELD RESIGNS

Michigan Offers Greater Opportunity

President K. L. Butterfield presented his resignation to the trustees of the College, asking to be relieved by September 1. He will become President of the Michigan Agricultural College. John Phelan, director of Short Courses and head of the department of Rural Sociology, will leave with him to become his assistant and head of the department of Rural Education there.

The President's resignation reasoned as follows:—Since his Alma Mater in a critical period offers him a greater opportunity for organizing agriculture than exists here, and since his departure from this college and its State House control is inevitable in the near future, and since there is no immediate prospect of relief from their restrictions, it seems wise to move to the larger work.

He is not critical of the Legislature nor of the Executive, but, he states, the system of control is unsound, detrimental and discouraging. His protests against it have been futile. His new office has been shaped with greater vision. The Supreme Court of Michigan has recently ruled that the governing board of the Agricultural College is a constitutional body with complete control of both policies and expenditures of the college.

Continued on page 2, column 1

AN EFFICIENT POULTRY PLANT

Henry and Fred Lego Lead Where
Others Follow

At least nine poultrymen out of ten would seek other lines of endeavor if they had 800 pullets that only paid \$400 above feed costs in a year. Henry Lego and his son, Fred, of Greenwich had just that experience three years ago. The Legos did not quit. Past experience showed them that there are a good profit in poultry. What they had done once they knew could be done again. They knew the advantages of early hatching and having hens well fed and cared for. Their problem was to get Healthy Stock and to have it well housed. That they have succeeded is shown by the fact that they have 1,200 healthy pullets to put in the laying houses last fall. Their egg production per bird is also above the 160 egg standard.

Experience in Disease Control

Three years ago their trouble reached its climax. Losses from so called paralysis reached 50 per cent in the flock for the year. Upon autopsy, it was found that the birds had a heavy infestation of intestinal worms. The infected birds were given the wet mash tobacco treatment with the result that egg production dropped to almost nothing and a large number of the birds were killed by nico-

Continued on page 8, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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 Charles W. Wade, Hatfield
 W. H. Atkins, Amherst

President Butterfield Resigns

Continued from page 1, column 2

Returning to M. A. C., President But-
 terfield continued, "If imposed bureau-
 cratic methods, constant annoyance from
 a multitude of petty requirements, the
 minimizing of effective responsibility for
 both expenditures and policies, or even
 personal humiliation were a necessary
 price exacted of the executives of the Col-
 lege to serve the fundamental interests
 of the Commonwealth, one should not
 complain. But these restrictions are not
 necessary to the effective management of
 the College, they do not result from es-
 sential economy and I am not willing
 longer to submit to them.

"I believe the present Chairman of
 the Commission on Administration and
 Finance has approached his thankless
 duties with firmness and courage and in
 our case at least with marked personal
 courtesy. I bear him no grudge what-
 ever, although I think a radically differ-
 ent mode of handling the problem even
 under present laws would have been far
 more effective and certainly less irksome
 to us.

The present arrangement with the

SUMMARY OF MAY DAIRY FEEDING RECORDS

Some Improvement Shown in Way Cows are Being Fed

Lbs. Milk for 1 lb. Grain	Number of Cows giving Lbs. of Milk Per Day					% of Total
	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	Above 50	
-2	7	1				2.1
2.1-2.5	28	16				12.0
2.6-3	26	34	5	3		18.6
3.1-3.5	27	51	15	5	1	27.1
3.6-4	14	32	16	6	2	19.1
Over 4	13	23	28	11	1	20.8
%	31.5	43.0	17.5	6.8	1.1	

Of the cows reported 32.7% are giving
 less than 3.1 pounds of milk per pound of
 grain. With milk bringing for $3\frac{1}{2}$ to
 $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents on the farm, this type of feed-
 ing does not pay. It may be necessary
 because of having more cows on the farm
 than there is roughage. There are but
 two ways out (1) Produce more home
 grown feeds, (2) Sell cows. With the
 late season, the silage crop is apt to be
 short. Sun flowers will make a silage
 crop which will be eaten by the cows.

They are a mean crop to handle, but may
 be one solution of the feed problem.

The second alternative may be fairly
 attractive in the near future. The cow
 market has picked up a little lately, prob-
 ably in anticipation of higher milk prices
 during the summer. For the man with
 too many cows, there seems to be a way
 of making his own position better by sell-
 ing while there are still some who feel
 optimistic.

Commissioner of Education controlling
 by law the educational management of
 the college is no less to be deprecated
 than its fiscal management by a central
 administrative board. With all respect
 and regard to the Commissioner of Edu-
 cation, he stated to his trustees, "You
 should determine expenditures once the
 Legislative appropriations become avail-
 able; employ members of the staff and
 fix their salaries; pass upon additional
 policies—perform, in fact, all the func-
 tions of a responsible governing body."

Leaving, he leaves with regrets for the
 loss of associates, but with personal sat-
 isfaction in the hope of relief from an
 intolerable situation, but he "is proud to
 have had a part in the upbuilding of the
 College."

Director Phelan came here in 1915
 from the Stevens Point Normal School
 in Wisconsin, taught rural sociology, in
 1918 organized the two-year course in
 agriculture including in it six months'
 work on farms approved by the college,
 and in 1919 organized the rehabilitation
 courses for 650 veterans. He has pub-
 lished two books, "Elements of Rural So-
 ciology and Economics", and "Readings
 in Rural Sociology", and taught at
 various times in other colleges.

East and West Compared

Continued from page 1, column 1

there. Even so, many farmers are now
 "hanging on through the indulgence of
 their creditors." Such indebtedness is
 preventing farmers from making neces-
 sary repairs, from buying new ma-
 chinery, from buying much fertilizer, and
 they are even selling pure-bred stock for

veal and beef. He believes pure-bred
 stock raising booms in boom times and
 suffers acutely from depressions.

He seriously wonders whether industry
 and agriculture can live as neighbors ex-
 cept in such garden spots as the Connecti-
 cut Valley. This region will always hold
 its own in competition. Farm lands in
 England and Scotland are being sold
 cheap because industry has ruled for
 "cheap food". The result of competition
 for labor is to move our farming lands
 back towards Vermont. Northern Maine
 farmers are clearing new land.

New England's major farm business,
 milk production, he thinks, has seen the
 worst of the present difficulty. Unfor-
 tunately the confidence of the milk pro-
 ducers has been shaken. He believes that
 Eastern dairymen have enjoyed a boom
 through and since the war period, as the
 cornbelt butter manufacturing was for a
 time checked, relieving Easterners of
 competition. He noted this change in the
 dairy business. Milking machines now
 enable a farmer and his wife to handle
 30 or 40 cows whereas formerly he hired
 three or four additional hands to run
 such. He thinks the increased efficiency
 on good farms during the past half cen-
 tury compensates largely for the loss of
 marginal farms.

This is a good time to buy and a poor
 time to sell farm land, he thinks, though
 there is no relief in sight from the burden
 of taxes. If a man is going to mort-
 gage his place, President Thomson urged
 him to bear this in mind—nothing hurts
 his credit so much as a chattel mortgage
 on livestock or crops.

CO-OPERATIVE MILK MARKETING

Facts Concerning the Dairy Business Which Farmers Should Know

The coöperative marketing of milk on a New England wide basis is one of the liveliest questions before the dairymen of Hampshire County to-day. A committee was elected at a conference held in Vermont to work out a plan. The New England Homestead asked farmers to vote if it was time something should be done about the dairy situation. About 5,000 of the 70,000 farmers in New England voted yes.

The committee appointed in Vermont has completed a plan of organization. With a few exceptions, this committee has acted as incorporators of the New England Dairy System. Dairymen will soon be asked to sign a contract which binds them to deliver their milk to the System for a period of five years.

It is every dairymen's business to read the contract and by-laws before signing rather than after. The plan of the committee is to use paid solicitors to get the contracts signed. They are apt to offer many impossible things to get signatures. Regardless of oral promises, the only thing that will count will be the printed matter in the contract and by-laws. The contract to be used must be binding. Similar contracts have been upheld by the supreme courts in several states.

Causes of Lower Prices

At the present time dairymen need facts about the dairy business rather than propaganda. To-day both can be had but largely the latter. We have made an honest effort to assemble facts which are pertinent just now. The following statements are based on the New England Dairy Report published by the United States Department of Agriculture through the Wakefield (Mass.) office on February 21, 1924.

From January, 1920 to January, 1924 there was an increase of 26,089 dairy cows in New England. The following is the increase by states: Vermont, 17,844; Massachusetts, 10,475; Connecticut, 2,945; New Hampshire, 1,164. Maine alone decreased 6,605 cows. This increased number of cows has caused increased production. Fluid milk was sold at so much higher prices than milk would bring when turned into butter and other by-products that competition for the fluid milk market was increased to the breaking point. Under these conditions a drop in the price of fluid milk was inevitable.

Who Produces Surplus

"Southern New England is distinctly a region that consumes fluid milk and most of the milk produced here for sale

goes as fluid milk. Of the milk produced in Maine, about 20 per cent goes for household consumption within or without the state; in New Hampshire about 45 per cent; in Vermont 25 per cent, while in Connecticut it is about 75 per cent." In other words, the following states are producing surplus: Maine 80 per cent; Vermont 75 per cent; New Hampshire 55 per cent; Connecticut 25 per cent. While no figures are available for this state, it is reasonable to suppose that surplus runs little or no higher than in Connecticut.

Cost of Production

"Lowest production usually comes in November probably for each state here and other parts of the country. Milk production then increases till the peak is reached about May or June, then falls off irregularly till September and rises slightly in October. Maine and Vermont cut down on milk production in winter when costs of production are higher. In the states producing the least surplus, the market calls for a more nearly constant supply, the milking period per cow is longer, grain feeding greater and cows in low production or dry are more promptly replaced by cows in high production." All of these things cost money and partially explain why production costs here are higher than in northern New England.

A man high up in a successful coöperative marketing organization recently said that to succeed, this movement must be economically sound. If it is, it will be a great thing for the dairymen of New England. If it is not, it will take a generation to get over the ill effects. He further stated that coöperative marketing would not pay all a profit for their product. It will pay the efficient producers handsomely, the medium producers fair returns, the poor producers less than cost of production. These statements coming from a man who has not only been a close student of coöperative effort but also actively engaged in the work should carry weight.

H. B. Sweet has an article on page 696 of *Hoards Dairyman*, May 23, 1924, in which he points out two facts concerning coöperative efforts which he says have not been sufficiently emphasized:

"(1) *Coöperation among milk producers can not maintain profitable prices in the face of an over-supply.* Facts given above show that there is an over-supply of fluid milk in the markets at the present time. It is up to the individual farmer to remedy this matter rather than to look toward coöperation as a cure all.

"(2) *Any plan for coöperation among milk producers must be capable of reasonably successful operation with a membership of but a small part of the total number of producers in the territory covered.* In other words monopoly con-

trol should not be necessary for success. If the plan is economically sound, it will not be necessary to sign up practically every producer in the section."

What Others Think of the Pool

It is a matter of record that the committee was not unanimous in recommending the present plan. The following is quoted from page 703 of the *Rural New Yorker* for April 26, 1924 and shows what this paper thinks of the proposed New England System.

"A committee recently appointed at an all-New England dairy conference considered two proposed forms of dairy organizations to handle New England milk at a meeting on April 11 in Boston. One suggestion was to organize a larger association to cover all New England with centralized control and ownership of plants and implements of distribution. The other plan presented was a federation of many small local associations now existing and to be organized. This plan was advocated by E. S. Brigham, the popular Commissioner of Agriculture of Vermont. A majority of the committee, however, favored the centralized plan.

The New England committee could profitably study the history of centralized associations before finally adopting this form. This form failed utterly in Oregon, it is now in the throes of a second failure in Chicago, and it has not kept members together in New York. It has no record of permanent success wherever tried out, either in Europe or America.

The successful farm coöperative experience the world over has been under the form of organization recommended by Commissioner Brigham. His plan is built from the ground up. It starts with the farmer, and he controls it from beginning to finish. It is simple in form, and easily managed. In control of it themselves, farmers are in a position to keep down expenses and to avoid extravagance. The simple machinery of the organization is operated with little expense. It is a success all over Europe and in many parts of America.

Before the plan of federated local associations is abandoned, it would be a democratic plan to give New England dairymen an opportunity to study the merits of both plans, and then through a referendum allow them to decide the form they want for themselves. This is true co-operative practice. It is the only way to 'do it ourselves.'"

A plan of organization similar to that proposed for New England is being advanced for dairymen in Wisconsin. *Hoards Dairyman* of April 25, 1924, takes a viewpoint similar to that given above. It quotes paragraphs from the official paper of the Oregon Dairymen's league concerning the reasons for their failure as follows:

"Sound, constructive business essen-

Continued on page 9, column 1

HOME MAKING

HOMEMAKER TURNS FRUIT
PRODUCTS INTO MONEY

About two years ago Mrs. George Burt who for a number of years has come into the Community Market received several requests for jellies, jams and canned fruits as well as the fresh garden products.

About that time Mr. William Cole, Extension Specialist of Horticultural Manufactures, was giving demonstrations on the two extration method for making jelly. One of these demonstrations was held in Westhampton and Mrs. Burt attended. During a conference Mr. Cole suggested places where jelly glasses might be bought for commercial use, what sizes would probably prove most popular, the kind of jelly and the price.

Mrs. Burt used 4-oz. glasses and made strawberry, blueberry, apple, peach and apple, currant, quince, blackberry and various combinations of jelly. Twice a week she came into Community Market with Mr. Burt and sold her jelly for twenty cents a four ounce glass.

Practically every day she went home with twelve to thirteen dollars, selling right around 60 glasses of jelly. The small glasses proved very popular because so many of the customers bought the jelly for lunches or to keep in their rooms to make sandwiches. Every morning a railroad man came after his glass of jelly for his lunch.

Currant seemed to be the most popular and blueberry next. Several dozen glasses of blueberry jelly were sent to Georgia by one of the customers who had found the product of high grade.

Mrs. Burt is firmly convinced after being in the Community Market for two years and netting each year around \$300.00 that it is a profitable business. She has only handled jellies and pickles, —but for anyone who has the products and the time and could go into it more extensively, selling jams, canned goods, pickles, etc., they would be able to do a "real honest to goodness" business.

HOME HAPPENINGS

Polish Group Make Fine Record

The last meeting of the clothing construction project of the Ware group was held with a fine exhibit of the work done.

Thirty-three of the members were present and wore the dresses they had made. Miss Marion L. Tucker, state clothing specialist, was present and talked to the group about their finished dresses particularly the finishings and what points to look for in buying a dress as well as in making one.

Mrs. Cebula, the project leader, obtained the report of the work done by the group during the project and found that:

- 35 women reported increased confidence in handling their clothing problems.
- 46 women had information passed on to them making 81 different women reached.
- 89 aprons made (using the machine binder).
- 54 dresses made.
- 45 had better sewing equipment.

Bondsville Group Finishes Project

Bondsville is another new community that has taken up some form of project work this year. Early in the winter the Home Demonstration Agent visited the club girls with Mr. Whippen and gave them a demonstration on the use of the machine attachments. One of the ladies in the community was present and she was so interested in the work she aroused the enthusiasm of sixteen more women and they chose the clothing construction project.

The meetings have been held at the schoolhouse and the three teachers are members of the group. They are allowed the afternoon off for industrial work.

Training Class in Food Preservation

Under the leadership of Mrs. Anna Cebula of Ware but not with the same members as the clothing group, a training class in Food Preservation has been started with Mr. William Cole, M. A. C., as instructor. The clothing group consisted of many young polish girls who worked in the mills, stores, etc. This group contains only young married Polish girls.

The first meeting was held this month in the basement of the Polish church. It has been so arranged that four ladies have been chosen to represent different sections of the town. They do all the work at the meetings and they are the source of information for their section. Every woman attending the meetings is supposed to pass on information to someone else.

Spinach and rhubarb were canned the first time to bring out the main principles of the canned cooked method of vegetables. Next time one or two fruits will be canned and a jam made.

WHAT DOES GOOD
MANAGEMENT MEAN?

"My wife," said a representative man, "can put it all over those extension workers when it comes to keeping house. Why should she go to meetings to hear how to do it?"

Home management extension work offers this answer:

Your purpose, and the purpose of all good citizens, is to make the best practices of homemaking, such as your wife's, the standard practices of the community. How can this be done unless your wife gets acquainted with other homemakers, and shares her knowledge and experience with them? Surely every member of a community is entitled to a share in its benefits.

Through the help of women like your wife, and the help of your home demonstration agent, your wife's knowledge can be shared with other communities as well. Your wife herself will be benefited because there is nothing that makes facts clearer in one's own mind than the give-and-take of sharing them with others.

This is as true in the individual home as in the community. The first essential of home management is not that the housewife—unassisted—gets the meals prepared, the dishes washed, and the beds made—no matter at what cost in woman power; it is to plan the job of homemaking so that all the joint owners of the home—father, mother and children—have a share in its responsibilities and its benefits. Good management is "not what we give, but what we share."

ORANGES ARE CHEAP

Some Recipes for Their Use

It is many years since oranges and grapefruit have been as cheap in price and as high in quality as they are this season. They should be eaten freely, as they contain many of the desired food elements not found in many other products.

In addition to consuming these fruits in their fresh condition, it is very desirable to use them as marmalade.

Orange Marmalade

1. Use 6 medium size oranges and 3 lemons.
2. Wash, quarter, remove seeds and slice very thinly.
3. Measure the sliced fruit and mix with 1½ cups of water for each cup of fruit.
4. Let mixture stand for 24 hours.
5. Boil for one hour, then let mixture cool.
6. When thoroughly cooled, add ¾ cup of sugar for each cup of the mixture.
7. Boil again for one hour.
8. Pour into jars or glasses and seal, or when cold cover with paraffin.

Grapefruit Marmalade

1. Wash, quarter and remove seeds from 4 grapefruit. Run through food chopper.
2. Put the fruit into a saucepan and just cover with water. Let stand 10 hours.

A Business Bank for Business Farmers

This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

This bank's primary object is to help farmers of this section to prosper. Our complete banking facilities and our dependable sources of information valuable to farmers are at your disposal.

We'll be glad to serve you.

**NORTHAMPTON
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3. Boil 30 minutes, then let stand another 10 hours.
4. Again boil 30 minutes.
5. Measure the mixture.
6. Add $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of sugar for each cup of material.
7. Boil 45 minutes.
8. Pour into jars or glasses and seal, or when cold cover with paraffin.

Citrus Marmalade

1. Use 4 large oranges, 2 grapefruit and 2 lemons.
2. Wash, quarter, remove seeds and slice thinly, or run through a food chopper using the coarse cutter.
3. Add 6 quarts of water and boil for 15 minutes.
4. Let stand 10 hours.
5. Again boil for 15 minutes.
6. Add 4 pounds of sugar and boil to jelly test.
7. Pour into jars or glasses and seal, or when cold cover with paraffin.

Each of these products is very delightful. The first two are of course distinct in their flavor. The last one is a very delicate blend and by many people is considered most desirable of all.

The Orange Marmalade recipe should make 4 half-pint jars; the Grapefruit recipe, 4 half-pint jars, the Citrus recipe, 5 half-pint jars.

W. R. Cole.

FARM AND HOME WEEK

July 29, 30, 31 and August 1, 1924

Plans are under way for the annual Farm and Home Week at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst. The special farm and home programs include:

- Beekeepers' Day, Tues. 29.
- Flower Growing Program, Tues. 29.
- Fruit Growers' Program, Tues.-Wed. 29-30.
- Sheep Breeders' Program, Wed. 30.
- Vegetable Gardening Program, Wed. 30.
- Dairy Farm Program, Wed.-Thurs. 30-31.
- Poultry Convention, Wed.-Fri. 30-Aug. 1.
- Tobacco Growers' Program, Fri. Aug. 1.
- Onion Growers' Meeting, Fri. Aug. 1.
- HOME-MAKERS' SESSIONS, Every-day 29-1.
- BOYS' AND GIRLS' OUTINGS, Every-day 29-1.

"The Child in the Home" is to be the major theme of the home program during the week. It is a fine chance for you to hear some good speakers and to learn what other counties are doing in extension work. Write the Extension Service for a complete program of the meetings that interest you.

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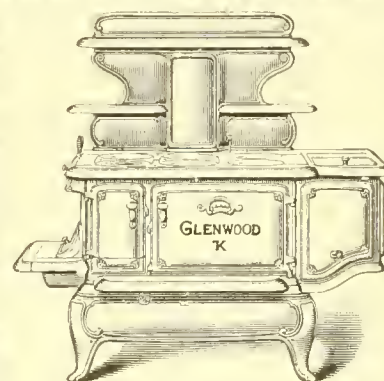
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CLUB WORK

GRANBY BOYS EXCELL

AT ACTING

Make Over \$36.00

Much enthusiasm has been shown and much good work done by the Granby boys in Handicraft during the past winter. Their tools were scarce and so with the help of Miss Haines, their teacher and leader, Mrs. Randall and some club girls, they put on a play last Friday evening and cleared over \$36.00. More than 150 people saw the play which was extremely well done. The girls of Mrs. Mosely's sewing club sang and young Mr. Gosselin of South Hadley Falls played twice on his violin. Mrs. Worthington read once.

With this amount in the treasury the handicraft work of next winter is assured and the making of useful articles is made even more possible.

PELHAM CLUBS

GET-TOGETHER

Have One Big Exhibit at West Pelham Club Presents Girls with Quilt

Pelham has had five clubs this winter. They were Pelham Plucky Pushers Cooking, Handicraft, and Clothing Clubs, the All Round Girls of West Pelham and the Handicraft Boys of West Pelham. The clubs all came to the Community House at West Pelham for this exhibit. One hundred and thirty-five were present. All of the clubs took part. The Plucky Pushers Clubs put on "Clubs are Trumps" and the All Round Club put on "Hiring A Maid". One of the best things in the program was the presenting of a large quilt to Ruth and Mildred Longueil of Packardsville. The girls house burned down last winter. Each club girl made a 15 inch square in the quilt. In the middle was a large square on which were four 4-leaf clovers and the signatures of the club girls. The clothing exhibit was splendid.

Miss Collis' little girls of Packardsville made a patch work quilt for the Webb baby of that community.

In 1st year sewing Dorothy Wheeler was first.

In 2nd year sewing Frances Boyden was first.

In 3rd year sewing Evelyn Kimball was first.

The Handicraft exhibit also showed good work.

In 1st year work Everett Rand was first.

In 2nd year work Arthur Jefferson was first.

In 3rd year work Dana Gollenbush was first.

In 4th year work Earle Martin was first.

In the Cooking Club first year Dana Gollenbush was first and in third year work Dorothy Martin was first.

Each of the clubs received their gold seal and each member received their 4-leaf clover.

SOME OF THE BANNER CLUBS FOR 1924

The Busy Six (Clothing) of Amherst. Bay Path Clothing Club of South Amherst.

Bay Path Handicraft Club of South Amherst.

Pelham Plucky Pushers Cooking Club. Pelham Plucky Pushers Handicraft Club. Pelham Plucky Pushers Clothing Club. All Round Club (Clothing—West Pelham).

Handicraft Club of West Pelham.

Beaver Club (Handicraft—Southampton).

Busy Bees—Westhampton.

Needlecraft Club (Clothing—Worthington).

Wood Workers (Handicraft—Worthington).

Wo-He-Lo (Clothing—Huntington).

Busy Bees (Clothing—Huntington).

Jolly Juniors (Handicraft—Huntington).

Westhampton Food Club.

HUNTINGTON CLUBS COME THROUGH STRONG

150 People See the Exhibit

There has been club work in Huntington for 6 or 8 years. Mr. M. J. West, Superintendent of Schools, has encouraged it for the past six years of his school work in Huntington. The teachers have worked with the boys and girls in this line of work with much success. First Miss Beulah Snow, then Miss Alice Cady and this past year, Miss Annie Parker. Mr. O. J. Rhines has worked with the boys in handicraft work for the past three years.

On Wednesday evening, May 21st, the *Busy Bees* and the *Wo-He-Lo* Clothing clubs and the *Jolly Juniors* Handicraft Club held their exhibit. Miss Murdock judged the clothing work and thought Ruth Besaws work was about the best in the *Wo-He-Lo* Club and Ruth Schapero had the best work in the *Busy Bees*. In Handicraft Work Stanley Pavlica excelled. He made these things: a step ladder, a fern stand, baby swing, paper rack, wash bench, milking stool, broom rack (one hole), broom rack (2 holes), footstool, seed corn dryer. This is Stanley's first year too. He can certainly handle tools.

The clubs not only did a lot of fine work but each was a banner club and all the members got their 4-H club pins.

The leaders, Mr. Rhines and Miss Parker, helped the clubs with quite a long entertainment. Mr. West announced the acts. The girls sang club songs and the *Wo-He-Lo* Club presented a play "Hiring a Maid". The boys gave a play entitled "Our Last Club Meeting".

About 150 people saw the exhibits and the enthusiastic group of club members in action.

EGG LAYING CONTEST

Here's some of the higher production of the Boys' and Girls' Egg Laying Contest:

Name	Birds	Eggs per bird
Viola Albee	10	24.8
Dexter Beals	42	20.6
Philip Ives	17	20.7
Dorothy Martin	28	20.2
Samuel Adams	22	19.7
Herman Andrews	24	19.4
Stearns Belden	19	18.4
Helen Parker	23	17.3
Bronislaw Lebiecki	30	16.5
Albert LaGrand	27	14.2

THE BAY PATH CLUBS BOTH WIN GOLD SEALS

14 Boys do Handicraft
17 Girls Take Sewing

The Bay Path Clothing Club and Handicraft Club in South Amherst consisting of twenty-eight girls and boys who have been sewing and working with tools have proved that they were successful. Their exhibit which was on Monday evening, May 19th, was attended by about thirty-five grownups and as many more youngsters.

Miss Dorothy Murdock judged the clothing and the Club Agent judged the handicraft work. The prizes were as follows:

First year work—Vera Alfieri—1st.

Second year work—Nellie Ames—1st.

Third year work—Eva Alfieri—1st.

The boys' prizes went as follows:

First year work—Earl Allis—1st.

Second year work—Libero Alfieri—1st.

Third year work—Reno Smith—1st.

The work was all very well done. It was hard to decide in both sewing and handicraft who should be awarded first.

The girls made 17 dresses, 11 aprons, 3 petticoats, 3 nightgowns, 1 chemise, 3 waists. They made over 8 garments with a saving of \$13.10. They mended 169 articles. They did the dishes 830 times, beds 412 times, swept 115 times, dusted 62 times, cleaned silver 17 times, and ironed 22 times. Eva Alfieri reports she

did all her own mending. Catherine Marco reports to have done all her own mending and most of the family mending. Both of these girls are thirteen years old. Nine girls have learned to use the sewing machine. The girls are interested in the care of their doll, Betsy Barbara. Miss Howlett, the leader and teacher at the school is teaching them the care of baby, Betsy Barbara.

The boys have also been busy and some fine things have been made. Howard Atkins made a fine desk. Reno Smith made an electric lamp and a magazine stand. Other articles were: mail box, medicine cabinet, chair, necktie rack, plumb line, and level, etc. The boys report 49 articles made, 14 repair jobs and 725 hours of chores.

The entertainment put on was practical and very well done. The officers of the Clothing, Handicraft and Health Clubs presided. Reports by the secretary of each club were read. The boys gave a Handicraft Alphabet and in it showed the articles they made. The girls gave a great deal of information on proper dressing—taking up the kinds of material, color, etc. This was in the form of a discussion with acting as leader.

Mr. George L. Farley spoke to the clubs and their friends.

Both clubs were banner clubs and received the seals for their charters. All the members received their 4-leaf clover.

Refreshments were served after the entertainment.

AROUND THE COUNTY

The *Busy Six* wins their gold seal. Miss Ella Buckler, an M. A. C. freshman, was the leader. These girls had their exhibit at the Abigail Adams House in Amherst on May 19th.

The *Junior Workers of Cushman* had their work judged on May 19th. The clubs gave a short entertainment. Ernestine Goldthwaite gave a fine little demonstration on the apron pattern.

Twelve girls in *South Amherst* are to can this summer.

The *Beaver Handicraft Club* gave a snappy entertainment at their exhibit in number 7 school in *Southampton* on May 21st. The club consists of four boys and one girl. The girl, Ernestine Delisle, took first prize.

The Handicraft Club at the *Russellville* school has done some extra fine work this season. Miss Ryan thinks it is a little better than usual.

J. H. Sturgess, owner of the Grain Store in Easthampton, has invited the *Easthampton* and *Southampton* poultry clubs to go to the Wirthmore Brattleboro Mills next July to see the mixing of poultry grains in large quantities.

The Needlecraft Sewing Club and the Woodworkers Handicraft Club gave an entertainment and final exhibit of their work on Monday evening, May 26th. Fifty people attended. Both clubs were banner clubs.

The *Cummington Room Club* will perform at the County Summary Project Meeting in Northampton on June 18th.

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162 MAIN STREET

NORTHAMPTON

MASS.

An Efficient Poultry Plant

Continued from page 1, column 3

tine poisoning. It took six weeks to bring egg production back to where it was before treatment. This merely illustrates the point that cures are poor things at best.

At that time permanent brooder houses on cement floors were used. The following year the chicks were given a yard in back of the houses but the land all around the brooder houses was more or less infected. While results were better than the previous year, egg production was lower than it should have been and losses from "paralysis" were too heavy.

During the winter of 1921, six 10 x 12 brooder houses were built on skids. These were moved to a piece of land where no chickens had ever been raised and on which poultry manure had not been spread. This piece of ground was fenced so as to keep the chickens on it. Outside the gate was a pan of corrosive sublimate solution and everyone entering the range had to step in it. Starting when the pullets were 12 weeks old, 2 pounds of tobacco dust containing 1 per cent nicotine was put into the dry mash. There were no paralyzed birds on the range. Disease control is a success on this plant.

Houses Remodelled

Three years ago the poultry houses on this plant were of the common type 12 feet deep, 4½ feet high in back, 8 feet high in front, and had shed rooves. The fronts were not open with the result that colds, roup and pox often put the finishing touches on the job that the intestinal worms had started. In the background of the picture on the first page can be seen the old style house. In the foreground is the remodeled house nearly completed.

The cement foundation and floor was extended eight feet in front. The old front of the house was removed except for enough studs to support the roof. The new front is six feet high and is boarded up for 3 feet from the floor. Then the rest of the front is open except for 2 feet on each end and 6 inches next to the roof. There is a curtain that can be let down to close the front but this is only used to keep snow and rain out. It will be noticed that the roof extends about 12 inches over the front and keeps the drip from the eaves from blowing into the house. Colds and roup have been successfully avoided since the houses have been remodelled. The Leghorns do not have trouble with frozen combs.

The house shown in the picture has a floor space 20 x 40 feet. It comfortably houses 250 Reds or 300 Leghorns. The mash hoppers and water pails are on stands 2 feet off the floor, thus giving the birds all the space there is. Under the roosts there is 2 inch hen wire which keeps the bird off the manure. This

helps to keep the houses clean and does not allow birds to become reinfected with worms which are passed in the droppings. Under the drop hoards there are three cellar windows which help in keeping the litter from being scratched to the back of the house. The floors of the houses are thoroughly disinfected with corrosive sublimate each fall and the walls white washed before the pullets are put in them.

Labor Used Efficiently

The Lego's plant has an abundance of simple labor saving devices. His force pump which cost \$4.98 at one of the mail order houses is being used again this year to pump water to the range. On the range is a 50-gallon barrel mounted on a stand. This can be filled in about 10 minutes with the pump. From this barrel ¾ inch pipe runs by the brooder houses. Tees with caps are put in at suitable distances. In the caps pin holes are drilled which allow the water to run into drinking troughs. In this way it takes less than half an hour a day to water 3,000 chicks. Dry mash and cracked corn are before the chicks in hoppers all of the time after the chicks are 8 weeks old. In fact, we know of but few poultry plants where chicks are raised with so little labor for feeding and watering.

Catching Broilers

One of the simplest pieces of equipment is used to catch broilers. It is simply a chicken coop 3 feet wide, 4 feet long and 18 inches deep. The bottom is boarded. The sides are of hen wire as is the top, except for an eight inch board running lengthwise. One end has a hinged door 12 inches by 3 feet. The other end has a board of the same size which can be slid in to close the coop. The sliding door end is put up against the brooder opening in the morning. The chicks are driven into the coop and the slide closed. Then the cockerels are removed through the opening in the top of the coop. After the cockerels are removed, the door on the other end is opened and the pullets let out. This saves "sneaking up on them in the dark," and saves the usual stirring up of the flock which attends the removal of broilers at night.

Seeing is Believing

We have given but a sketchy idea of what the Legos are doing. It would pay you to crank up the flivver and visit them some day. The labor saving devices they use make it possible for them to show people over their plant. They admit that they have not reached the acme of perfection but they surely are a long way ahead of the crowd. Just remember one thing. If you want to go on the chick range, wear your rubbers as you will have to walk through disinfectant before going in.

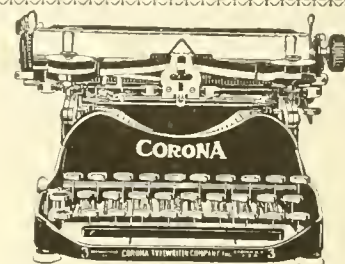


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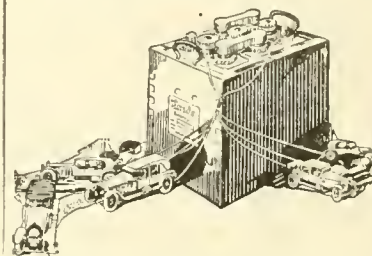
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Co-operative Milk Marketing

Continued from page 3, column 3

tials were not taken into consideration in the eagerness to become a factor in the dairy industry of the state at one swoop. Consequently, mistakes were made and mighty expensive ones at that.

"Instead of thoroughly organizing and building up unit by unit, the League undertook too much at a time, which resulted in an unwieldy and expensive organization."

THINNING APPLES**Practice Found to be Profitable**

Thinning is an important orchard practice. Larger size, better colored, and more uniform fruit is possible at a comparatively small cost. Answers to a recent orchard management questionnaire show that two-thirds of the best fruit growers practice thinning at a profit, and that Wealthy, Baldwin and McIntosh were thinned by most of these men.

Massachusetts apples are known for their good flavor. To maintain this reputation and to realize the most from the crop in view of the increasing production, it is necessary to give careful attention to all orchard practices that combine to make a perfect product.

The size may be markedly increased by spacing the apples on the limbs. The number of 3-inch apples in a block of Wealthy trees in an experiment in the Clark Orchard at M. A. C. was increased from nothing to 8.9% by spacing to 6 inches on July 5. Distances varying from 8 to 10 inches are used by good growers to their entire satisfaction.

The color of the fruit on heavily loaded trees is much superior where thinning is practiced. The apples are not only deeper red, but are colored more evenly.

In the thinning experiment at M. A. C. the percentage of "A" Grade apples was raised from 14.3% to 42.8% or nearly three times as many "A" Grade apples were harvested from the thinned trees.

Thinning is also of benefit to the tree, as much of the energy and vigor of the tree can be saved with just as large a financial return when thinning is practiced early in the season. This saving of energy is not sufficient to produce annual bearing, but is a step in that direction.

A great deal of the inferior fruit can be removed early in the season to the benefit of the remaining fruit and to the reduction of the harvest cost.

The first of July seems to be the best time to thin, as then the June drop is over and the fruit is large enough to be thinned thoroughly and yet thinning at that time is not late enough in the season to lose much of the benefit of the operation.

Frederick E. Cole.

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All prices F. O. B. Detroit

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We have to train our hands and brains to do things as we train a colt to work and obey.

When we are young our muscles and brains learn to obey quite easily; but as we grow old they grow stiff and set.

What are you going to do next fall?

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Tuition and Text Books Free to Pupils. Visit the School or write the Director.

"The man who woke up and found himself famous hadn't been asleep."

POULTRY STATISTICS

Chickens Gained 12 Per Cent in Numbers in 1923

Current information received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shows that farms of the United States are equipped to turn out in 1924 more chickens and eggs than ever before. Number of chickens on farms January 1 is estimated at 474 million, or about 50 millions more than a year earlier, and 115 millions more than January 1, 1920. This is a 32 per cent increase in 4 years.

The west north central states hold first place in surplus farm production of poultry and eggs and report a 15 per cent increase in 1923. The south central states made an equal gain in numbers.

Egg production increased 33.3 per cent from 1920 to 1923 compared with a population gain of only 5.3 per cent. There is negligible possibility that export trade will materially help in absorbing this increased production.

The per capita consumption of domestic chicken eggs, excluding those set for hatching, has increased from 14.6 dozens in 1920 to 16.5 dozens in 1921, 16.9 dozens in 1922 and 18.6 dozens in 1923. This is an increase of 27 per cent between 1920 and 1923.

In 1923 the average weighted price of eggs to farmers was 27.27 cents per dozen against 25.86 cents in 1922, or 5.4 per cent more. This spring, however, market prices of eggs have dropped and are below prices of a year ago.

The dressed poultry situation presents just now a somewhat better outlook. Carry-over of frozen stocks March 1 was 17.6 per cent lower than a year ago, and 1.1 per cent below the five-year average. Poultry prices also are in a stronger position than egg prices. This shortage of poultry storage stocks is expected to permit the marketing of an increased

supply of poultry without serious fall in prices. Lower egg prices may tend to reduce poultry prices. If egg prices decline to the point of causing reduction of flocks more hens would be sold with the result of lowering prices. Such a change would tend to strengthen eggs.

No important change may be expected in import and export trade movement. The tariff in 1923 was higher than in 1922 but imports of dried and frozen eggs fell off only 12 per cent, or 2 million pounds. Production costs in China, the main source of our imports, are apparently such that we may expect to receive considerable imports from China in 1924. Under the present tariff imports of shell eggs are likely to be slight. There may be some changes in exports of both poultry and eggs, but such exports in 1924 are likely to approximate those of 1923, leaving no material change in the poultry situation. The present outlook is for an increased production this year of both poultry and eggs, and a higher rate of consumption of eggs will be necessary.

The present outlook for the poultry business in 1924 suggests careful consideration by producers of their plans this year. Every advantage should be taken of opportunities for more economical production of eggs at a lower cost. Higher quality products will help stimulate consumption and thus strengthen market prices.

Important Request

Poultry Keepers: We wish to know whether this review of the poultry situation is of interest and use to you and whether you desire similar future information. Please suggest any other subjects of the poultry business that would be of interest. Give your Post Office, Street or R. F. D. number, and MAIL your reply to:

V. A. Sanders, Statistician,
Wakefield, Mass.

Grass Isn't Enough!

You can't expect your herd to keep up in both milk-production and body-condition on grass alone. If your cows are to be in good shape for heavier production in the fall, you must feed grain to supplement their pasturage. And no matter how good your grass has been up to now, it will make less milk as the season wears along.

Formulated as a happy medium between high-protein winter rations and low-protein grass, the 16% protein of the Eastern States Pasture Ration carries the proper materials to maintain both milk flow and body-health under summer conditions, *economically and safely.*

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Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

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It is cheaper by the pound

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Specialists in Spraying and
Dusting Materials and Ma-
chinery.

*Engine Oil Formula is the most
economical dormant spray.*

POULTRY ACCOUNT SUMMARY FOR APRIL

Twenty-one reports were received from poultrymen in April, a drop of 14 from last month. The following is the summary:

	County	State
No. farms reporting	21	89
No. hens and pullets	4747	19530
Average per farm	221	219
Eggs per bird	16.6	15.5
Egg receipts per bird	38c	43c
Grain costs per bird	16c	15c
No. farms selling poultry	12	53
Poultry sold per farm	\$82.36	\$47.99
No. farms incubating	11	47
Eggs incubated per farm	999	889
No. farms selling chicks	2	13
Value of chicks sold per farm	\$73.38	\$208.87

According to the New Jersey standard the flock should average 21 eggs per bird in April to make a yearly average of 160 eggs per bird. Since the county averages 4.4 eggs below the standard it would seem that we have many hens that are being kept for their company. These birds in a healthy flock look good. They have fine feathers, yellow legs and beaks. When handled, poor birds do not have loose pliable skins, the abdomen is not well filled out, the comb is limp and shrunken, the vent is dry and puckered, the pelvic bones are close, thick and rigid. How many of these "flappers" are you supporting?

The following are the County leaders for April:

	No. Birds	Eggs per bird
1. F. D. Steele, Cummington	221	22.2
2. Geo. E. Scott, Belchertown	160	20.3
3. Edwin Morgan, Amherst	38	19.8
4. Smith's School, North'ton	167	19.4
5. D. C. Warnock, North'ton	14	19.3

COUNTY NOTES

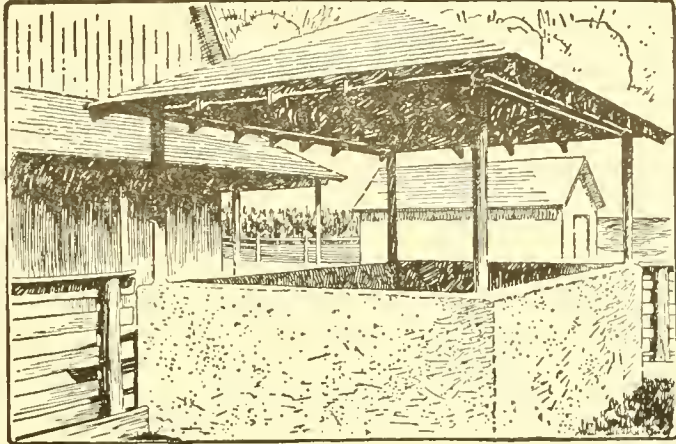
Concerning Tombstones

It is really surprising the number of chicks that have been buried under tombstones bearing this inscription, "Killed by Bacillary White Diarrhea." It gives one a feeling of satisfaction to use this inscription as there is no cure for this disease, advertisements in the farm press notwithstanding. A lot of 300 chicks is reduced to 50 in ten days or less. Neighbors come in and confirm your suspicion that "white diarrhea" is the cause. Others say "Yes, mine went that way. I got them at the same place." It takes an expert with laboratory facilities about six days to be sure that it is Bacillary White Diarrhea. No one can tell on physical examination.

Overfeeding, chilling, over-heating, using mouldy straw or chaff on the brooder floor, using too little litter on the floor of the brooder houses and many

other things can cause severe losses. It is always safe to believe these to be the actual cause of loss until you have positive proof to the contrary. Those who do not have this proof are in bad shape because they are apt to make the same mistakes next year.

FOR SALE:—3 Pure bred Berkshire sows, 7 months old. Price \$20 each or 3 for \$50. Also 8 young pigs from registered stock. Earl R. Howland, Huntington, Mass.



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Every time you pitch manure out into the open barnyard, you throw away money. Your yearly loss amounts to about \$13 per cow. That's no small sum when you come to figure it up.

You can save this money year after year by building a Concrete Manure Pit.

The Concrete Pit does not allow any of the valuable fertilizing elements to escape. And remember that two-fifths of the nitrogen in the manure is in the liquid.

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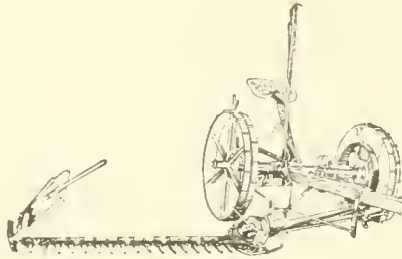
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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. IX.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., JULY, 1924

No. 7

ALFALFA FIELDS VISITED

Prof. Abbott Demonstrates Soil Testing

Alfalfa fields in South Hadley and in Southampton were visited by groups of farmers the evenings of June 12th and 13th. The South Hadley meeting was held at the farm of Earl H. A. Bagg. The Southampton meeting was in the form of a field trip, visiting the farms of M. J. Madsen, W. A. Parsons, Leon Fowles and Edward Searle. While neither of the meetings were large, those attending were convinced that alfalfa can be a valuable hay crop on many of the dairy farms of the county having light, well drained soils.

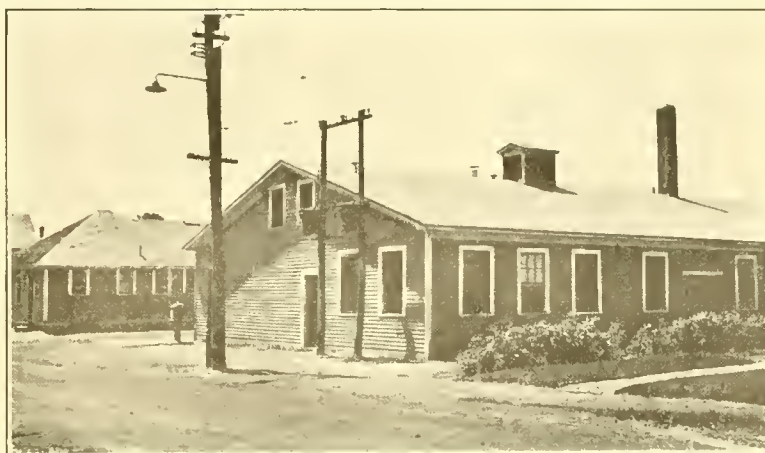
South Hadley Meeting

Twenty dairy farmers of South Hadley and vicinity met at the farm of Earl H. A. Bagg Thursday evening, June 12 at 7:30 P. M. to inspect his alfalfa fields. There are about six acres in alfalfa from one to three years old on the farm that are well worth seeing.

The first field visited was on the knoll to the west of the farm buildings. Mr. Bagg said that this field never gave very satisfactory hay crops so, in 1921, he plowed it up after taking off a hay crop. The whole field was manured at the rate of 15 loads per acre and given some over a ton of agricultural lime per acre. Early in August the whole field was seeded, using three different mixtures. Plot I had 20 pounds of alfalfa seed per acre; Plot II, 10 pounds Alfalfa, 10 pounds Red Clover and 10 pounds Timothy; Plot III was seeded with a mixture of Timothy, Red Top, Red and Alsike clover.

In 1922 plots I and II were cut three times, giving about 5 tons of hay per acre. Plot III gave a fine crop of clover. Last year plots I and II gave about 4 tons of hay in 3 cuttings, while plot III gave about 3 tons in 2 cuttings. This year plots I and II look as though they were going to yield as well as last year. Plot III has practically no clover in it but will give a good crop of horse hay. Every fall this whole field has been top-dressed with manure. Plot I, where alfalfa was sown alone, showed a lot of Kentucky and Timothy. Mr. Bagg stated that the second and third cuttings on both of these plots were practically clear alfalfa.

Continued on page 3, column 1



HOLYOKE PRODUCERS' DAIRY COMPANY

20 DAIRY CLUB MEMBERS WENT TO MT. HERMON FROM HAMPSHIRE

Hampshire County was well represented, in fact the best of any in the state. Besides having 20 out of the 29 members present a dozen or fifteen parents and friends were there. *Did we see anything!* We saw so many cows we dreamed about them all night. Most of the cars arrived at twelve o'clock. There were a few exceptions such as Suds West and Mr. Farley and Mr. White who cut across and couldn't wait for any one as slow as Bill

Continued on page 6, column 1

COUNTY PROJECT DAY Brings Large Attendance

County Project Day, June 18th, at Laurel Park marked the end of this year's project work. As Mrs. Clifton Johnson, chairman of the Advisory Council, said in welcoming the women, "In one sense it was the commencement exercises of the ladies who had finished their project work and although no diplomas were awarded it marked another accomplishment in their lives.

The meeting began with community singing led by Mrs. Edward Day of Hatfield and Mrs. Fred Clark of Easthampton at the piano. The songs were real

Continued on page 4, column 1

CO-OPERATIVE MILK MARKETING

Holyoke Producers' Dairy Co. Returns Fair Price to Members

The Holyoke Producers Dairy Company, owned by seventy Hampshire County farmers, furnishes a good illustration of the benefits to be received from properly directed coöperative efforts. In 1923 it paid its members 8.47 cents a quart for milk, delivered at its plant in South Hadley. During April and May its members received from 5½ to 6 cents per quart for milk at their farms, the difference in price being due to distance from the plant. Instead of being a source of irritation in the Holyoke market this company has lived up to the golden rule of coöperation, that is, it has "conducted its affairs so that others could work with it." In the three years that it has been running, it has increased its business from 4800 to 6500 quarts of milk per day.

Market Found First

The Holyoke Producers' Dairy Company differs in several ways from many coöperatives. In the first place they bought out four dealers who were delivering about 4800 quarts of milk a day. After being sure of the market for this amount of milk only enough producers

Continued on page 2, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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Warren M. King, Northampton
John A. Sullivan, Northampton
Charles W. Wade, Hatfield
W. H. Atkins, Amherst

Co-operative Milk Marketing

Continued from page 1, column 3

were signed up to furnish the necessary amount. It was the opinion of many that the farmers paid too much for what they got. The members feel differently as they have a constant market for a stated amount of milk every day in the year.

Other co-operatives have tried to save the initial cost of a market by signing up all of the milk in sight before finding a market for it. The usual result is that they find themselves "all dressed up with no place to go." Then, to get business, they usually have to cut prices or turn an excessive amount of milk into by-products, all of which cost money. The farmer members have to pay this cost through decreased milk checks.

Surplus Regulated

The members of the Holyoke Producers' Dairy Company have practically eliminated the word surplus from their vocabularies. The scheme is simple. For example, a man producing 100 quarts of milk a day takes out 100 shares of common stock. This establishes his rating. He is allowed to vary 90 to 110 quarts

without penalty. If he gets below 90 quarts a day he is warned. If within a reasonable time he is not up to his rating, the company takes back some of his stock and gives him a new rating. The amount of milk produced above 110 quarts is paid for at butter fat rates. As a result of this policy, there are only 4 of the 70 men outside of their ratings at the present time and these men are below.

Invest \$70,000 in Three Years

When the farmers took over what is now the Holyoke Producers' Dairy Company it was necessary to pay cash for the business. To finance the proposition, \$10,400 worth of preferred stock was sold to interested parties in and around Holyoke. This stock pays 7 per cent interest. The remainder of the funds were raised by selling common stock to producers at \$8.00 per share. One dollar per share had to be paid in cash and notes signed for the balance. A syndicate of local bankers was formed to underwrite the farmers' notes. Ten per cent of each milk check was deducted to pay interest and to reduce the principal of these notes. Thirty thousand dollars was borrowed from the syndicate.

At the end of three years there is only about \$2,000 left to be paid. In other words, in three years the farmers have bought and paid for a milk business worth \$70,000. This was done without particular hardship to the members as a large portion of the payments came from what was before a waste—the surplus milk left on the farm by the dealers.

Monopoly Not Needed

This plant illustrates the economic fact that monopoly control is not necessary for satisfactory marketing. The management of a co-operative plant must not only be honest but must also be efficient. The farmer members of this plant are not tied up by contract but they are financially sensitive to the plant's success. It is their duty to furnish not only a constant supply of milk but of the best quality.

In the milk business the distribution often never sees the ultimate consumer. The consumer looks just for quality and service. He rightly expects every quart of milk to be clean, sweet and up to standard in butter fat. Most consumers want their milk on the doorstep before time for breakfast. If the co-operative cannot supply this service, someone else will.

Then the consumer expects to get his milk at a fair price. The Holyoke Producers' Dairy Company has seen that the consumers have had these necessary things. While they do not handle over 25 per cent of the milk sold in Holyoke, they have been able to meet competition and prices. As a result, the farmers have received at their farms, as large a price as any group of farmers in the

state. They have a market for a constant supply of milk and receive their milk checks regularly twice a month. What more should co-operative efforts obtain?

POTATO BLIGHT CONTROL

Thorough Spraying Necessary

Last year the men who sprayed their potatoes did not get materially better crops than their neighbors who did not spray. Two years ago, it was a different story. Those who did not spray were lucky if they got money enough from their crop to pay for seed and fertilizer. Last year the average production was 175 bushels per acre, the year before it was 75. The extra hundred bushels pay labor and profit. Even in blight years this extra hundred bushels can be had if the crop is thoroughly sprayed.

Materials

Some day there may be a more efficient spray material developed for blight control than Bordeaux Mixture. Today it is not only the cheapest but also the best. The simplest way of preparing it is to use the stock solution method. Two stock solutions are mixed up: (1) copper sulfate, using 1 pound to a gallon of water. Suspend the copper sulfate in a sack at the top of the water; (2) lime at the rate of 1 pound to a gallon of water. These stock solutions, if protected from evaporation, will last indefinitely. In making Bordeaux Mixture, never pour the stock solution together, as they form a heavy precipitate which does not go through the sprayer readily and does not stick well. The simplest method of mixing is as follows:

Pour the copper sulfate stock solution into the spray tank and fill two thirds full of water. Then add the lime stock solution and fill the tank with water. For "bugs" add 2½ pounds of dry arsenate of lead or 5 pounds of paste to 50 gallons of water. Don't wait till the slugs have eaten the vines badly before putting on the poison. At the present time there are several prepared Bordeaux Mixtures on the market. To be effective, these should have a high copper content, 15 per cent or more. In recent years the copper content of these prepared spraying materials has been greatly increased and, as the copper is the active agent in blight control, the efficiency of these sprays has been greatly increased.

The same is true of copper lime dusts.

Equipment

Years ago when the potato beetles were a serious menace, spraying machines were made to control these insects by using arsenate of lead. As "bug killers" they were and are efficient. These machines

Continued on page 8, column 1

Alfalfa Fields Visited

Continued from page 1, column 1

Professor Abbott Explains**Alfalfa Needs**

Professor J. B. Abbott of M. A. C. then demonstrated the "Soiltex" method of determining the amount of lime needed to succeed with alfalfa. Samples of the two alfalfa plots were taken and, after three years, both gave a green reaction which means plenty of lime is present. A sample taken in the lane outside of the alfalfa piece gave an orange color, showing a need of more than 2 tons of limestone per acre to bring it up to the same point as the soil in the field where the alfalfa was growing. Other soil samples brought in, with one exception, gave an orange reaction. The other sample was from a field which had received one ton of lime per acre last year. This gave a yellowish green color when tested, showing that another ton of lime per acre was needed before alfalfa could be successfully grown.

Prof. Abbott stated that with this test we absolutely could give a "prescription" for lime requirements. In the past, the recommendations have been to use 1 ton of lime per acre. In some cases this was right; in others, not. In addition to lime he said alfalfa needs: (1) A well drained soil. Alfalfa does not do well on wet land. (2) Proper inoculation. This may be obtained either by using soil from a good alfalfa field or by using commercial cultures. (3) Sample Fertility. Manure should be supplemented with 500 pounds of acid phosphate per acre. (4) A fine seed bed.

Mr. Bagg had supplied all of these needs so the success he is having with alfalfa is not just luck. After plowing and discing in the manure, acid phosphate and lime, Mr. Bagg rolled the piece and then worked the top soil lightly for two weeks with the spike tooth harrow. He inoculated the seed with the soil and glue method, as follows: Dissolve a handful of flake glue in 1 pint of water, using a double boiler. Then a little over a cupful of this mixture was poured into a bushel of alfalfa seed and the whole mass stirred so as to moisten every seed. Then about 4 quarts of soil from an alfalfa field was passed through a window screen and stirred into the moistened seed so as to coat each seed. Inoculation was about perfect.

Alfalfa and Witch Grass

On another field, sown in 1922, there was a combination of Alfalfa and Witch Grass. At first sight, it looked like a perfect stand of Witch Grass. On closer inspection, it could be seen that the alfalfa was nearly as tall as the grass and had a fine color. Mr. Bagg stated that after the first cutting last year he was tempted to plow the field up, but the second and

third crops were nearly clear alfalfa. A soil test on this plot also gave a green color, showing plenty of lime had been applied. A third piece, where alfalfa was seeded last year on a sand knoll, was then seen. Mr. Bagg stated that while it did not look as good as the other pieces, it was the first time he had ever had anything resembling a hay crop on that field. It surprised many of those present that a soil test on this field showed yellow, which means a need of $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of limestone per acre for alfalfa. This light land received a ton of lime per acre last year before seeding.

As a result of this meeting, five men signified their intentions of putting in one or more acres of alfalfa this summer. Mr. Bagg is plowing up a two-acre field after the hay crop is harvested and is planning to seed this with alfalfa in August.

Southampton Trip

Eighteen men gathered at M. J. Madsen's farm in Southampton, Friday evening, June 13 at 7:30 P. M. to visit alfalfa fields in the town. At Mr. Madsen's, a field seeded with a combination of Alfalfa, Red Clover and Timothy was seen. Here the Timothy dominated the alfalfa and clover. Soil samples were taken and tested. These gave a yellow reaction, showing that at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of limestone per acre were needed to bring the soil to the proper point for alfalfa.

The next stop was at W. A. Parsons' alfalfa field. Here part of the field looked very good, while another part showed yellow. Soil tests here pointed to a need of $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of lime per acre, although a ton was applied last year before seeding. Prof. Abbott explained that, in the past, the common belief was that light lands did not need lime as badly as heavier soils. He stated that the heavier soils, when well drained, needed less lime to correct acidity than light lands.

Wood Ashes Helped Alfalfa

At Leon Fowles' farm, several plots of alfalfa were inspected. One piece sown last year showed no green color in the leaves. The soil test showed the need of 2 tons of limestone per acre, even though 1 ton per acre was used. There was one part of another alfalfa field that looked the way alfalfa should. Samples of soil from this plot gave a green reaction when tested. Mr. Fowles explained that all of the wood ashes from the house were put on this plot. They certainly did the trick!

Ed. Searle Has Fine Field

At Edward Searle's there is a five acre block of orchard where alfalfa is grown between the trees. Here the crop was more than knee high and had a dark green color. Mr. Searle stated that he

had had alfalfa on this piece before and so did not have to inoculate the seed two years ago when he seeded down. On the lower side of the orchard there was one strip where the alfalfa was yellow and only half as high as on the rest of the piece. A soil test of this strip showed a need of two tons of limestone per acre. A sample from the good part of the field showed there was plenty of lime. Last year a part of the pasture was cleared up and apple trees planted there. Mr. Searle plans to seed this to alfalfa. A soil test of this field also showed a need of two tons per acre.

The method of seeding used most commonly in Southampton is to sow in the corn. Mr. Searle's piece was seeded this way. Prof. Abbott pointed out that seed bed conditions were ideal for alfalfa when this method is used, as the ground is loose in the top inch or two of soil and firm below. He stated that, in using this method of seeding, best results were obtained where the alfalfa was sown at the time the corn was knee high.

ALFALFA MUST HAVE**1. Well Drained Soil****2. Sufficient Lime**

Don't Guess! Send soil to the County Agent to be tested FREE.

3. Ample Fertility

Supplement Manure with 500 pounds acid phosphate per acre.

4. Proper Inoculation

Cultures may be obtained by sending twenty-five cents to the Mass. Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

5. A Firm Seed Bed

Plow; disc in manure, acid phosphate and lime; roll; then only use the spike tooth harrow lightly once a week for two weeks or more before seeding.

6. Sow as Early in August as Possible

The County Agent is willing to help you start right.

OPTIMISTIC ABOUT N. E.**AGRICULTURE**

David I. Friday, former president of the Michigan Agricultural College and now professor of political economy at the

Continued on page 8, column 1

HOME MAKING

County Project Day

Continued from page 1, column 2

"peppy" parodies which were quite appropriate for such a meeting and got everyone in tune for the rest of the program.

Playlet Shows Project Work

One of the interesting features of the day was the playlet put on by various project groups in the county showing what they had done.

The plot in brief is: Mrs. Parker is calling on a friend of hers, Miss Duda, who is a county project leader. Mrs. Parker who lives on a farm and has a number of children knows very little about extension work. So they call on the Home Demonstration Agent who suggest they call on some nearby groups and see for themselves what is going on in extension projects.

They call on Mrs. Hopkins, president of the Mothers' Club of the First Church of Northampton who with Mrs. March plan their basket lunch for the County Project Day using the score card. They take care of the children's lunch box for school and "hubby's" dinner to be left on the table for him.

The Bondsville ladies wore their dresses they made in clothing construction. A showing the guide pattern and how their dresses were obtained by changing the pattern.

The Hatfield group brought out very cleverly what they had done in Millinery. They wore their hats and brought out points in choosing, making and trimming to be considered in making a becoming hat.

A telephone conversation on a party line between Mrs. Pomeroy and Mrs. Strong of Easthampton brought out what a number of home demonstrators had done as a result of attending Miss Tucker's lectures on Care of Clothes.

Mrs. Cooper and Mrs. Stowell of Florence told about the Children's Clothes Project. Then twenty little boys and girls belonging to mothers who had taken that project were a style show proving there had been some fine work done in the county in that project.

The Westhampton ladies had a meeting of the testing circle. Each one had a piece of equipment they had tested, explained its use and how they liked it. Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Burt and Mrs. Williams told of the improvements they had made in their kitchens, how inexpensive they were and how they lightened labor and saved steps and time. Then they showed some chairs they had done in the furniture renovating meetings. One had a rush bottom seat, another a cane seat and the third an old Windsor which had been refinished.

Miss Tucker, the state clothing specialist, told about the state clothing program which is to include a new project this next year on "Feet and Their Care". Miss Lucile Reynolds, State Home Demonstration Leader, ended the playlet by telling what other counties were doing and how a well balanced community program helped to make "better homes".

Cummington Own Your Own Room Club

For the Junior work the Own-Your-Own-Room Club of Cummington staged a meeting. It was very well done. Each member gave a report of what she had done and was planning to do to her room. They had several articles on exhibit which gave an idea of the small things they had done. The business part of the meeting was carried on very efficiently and the cheers were very original.

"Woman as a Home Manager"

Mrs. Elizabeth Stone MacDonald

The chief speaker for the day was Mrs. Elizabeth Stone MacDonald who until recently has had charge of the Priscilla Proving Plant and who is now field editor of the Modern Priscilla Magazine. Mrs. MacDonald urged the women present to realize that in making an ideal home they had one of the hardest jobs there is. In order to have time to spend profitably with her family and friends she could have an effective time budget, proper equipment which is often a matter of subtraction rather than addition, properly placed equipment and family co-operation.

In ending Mrs. MacDonald stated that it is not the things we can buy that are the richest and that make the home ideal but the spiritual things that are not made and cannot be bought. No matter where the home is or how much money goes along with it, the home is not ideal until we have the right attitude of mind as to the ideal and have faith, patience and love to go with it.

Health Decalogue

"Eat less—chew more.
Ride less—walk more.
Clothe less—bathe more.
Idle less—play more.
Talk less—think more.
Go less—sleep more.
Waste less—give more.
Scold less—laugh more.
Preach less—practice more."

KEEP UP WITH TIMES!

One of the newest muffin pans has a minimum of space to wash and scour as the space around the edges between the cups is not filled in with aluminum.

Instead of the ordinary round-bowled ladle for use in the kitchen, you can get an aluminum one with an egg shaped bowl which is much less likely to spill as you pour out of it from the small or lip-shaped end. It has a prong on the handle to keep it from slipping into the kettle.

An aluminum sanitary sink strainer is made to hang over the edge of the sink. The cover is attached in such a way that it can be tilted around and slipped under the strainer when it is taken out to be emptied thus preventing any dripping on the floor.

You may hunt quite a while before you find a short, flexible spatula but one a blade only six inches long seems best for most purposes and is worth hunting for.

The three extra leaves of one of the new dining room tables are put away not in the closet or attic but under the top of the table itself which closes as snugly over them as our old tables closed over nothing.

LINEN DRESS GOODS

With the approach of warmer weather, linen as a dress material is coming into favor more than ever before. With its sheen, its absorbent properties, and the speed with which it dries, it is ideal fabric for the sticky days of summer. It is cool, strong, beautiful, easy to launder, and withal inexpensive. Improvements in manufacture have remedied two of the old time faults; first, the tendency to crush easily, and second, the difficulty of getting a fast dye linen. Now there may be had a linen that will not crush excessively and that will hold its color. These last two considerations have greatly increased the desirability of linens for dress purposes during summer.

For the present season, it appears that the coarser, looser weaves will be the rule for dress linens. There seems to be no great demand for the finely woven French fabrics. Prices are moderate. The coarser weaves are, of course, the cheaper. In the case of the fast color fabrics, owing to the cost of the processing, these prices will range from 15 per cent to 20 per cent higher. This process takes away in some measure the glossy finish characteristic of linen, but the ease of laundering which results does much to offset or even to overcome this disadvantage.

Its' Care—Setting of Colors

To secure the utmost in wear and appearance of your linen dress, it will be well to observe the following suggestions as to its care and laundering.

If when the fabric is placed in the water the color begins to run, something must be added to set it. For a brown, black or pink, salt is the best agent and

A Business Bank for Business Farmers

This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

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two cups to a gallon of cold water will be enough.

Vinegar is good for blue, one-half cup to one gallon of water. In the case of lavender fabric a tablespoonful of sugar of lead to a gallon of water produces a good result. It must be remembered, however, that this latter material is very poisonous. Extreme care must be taken to prevent the running of colors. Do not use too hot water and wash the material as quickly as possible.

In no case should the water be more than luke-warm. It should not be hotter than the hands can stand comfortably.

As a cleansing agent a non-alkaline and soluble soap should be used. Many washing powders contain strong alkali which are very detrimental both to the wearing qualities of the fabric and to colors. These, of course, should not be used.

If you notice that the color is sensitive, do not soak the fabric nor rub it more than necessary. Best results will be obtained if the material is washed and rinsed quickly.

In drying, the garment should be hung away from the sunlight, as the rays of the sun are strong bleaching agents. Place the goods in a shady spot or roll it in layers of white cloth, sandwich fashion.

In ironing, care should be taken that the iron is not too hot. A light scorch may be washed out or removed by hanging the garment in the sunshine, and if badly scorched the material should be wet and placed in the sunlight.

In case of stains, if the cloth is uncolored they may be successfully treated by the use of dilute acids in alkali. The chemical, however, should not remain too long in the fabric nor should the water be too hot for the hands. Stains in the case of colored goods should be as far as possible removed by the use of cold water. Reasonable care in following these suggestions will result in better appearance and better wear for your linen dress.

STATE NUTRITION SPECIALIST FROM MINNESOTA

Mildred L. Wood of St. Paul, Minnesota will return from the Home Economics conference in Ithaca and Buffalo with the three state leaders in that subject for a conference and she will take up her duties in August as Extension specialist in nutrition. Brought up in Michigan, she studied two years at Michigan University, took her Bachelor of Arts degree from Rockford College after two years specializing in home economics and became an instructor in her field at that institution. There she stayed for three years. Then for two years she taught

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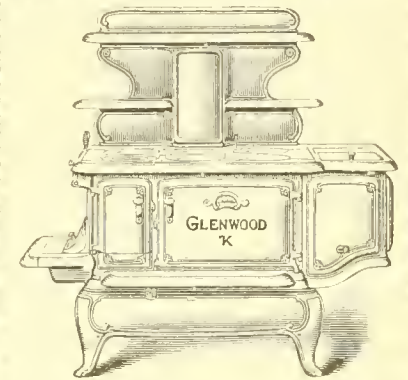
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CLUB WORK

20 Dairy Club Members Went to Mt. Hermon from Hampshire

Continued from page 1, column 2

Howe's car and the County Car. Those who weren't there missed it. We first went to one of the school halls and ate our dinners. Mr. Tom Elder brought around plenty of cool milk and everybody seemed to take advantage of it. It went well with our sandwiches. After our lunch Mr. Howe asked Mr. Peabody, Field Agent for the Holstein Friesian Association in New England to speak to the boys. Mr. Farley had something to say and Mr. Elder told of his love for both boys and cows and that he preferred boys.

Mr. Cutter then talks about boy at school

Then Mr. Howe called on Mr. Cutter, the principal of Mt. Hermon School, who told of the method of running it. It seems that each boy who enters is given a particular job on the farm. The standard of making good is held before him. If he does make good as an individual worker he is advanced and takes charge of two or three other boys. If he still is aggressive, in earnest, a sticker, a thinker, interested, he is given charge of a large group and so on until he may have 50 boys under him to look after and manage in his last years of school. This method does not only develop a knowledge of Agriculture but much ability in leadership. Mr. Cutter and the school heads have noticed that the boys who were steady, interested, dependable workers while in school turned out to be men with success—the man that every boy ought to aim to be.

All visit dairy barns

The dairy stock was a surprise to all those who had not seen them before and an interesting study and lesson for those who had seen them previously. A few of the younger boys had been looking at the bulls and some one overheard them discussing their size: "Say, Peter, they must be raising them for beef." "They must weigh a ton." "Aren't they whoppers?" They are whoppers but not for beef and the boys fully understood we think before leaving that these well bred, well grown animals were used for breeding and a big asset to the upbuilding of such high producing cows. Mr. Peabody selected one of the high producing cows of near perfect Holstein type and went over the points with the members.

Mr. Elder shows his best Animals

Mr. Elder lead the well known Colantha bull, who has over 80 advanced registered daughters, out into the yard so all could look him over closely. The members examined many 20,000 lb. cows and four in particular, all of which produced

over 26,000 in a year. In this group was one 30,000 lbs. cow.

We think the boys and girls with open eyes got a good idea of a good type cow. We think they saw the value of mating them with good sires. And we hope that their mind is set on good high producing stock more than ever before.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONS**All Go to Camp Gilbert**

The last week in July will see all the county champions and state champions at M. A. C. attending Camp Gilbert. Needless to say this camp will be made up of real boys and girls, those who "have been sticking to the job" and have done things. We have eight going from Hampshire County. Here they are:

Osborne West, Hadley—Dairy Champion.
Ruby Delisle, Westhampton—

Canning Champion.

Lewis West, Hadley—Garden Champion.
Eva Alfieri, South Amherst—

Clothing Champion.

Stanley Pavlica, Huntington—

Handicraft Champion.

To be picked—Poultry Champion.

Rachel Randall, Belchertown—

State Club Garden Champion.

Wallace Taylor, Williamsburg—

State Club Handicraft Champion.

AROUND THE COUNTY

The poultry club of Granby led by Mr. Ashley Randall visited four poultry farms in Belchertown, Enfield and Greenwich on June 14th. There were six boys in the group and they picked up many points in looking over Schmidt's in Belchertown, Scotts in Belchertown, Bartlett's in Enfield, and Hillside School in Greenwich.

The Bay Path Clothing club of South Amherst put on a clothing exhibit at the Women's Summary Meeting at Laurel Park on June 1st.

A group of girls at Pine Grove and West Farms under the leadership of Elizabeth Buczala are sewing this summer. Miss Boice will meet them the last of the month for a talk on styles and colors.

Mrs. Harry Putnam is to lead a group of girls in canning at Belchertown Center this summer. Mr. Lewis, the Superintendent, has offered the domestic science room of the High School as a place of meeting.

The Cummington Room Club gave a dramatization of a club meeting at Laurel Park on June 18th.

Miss Fitzgerald is helping her girls can at Cold Spring.

Mr. Mayo met with the Bay State garden club on July 1st. Besides the discussions on garden work the picnic to be held August 1st was taken up.

Hatfield young people are gardening this summer. Mr. D. W. Belcher has a list of 60 boys and girls in garden work. There are members in Bradstreet, West Hatfield, North Hatfield and in the Center. Meetings are held every two weeks with the various clubs. Big plans are being made for the Fair.

The Worthington girls are to do Room club work with Mrs. Lucy Mollison as a leader. Soon pictures will be taken of each room so we will be able to see the improvement later on.

The Ware Poultry Club met at Mr. Howard Tucker's on July 1st for a caponizing demonstration. Fifty-six birds were caponized. Mr. Nodine was present. The boys took right hold and did some of the work themselves.

The Huntington poultry club will go to Max Axelrod's farm in Westfield on July 8th to see his methods and poultry plant. There will be ten boys on the trip.

The Cummington potato members were fortunate to have Mr. John Abbot demonstrate the mixing and application of Bordeaux. The meeting was at Darwin Well's Farm on July 9th.

The Norwich Hill potato members met for a spraying demonstration on July 10th.

Elizabeth Zumburski of Russellville was picked as second best clothing club member in this county for last winter.

Howard Atkins of South Amherst was picked as second best handicraft boy in this county.

The Easthampton poultry club had a caponizing demonstration on July 10th.

Osborne West has eight fine head of Holsteins now.

The dairy members are waiting to find out who will go to the Eastern States week calf club camp.

A poultry club has started in Huntington with eight members. Russell Burr was elected President and Leslie Howland, secretary.

It is not too early to plan for the Tri-County Fair. The winners are getting ready for it now.

The Northampton clubs at *Bay State, Pine Grove and West Farms* are to have a picnic at the Loudville Upper Bridge in Westhampton on August 1st. There will be baseball, sports, swimming and other activities to furnish a good time. About 40 club members are expected to attend.

At *Hatfield* on July 16th Mr. Belcher had a poultry meeting at which a culling demonstration was given.

EVA ALFIERI CLOTHING CHAMPION

Picked From 276 Members

Eva Alfieri of South Amherst who has been sewing for three years and who has canned for five years has been picked as the clothing champion of this county. There are many good sewers among the girls but it seems as though Eva is deserving of a little honor. Miss Howlett has been leader during her club work and says she has been persistent and interested. We are printing her club story below.

Garment Club

I have joined the club four years. This is my fourth year and I am taking third year work.

This year at our first meeting we third year girls worked on patches.

Shortly afterwards I made over a dress. The waist was checked black and white gingham. I had to piece the waist. It is made of four pieces. The skirt is blue ratine. The pattern I used had the black and white points come down into my blue skirt. I put blue binding around the neck and blue cuffs.

When I had finished my made-over dress I made a summer dress. The color was light brown with white stripes going up and down and blue stripes going the other way. I made a skirt and waist put together. The cuffs are sewed down to the cloth with lace on the edge. The collar was made the shape of the cuffs sewed down with lace on the edge. A blue ribbon with a rosette on the side is the sash.

Then I made our doll "Betsey Barba" a dress. She is as big as a real baby. The dress is made of nainsook. I put nainsook binding around the neck and down the back. I gathered the sleeves and put the binding around the sleeves too. I put lace on the edge of the sleeves. I did not put it on the neck because it would hurt the baby's neck. I put embroidery in front of the baby's dress. I hemmed all my garments by hand. I have made about ten patches. Only one is good enough to exhibit. I have finished my sample book or Textile Book. On the cover of the book we all put a design

of cloth. I have enjoyed the Baypath Garment Club very much.

Besides making six pieces of clothing Eva has done all her own sewing and mending and also the family mending.

She was a great help to Miss Howlett in teaching the younger girls the use of the sewing machine.

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MASS.

Potato Blight Control

(Continued from page 2, column 3)

never were very good as far as blight control was concerned. They do not carry pressure enough to put on an all-enveloping fine spray. Their efficiency can be increased, however, by using a calcium caseinate spreader such as Kayso at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to 50 gallons of water. This material makes the drops of spray spread out in a thin film over the surface of the leaf. The same results can be obtained with 2 gallons of skim milk added to 50 gallons of spray.

Today there are spraying machines on the market that will develop 200 or more pounds pressure while spraying 4 rows and using 3 nozzles to the row. As these machines cost \$250 and up, they are not for the small grower. In Granby, Earl Ingham and Henry Baker got together and bought such a machine. The Pelissier Brothers in Hadley have a similar machine. Another is owned by Felix Charon of South Hadley.

Dusters Efficient

For the man who has less than two acres of potatoes, we believe that the hand duster offers the best solution of the problem if there is no way of coöperating with neighbors to get a big machine. In 1922, six men in the county controlled blight so that the dusted part of the field averaged 57 bushels of potatoes more per acre than the undusted portion. It takes about 15 hours of hard labor and 150-200 pounds of dust per acre for the year. Since 1922 there have been many changes made in the hand dusters which make them far better machines.

The one way to control blight is to keep the vines covered with spray material or dust from the time the plants are 6 inches high till the tubers are harvested. Spraying is the same as having screens on the house. Screens only keep flies out as long as they are on. Remove them for one day and the house will be full of flies. Spraying is effective only so long as the plants are entirely covered. The number of sprayings or dustings needed depends upon the way the plants are growing and upon weather conditions. When the plants are growing rapidly and when it is rainy weather, spraying may have to be a weekly job. Ordinarily from 5 to 7 sprayings will give commercial control.

Optimistic About N. E. Agriculture

(Continued from page 3, column 3)

New School for Social Research in New York City, charged the graduating class of the Two-year students yesterday to follow the scientific instructions of such colleges as M. A. C., leave prices to fix themselves, to concern themselves with reducing production costs and to develop an American culture that will prove that our democracy is economic as well as political.

He argued to his optimistic faith in the agricultural development from these facts.

In the last 25 years the total population increased by 40,000,000; the farm population little if any. The production of this stationary farm population increased 40 per cent, keeping pace with the total population. Farm products are now worth four times as much as in 1897, despite their drop from 24 billion to 16 billion dollars from 1917 to 1923.

The following phenomenon is peculiar to American agricultural history; from the settling of Virginia by the colonists the value of farm lands rose to 13 billion by 1900. In 1910 it was 28 billion, in 1920 it reached 54 billion and now it is at 10 billion dollars.

The agricultural population, he believes, will be relatively stationary, though the total population in this country by 1940 will be 130,000,000. The result of this growth will be to keep more of America's food off the international food market. That tendency is shown in the last three 20-year periods when we have been decreasingly contributive to international trade. This growth in population will be accompanied by an increased farm efficiency, commensurate with the increased efficiency notable in the past 25 years—15 per cent per person in manufacturing production and 35 per cent in farm production. Machinery and the application of science as this college teaches have made this increase possible.

The room for such improvement is portrayed by such figures as these: one third of the country's hens lay no eggs; of the 800,000 milch cows in Michigan whole herds average 10,000 pounds of milk a year but many more average 2500; Massachusetts had 2,000,000 acres of farmland in 1900 and now she has less than 1,000,000.

One result of this change has been an increase in the price of farm products. I can remember the prices paid me for corn and hogs when I farmed it, he stated. Prices are now four times as high as they were then.

He strongly and decidedly urged; let prices fix themselves, they will, but raise them if you can. Prices of farm products will not increase, he thinks; they are more apt to fall. But prices of other commodities will fall farther. By decreasing his production costs, the farmer will then take a larger portion of profit. Prices are now set in favor of the young farmer who avails himself of the information of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, and the farmer in industrial states like Massachusetts has the advantage over the Kansas and Iowa raiser. Some 66 billion dollars in income is spent throughout the country; three billion will be spent by Massachusetts. The amount of this income per farmer

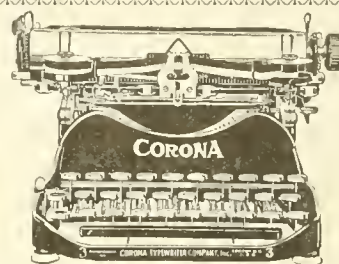


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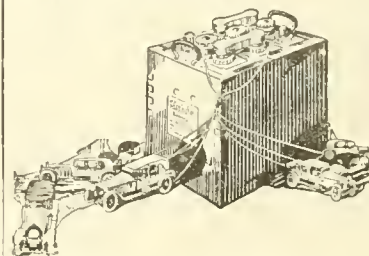
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shows the Bay State man in an enviable position.

But Professor Friday sees more in the agricultural problem than economics. The shift of the farm population, it is commonly believed, takes its youth and the best of it to the cities. He is not at all certain that the most able farmers leave the farms, but he points out that the cream of the country-born should stay on the farm.

To live there they must enjoy a culture comparable to the literary, artistic and musical opportunities of the city. "What form of culture can a farmer and a farmer's wife keep alive and still be farmers?" he asked. Landscape gardening is one. The ideal of the gentleman farmer is another to work toward, and it is one that has persisted through the ages. In the intellectual field, plant and animal breeding, preoccupation with the winds, sun and other forces of nature, the study of history and its application in political life is another. A farm culture must be developed that can stand on its own among other forms.

With its material prosperity the United States has brought more people out of poverty than any other nation. Note these facts in support of that statement; that never more than 5,500,000 people have paid income taxes in this country, but that 15,000,000 drive automobiles.

We are coming to a test of America's democracy, he concluded. We must apply it to her cultural life as successfully as it has been applied to her political life. You, as young farmers, are to develop the literature, drama and general culture which will make American farming a worthwhile existence.

HOW MUCH LIME FOR ALFALFA

County Agent Equipped to Test Soils

I have visited about 40 alfalfa fields and tested the soil for acidity with the "Soiltex" outfit within the past month. I have found a direct correlation between the chemical reaction of the soil and the condition of the crop. In those cases where the soil had been limed enough to neutralize all the acidity in the plowed surface, the crop was good. In those cases where the application of lime was not sufficient to neutralize all of the acidity, the crop was poor, if not a complete failure.

Repeatedly I have tested soil in parts of the field where the crop was good and found it neutral and tested other samples where the crop was poor, perhaps only a few feet away, and found it acid. That condition has occurred in many cases where lime was sown as uniformly as

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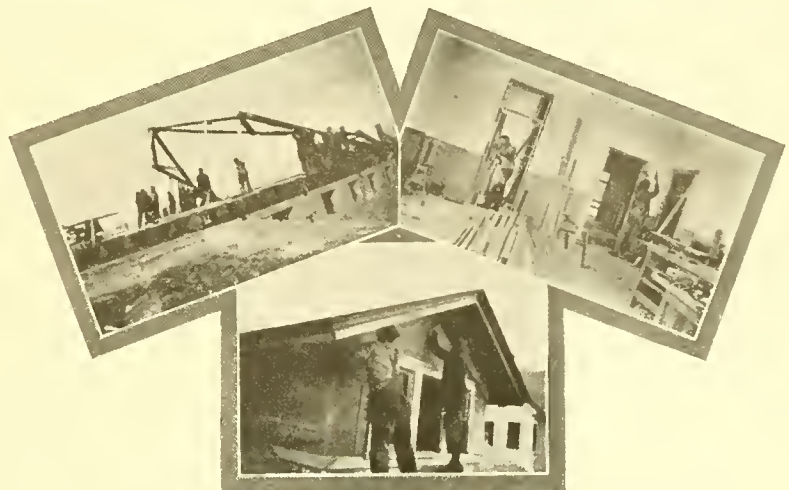
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What are you going to do next fall?

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"The man who woke up and found himself famous hadn't been asleep."

possible with a lime sower, indicating great variation in the natural condition of the soil within short distances.

Just recently I tested the soil in a very successful four year old stand which was limed at the rate of only a ton and a half per acre four years ago and found it free from acidity. The following day I tested the soil in a two year old stand which is beginning to fail and found an injurious degree of acidity, in spite of a two ton application of lime only two years ago.

The lesson is clear. The first conclusion is that alfalfa will not make a real success unless the soil is limed heavily enough to neutralize all acidity in the plowed surface and the second conclusion is that the amount of lime required to do this will vary according to the natural acidity of the soil. One ton of lime per acre may be enough or it may require four. That being the case it certainly is unwise to risk loss of seed and labor by sowing on land which may have been limed enough or may not.

The county is prepared to test your soil for acidity and can estimate very accurately how much lime is needed. The method now in use is a new one and is far superior in every way to all of the earlier methods.

A test may prevent a failure and alfalfa is too good a crop to be allowed to fail for the lack of another ton or two of lime. And by the way, it is an important chemical fact that a combination of lime and acid phosphate is more than twice as efficient as lime alone in removing toxic materials from most acid soils.

Lime as indicated by the test, use at least 500 pounds of acid phosphate per acre, inoculate, sow hardy seed, follow good cultural practices in seed bed preparation and seed before the 10th of August and you will be very unlikely to fail. It is not a bad plan to put in seven or eight pounds of timothy per acre with the alfalfa for the first seeding so as to

be sure of a hay crop even if the alfalfa does fail to make a perfect stand. This also takes care of low spots where there may be winter killing.

COUNTY NOTES

Labor Efficiency

Fred Bean of Florence finds that he can care for his 200 pullets properly by using 70 minutes a week. He used hoppers for the dry mash and cracked corn, and has piped water to the range. The water pipe and valve cost but little money. Compare this with the time and labor saved. The feed hoppers originally contained "Cream of Wheat" and "Shoulder Clods," and were obtained at a local market. Each of these has a roof to keep out the rain and has to be filled only twice a week. Fred finds that he can employ the time saved in looking after a strawberry crop and other farm interests. If he wasn't naturally a hustler, he would have just so much more time to fish or hunt!

Alfalfa Demonstration Plots

The best demonstration plot where the alfalfa-clover-timothy mixture was used is owned by Earle Parsons of Northampton. The piece, containing three acres, was seeded after early potatoes last year. The first cutting gave about three tons per acre of a fine hay mixture in which the alfalfa predominated. Mr. Parsons likes it so well that he is planning to put in 10 acres more this August.

W. W. Haswell of Easthampton has an alfalfa plot worth seeing. It is on land which normally grows golden rod, bunch grass and birches. A year ago the piece was plowed, manured, limed and 500 pounds of acid phosphate per acre used. The alfalfa was seeded in oats. Last year the weeds were so thick that the

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SPRINGFIELD

MASSACHUSETTS

piece was mowed three times. This year he has a fine alfalfa crop. He likes it so well that he is putting in 5½ acres this summer.

Levi Burt and Sons of Westhampton are getting a fine yield on their Alfalfa-Timothy plot again this year. The field is attracting the notice of a good many farmers. Woodchucks from the surrounding farms are also taking notice and moving in. The Burts say the "chucks" are coming at a rapid rate and are being as rapidly exterminated. More alfalfa plots in the town would help simplify the Burts' "chuck" problem!

Clever Watering Device

It is a problem to regulate a valve so that the water will not run over and mess things up in the hen houses and on the range. W. F. Tegethoff of Belchertown has a device made of a baking soda can, a piece of spring steel wire and a "shut off" that works to perfection. The can

is soldered to make it air tight. The spring steel wire is soldered to the can and to the shut off. When the water is low in the pan, the can sinks and, in so doing, turns on the water. When the water reaches the proper height the rising can shuts it off.

MAY POULTRY SUMMARY

Two County Flocks Among Best in State

For the first time this year, two Hampshire County Poultrymen are among the list of five best in the state. N. K. Lincoln of Williamsburg is the State leader with an average egg production per bird of 23.53. Frank Steele's flock was fifth for the state. His birds averaged 21.24 eggs per bird for the month.

The following is the summary:

	County	State
No. farms reporting	23	65
No. hens and pullets	9438	17844
Av. hens and pullets per farm	410	275
Eggs per bird	8.5	11.5
Egg receipts per bird	24c	34c
Grain costs per bird	11c	14c
No. farms selling poultry	15	40
Poultry sold per farm	\$69.24	\$69.69
No. farms incubating	7	20
Eggs incubated per farm	317	239
No. farms selling chicks	7	15
Value of chicks sold per farm	\$93.05	\$87.40

In spite of having two state leaders and three other farms averaging over 19 eggs per bird, the county average is only 8.5 eggs per bird. The state average of 11.5 eggs per bird is bad enough. In many flocks it would be good business to cull heavily, taking out all poor producing hens. Then there is that louse and mite problem to care for. Many hens are allowed free range in the summer, but this does not mean that attention to feeding and watering should cease.

The following are the county leaders for May:

	No.	Eggs
	Birds	per bird
1. N. K. Lincoln, Williamsburg	60	23.53
2. F. D. Steele, Cummington	216	21.24
3. H. C. Booth, Belchertown	500	20.70
4. S. Ellis Clark, Williamsburg	225	20.23
5. Smith's Agricultural School, Northampton	127	19.02

The above records show that it is not necessary to have a small flock to get good egg production as three of the county leaders have over 200 birds in their flocks. Send for Extension Leaflet No. 35 which tells how to cull.

State Nutrition Specialist from Minnesota
Continued from page 5, column 2
in Sioux City high school, was home demonstration agent in Fort Dodge, Iowa,

for four years, and after a summer's study at the University of Chicago became urban home demonstration agent in St. Paul under the Extension Service of the University of Minnesota and the community chest.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

FOR SALE:—Guernsey Bull, Mixture Columbus. Sire, Langwater Demonstrator. Dam, Mixture Alta Dean. James Loud, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE:—Guernsey Bull—Sunnyvale Admiral (72586) dropped May 10, 1921. Sired by Florham Admiral (33997). Grandsire Ne plus Nlra. Also For Sale—Dorothy of Edgewood (68872) Sire Robin Hood of Lose Dine. Milked nearly 7,000 of milk at 5.8 per cent test. Earl Martin, Enfield, R. F. D.

WINTER CLUB MEMBERS

COME THROUGH

Project	Enrollment	No. com. work	Per cent completion
Clothing	276	248	86.4%
Handicraft	200	158	79.0%
Bread	13	13	100.0%
Room	20	18	90.0%
Poultry	41	20	48.0%
Total	550	457	83.1%

19 sewing clubs finished as banner clubs, that is, all of the members completed. Also 14 handicraft clubs and 2 bread clubs were banner clubs.

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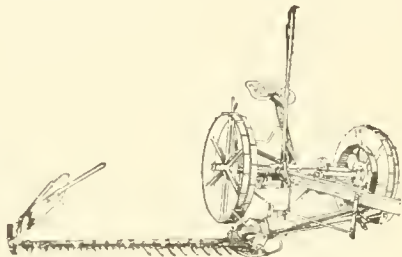
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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. IX.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., AUGUST, 1924

No. 8

ARE YOUR LAYING HOUSES IN ORDER

On the modern poultry plant August and September are busy months. The laying plant has to be renovated, improvements made and the whole plant given a thorough cleaning up to make it a fit place for healthy pullets to live in. In the June issue we told how Henry Lego remodelled his poultry houses because many plants have similar houses. Even those having more modern houses can help them by putting cellar windows under the dropping boards, if they have not done so already. These windows make the houses lighter and tend to keep the birds from scratching the litter under the roosts. From a disease control standpoint it will help to put hen wire under the roosts so that the birds cannot walk and scratch on the manure. This also helps in keeping eggs clean.

Disinfect Houses Thoroughly

All poultry houses need a thorough cleaning up before the pullets are housed. The first and in too many cases the last operation is to scrape down the walls and then clean out the old litter. This should merely be the starting point. It simply removes the visible filth, but does not get at the seat of trouble on many plants. In the case of dirt floors the old sand or gravel should be removed and the floor drenched with a solution of 2 ounces of Corrosive Sublimate in 15 gallons of water. At least one gallon should be used to every ten square feet of floor space before putting in new sand. In the case of wood or cement floors a thorough drenching will do. A sprinkling can makes the best utensil to use, no matter the type of floor to be treated.

The next step should be to spray the rest of the house with a good coal tar disinfectant. Then the house should be whitewashed or sprayed with Carbola. The latter is easy to apply as it can be sprayed on. If the house has never been whitened before it is best to apply the Carbola double strength. A white interior makes the house lighter and lengthens the day for the hens.

Use Tobacco Dust

In practically all parts of the county pullets are often infested with intestinal
Continued on page 9, column 1



FRANK STEELE'S SUMMER HOUSES

ONLY HIGH PRODUCING COWS PROFITABLE

Why the Average Massachusetts Farmer Must be a Dairyman

With over production of milk and the almost desperate endeavor to find an outlet that will make the producer whole from one point of view, this is not the psychological moment to talk about the importance of the high producing cow or perhaps of the production of milk anyhow. But the high producing cow is the profitable one and the only one that under hard conditions is profitable. And this is the time for the farmer who has not watched the cost of milk production and the way of keeping these costs to a minimum to make sure that he is carrying only profitable animals. Around eighty per cent of Massachusetts crop land must from necessity be devoted to the production of hay and other forage and grain crops. And this means live stock. Poultry under proper conditions and proper management is profitable. But while it provides an outlet for home grown grains at a profitable return it does not take care of the around seventy per cent of arable land suited to little else than hay.

While all our farms can carry some poultry, a few head of swine, and in some instances a few sheep; while most of our farms can with more or less advantage produce small crops of potatoes and other
Continued on page 2, column 2

A SUCCESSFUL ONE FAMILY FARM

Quality Production Still Counts

Many poultrymen have asked, "Who is Frank Steele?" Several years ago fruit exhibitors asked the same question when his name appeared on many of the first prize exhibits at the Tri-County Fair. Dairymen might well ask the same question. In answer we might say that Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Steele of Cummington make a farm family that believes that anything worth doing is worth doing well.

Frank is the fruit grower and poultryman of the farm business, while Mrs. Steele is the homemaker, business manager and dairyman. Together they make a combination that is hard to beat. They run, not a one man farm, but what is better, a one family business.

The Steele farm is located on the brow of Cummington Hill toward Worthington. To reach it, leave the Berkshire Trail at the Cummington Creamery. Go straight up the hill, following the Worthington signposts. When you begin to descend the hill on the Worthington side it is the first place on the left. If in doubt, ask anyone.

Farm First A Sideline

As a boy, Frank worked with his father and learned the trade of butter-making. This business did not suit his fancy, so
Continued on page 8, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

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COUNTY NOTES

Barn to House 900 Birds

Edward L. Schmidt of Belchertown is enlarging the poultry housing capacity of his barn again this summer. Last year about 400 birds were housed in four pens on the south side of the barn. This summer the east side of the barn is being again remodelled so as to make pens 30 x 40 feet on the first and second floors. This fall he expects to house 900 birds in his barn. Those confronted with a housing problem could profitably visit Mr. Schmidt's plant. Incidentally he is tired of carting tons of gravel in and out of his "A" house and is putting in a cement floor. He expects to have 1500 laying pullets in November.

More Labor Efficiency

Henry Witt of Belchertown tells me that it does not take him any longer to care for 400 pullets than it takes Fred Bean. Incidentally they are both following the same plan. Mr. Witt no longer carries water in a pail to his birds. He says he never realized the saving in human effort till the hot weather came on.

He also has a mash and scratch feed hopper that is worth seeing.

Nitrate Pays in Cultivated Orchard

Experiments have shown that nitrate of soda does not usually pay in a cultivated orchard. Wright A. Root of Easthampton has an exception. Last year he started using nitrate on his Broad Brook orchard, which has always been cultivated. The treated trees showed larger and better foliage. This year more nitrate has been used and he states that it has been money well invested. Perhaps there are other fruit growers in the county whose orchards are exceptions to the rule.

Lower Protein Feed Being Purchased

A certain item of information received regarding the 1924 Feed Pool furnishes one more indication that New England farmers are fast coming to an appreciation of alfalfa and clover as an economical supplement to a medium protein ration. At least, they apparently are planning to feed more 20 per cent ration this year than formerly. In last year's Feed Pool, of the total tonnage ordered 68 per cent was Milkmore, the 24 per cent ration; 20 per cent of the total was Fulpail, the 20 per cent ration. This year, Milkmore orders represented 49 per cent of the total, while Fulpail increased to 36 per cent. (Fitting Ration and Egg Mash, making up the balance of the Pool tonnage, retained about the same proportion this year as last.) Like County Agents, Farm Bureaus, Agricultural Colleges, and all other organizations serving the farmers' best interests, the Exchange has long encouraged the feeding of more and better roughage, and the choice of a ration whose protein will most economically supplement that of the roughage available. Very evidently, much of the educational work on clover and alfalfa is bearing fruit.

Only High Producing Cows Profitable

Continued from page 1, column 2

vegetables; and while apples are in many localities a good side line; Massachusetts conditions are such that most of the farmers must devote the larger part of their arable land to hay, and market this crop and that of the pasture through the milk cow. Massachusetts has gone through the stages of cheese factories and butter production and is now at the point where the sale of fluid milk to the inhabitants of the large cities of the Commonwealth is, all things considered, probably the best way to market the hay and pasturage produced on the land.

Conditions largely beyond his control make hay and the cow the chief lines on the Massachusetts farm. To render profitable returns it is evident that a maximum production of hay per acre is desira-

ble and that a high individual cow production should be aimed at.

Massachusetts Cows in 1923 Average
5,800 pounds each

According to the report of the New England Crop Reporting Service of the United States Department of Agriculture working in cooperation with the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture the number of milk cows in the State in 1923 was found to be about one hundred and sixty-four and a half thousand. These produced about nine hundred and fifty million pounds of milk. This was an average of approximately fifty-eight hundred pounds or twenty-seven hundred quarts of milk per cow. That year the State had four hundred and thirty-four thousand acres of cultivated grass land which yielded nearly six hundred thousand tons of hay. There were also twelve thousand acres of land in wild grass which yielded about an equal number of tons of wild hay. On a unit basis the cows averaged to produce fifty-eight hundred pounds of milk and the land averaged to yield about one and one-third tons of hay per acre. For each kept cow there was nearly three acres in grass yielding about four tons of hay.

Wisconsin Finds Cows of Massachusetts
Production Unprofitable

In a study made with a large number of herds the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station found that the feed and labor requirements are not so fundamental when they are expressed per cow as they are in terms of milk produced. On cows averaging five thousand pounds of milk it took thirty-eight pounds of grain, one hundred and forty pounds of silage; seventy-five pounds of hay and other roughage and three days of pasturage to produce one hundred pounds of milk. And with cows producing seven thousand pounds of milk in a year it took only thirty-one pounds of grain; one hundred and twenty pounds of silage, forty-four pounds of hay and other roughage and one and six-tenths days of pasturage to produce a hundred pounds of milk. It also required one hour less of labor per hundred pounds of milk from the large producers than from the low producers. That is it took seven pounds more of grain, twenty pounds more of silage, thirty-one more pounds of roughage, a day and a half more pasturage and an hour more labor to produce one hundred pounds of milk from cows whose yearly average was five thousand pounds than it did in the case of cows that produced seven thousand pounds in a year. Putting this on a money basis, even with Wisconsin's lower prices for hay and grain, the seven thousand pound cow produced milk at a dollar and a quarter per hundred cheaper than the five thousand pound cow.

Continued from page 2, column 3

They concluded from these studies that cows producing an average of fifty-six hundred pounds of milk in a year are not good enough to pay a profit in times of such low prices as now prevail. And the average Massachusetts cow is making only fifty-eight hundred pounds of milk in a year.

Massachusetts Farmers are Improving Their Herds

The importance of high producing cows has long been known to Massachusetts farmers. The objection is sometimes made that the high producing cows must be pure bred and hence very high priced. At some of the Massachusetts State Institution farms cows producing ten thousand to fifteen thousand pounds of milk in a year have been developed from grade dams bred to sires from high producing parentage. The Wisconsin Station in their studies found that grade herds sired by high producing pure bred sires were more profitable than many pure bred herds when measured in terms of the milk pail. They found a tendency in pure bred herds to retain the culls in the herd until they can be sold at pure bred prices. And pure bred culls are no better than any other scrub cows!

Massachusetts milk production per cow is on the increase. By careful breeding from present stock, with rigid selection as measured by the milk scales and the Babcock test, without appreciable cost increase, more milk of better quality can be had from a lessened number of cows. The County Agents in the dairy counties are and have been teaching this by word of mouth and by demonstrations. And much of the improvement made in yield in the past decade can be traced to these teachings.

Mass. Dept. of Agriculture.

FEDERATION PLAN FOR MILK MARKETING

Last month we published the story of the Holyoke Producers' Dairy Company, using it as an example of a successful locally owned coöperative. There are several similar plants in the State. Representatives of these plants meet regularly to compare operating costs and to discuss common problems. It is reasonable to suppose that as a result of these meetings that pressure is brought to bear on the managers of the less efficient plants which will result in greater economy of operation. In fact these plants are showing a remarkable spirit of coöperation.

Since there has been considerable talk about the Federation plan suggested by the Honorable E. S. Brigham, Ex-Commissioner of Agriculture of Vermont and since few people know what this plan is

we are giving it as published on page 54 of Hoard's Dairyman for August 1, 1924.

"Each community having a sufficient number of dairy cows (500 or more) should form a local coöperative corporation for the purpose of erecting or purchasing a plant adequate to receive, process, and manufacture the dairy products of the community.

"The plant, if located sufficiently near the railroad to make milk shipping possible, should be equipped with facilities for handling fluid milk for shipment to market and with facilities for manufacturing milk into one or more by-products. If the plant is located a great distance from the railroad, manufacturing facilities only need to be provided.

"The local coöperative corporation should be financed by sale of stock to the dairy farmers of the community who agree to deliver the product of their dairies for a stated length of time. The stock should be in proportion to the number of cows owned by the patron and may be issued on the stock rotating plan.

"The local coöperative corporation should be managed by a duly elected board of directors chosen from members of the local organizations, who should have authority to employ a manager for the plant and other employees and to carry on the general business of the plant as outlined by the by-laws adopted.

"When a sufficient number of local coöperative corporations have been organized and are operating plants, the next step should be to form a federation of such plants, delegating the federation such functions and such authority in the management of the local plants as may be agreed upon.

"The federation should be organized as a coöperative corporation, having each local plant as a member and should have a board of directors and other officers as provided by law.

"The federation should employ a general manager who should be the chief officer and who should have, subject to the approval of the federation board of directors, the right to exercise the authority to the federation by its contracts with member local coöperative corporations.

"This authority should include the following:

(a). The employment of an inspection force to inspect milk and cream at the plants and to visit farms contributing product of inferior quality, with a view to making improvement. These inspectors should have the right to reject milk or cream which did not come up to a certain standard agreed upon.

(b). The employment of trained specialists in the processing of market milk and in the manufacture of all kinds of dairy products, whose services should be available to the managers of the local plants and to whom such managers should

render reports, so that all milk should be handled in such a way that a uniformly high quality of milk and other products should be offered in the market.

(c). The provision of storage facilities so that products like cheese could be held and cured under suitable conditions until ready for market, and where products resulting from seasonal surplus could be held and released when the market would take them.

(d). The establishment of a selling agency in city markets as necessity developed. A sales force should be employed to make sales and see that customers have service. A laboratory should be established to make butterfat and quality tests. Facilities for carrying necessary stocks to meet the demand of customers should be provided.

(e). The establishment of a purchasing agency through which local member plants could purchase all supplies. An effort should be made to standardize supplies and equipment and thereby simplify the problem of stocking repairs and supplies likely to be needed on short notice.

(f). The establishment of an accounting service which should provide member plants with an adequate method of bookkeeping and with supervising accountants.

(g). The advertising of the products offered for sale by the federation.

"The current expenses of the federation should be met by an assessment made upon each dollar's worth of product handled through it.

"Property purchase should be made by stock issues subscribed for by members plants.

"The contract of the federation with member plants should provide for the manufacture and sale of the entire output of such member plants in such form and manner as the general manager of the federation should direct. The receipts of such sales should be prorated to member plants on the basis of amount of product contributed, subject to such equalizations for difference in cost of transportation, quality of product, cost of manufacture of different products, and allowances for seasonal variation in production as a board of equalization composed of a representative from each contracting member plant and the board of directors of the federation should agree upon.

"Seasonal surpluses should be cared for insofar as possible by withdrawing from milk shipping plants least advantageously located and the manufacturing of the entire output of such plants.

"The aim of the federation should be the production and manufacture of the finest quality dairy products in the most efficient manner possible, the feeding of such products into the markets as they are needed, and the creation of demand

Continued on page 11, column 2

HOME MAKING

THE 1924-25 CLOTHING PROGRAM

During the last two years the clothing program in Hampshire County has consisted mainly of the making of the dress form, Clothing Construction Project 2A (the making of the guide pattern) and Children's Clothes Project 3.

It is quite essential that the women who wish to take clothing and have not a guide pattern, plan to take the 2A Project, because it is the base of all the construction work. If, however, you have taken the 2A Project and still wish more clothing, we recommend that you choose Clothing Construction Project 2B.

This project is new to this county and is planned especially for the further use of the guide pattern and can therefore be taken only by those women having taken 2A. We are planning to have this our major clothing project for this year. If your group is interested, will you let the agent know as soon as possible so we may start our clothing work early in the fall.

The following is in brief the work to be taken up at the five meetings.

- I. Check up on guide pattern.
Use of guide pattern for undergarments.
Styles, materials, and trimmings for undergarments.
Construction, such as seams, stitches and finishes.
- II. Ready made undergarments, such as stockings, knit underwear, etc.
Decorative finishes for undergarments.
Seasonal styles for dresses.
Seasonal materials for dresses.
Use of guide pattern for various styles of dresses.
- III. Comparison of undergarments, home-made and ready-made.
Construction finishes for silk.
Decorative finishes for silk.
Becoming Color.
Use of guide pattern for overblouse.
Kimono sleeve pattern.
- IV. Construction finishes for wool.
Decorative finishes for wool.
Becoming line.
Skirt and petticoat patterns.
- V. Comparison of home made and ready made dresses.
Scoring of garments made.

HOME HAPPENINGS

Hampshire County did its bit at Farm and Home Week by reporting on two projects, Care of Clothing and Children's Clothes.

Mrs. Henry Strong and Mrs. Fred Pomeroy, who dramatized the telephone

THE CORRECT HAT FOR YOU

County-wide Millinery Meeting
September 11, 1924

The demand for the millinery project for this fall has been so great that it will be impossible for the agent to carry each group individually. So it has been planned to take care of the work through a training class, having each group choose a leader and assistant to represent them at Northampton. There they will under special supervision be taught the fine points in the making and trimming of fall and winter hats and will be just as capable of conducting the work in their community as the agent.

It was the census of opinion last year if we were to do away with the "home-made" looking hat it would be necessary to spend some time on the choosing of a becoming frame, proper materials for covering and correct trimming.

September 11th will be a real chance to obtain a great deal of information about these subjects. There is to be a county-wide meeting held at the Extension Service Rooms at 2.00 p. m. Miss Gertrude Franz, former Home Demonstration Agent of Holyoke and Supervisor of the Evening Practical Arts Classes is now associated with Filene's Clothing Information Bureau. Miss Franz will have charge of the afternoon program and will lecture on Millinery only, her subject being "The Correct Hat for you." She will supplement her lecture with the following illustrative merchandise:

1. New French models.
2. Untrimmed pressed shapes.
3. Buckram shapes.
4. Newest trimmings as well as covering material.

This lecture will be of interest to all women and we shall be very glad to have everyone wishing to, attend. We are particularly anxious for every woman who is going to take the millinery project this fall to be present because it is to be our first meeting and the remainder of the work will be based on the principles Miss Franz gives in her lecture.

conversation at the county summary meeting, repeated it at the college. During the conversation various helps were brought out which have been used as a result of Miss Tucker's two talks on this subject.

The report on the Children's Clothes Project was supplemented by living models. Little Miss Allaire, the Misses Bitner and Master Mullaney from Hatfield and Miss Sawyer from Franklin County were the models who showed off to the very best advantage and made a stronger appeal for the children's clothes project than any report could possibly have done.

The agent has been visiting the kitchens of the home demonstrators in Chesterfield, Worthington and Cummington. Some of the improvements have been large and the kitchens show a great change for the better. Others have been small, but in every case the improvement has lessened labor in the kitchen. All things point toward a fine kitchen tour which is to take in the three towns.

Mr. Cole held his third meeting with the group of young married Polish women in Ware. In this series of four meetings Mr. Cole is teaching the canning and preserving of the seasonal fruit. At this meeting, peaches and tomatoes were canned, currant jelly and raspberry jam were made. The leaders who actually do the work under Mr. Cole's supervision are held responsible for passing on the information to the women not able to attend or understand the English language.

HAVE A HEART FOR THE JUDGE

It is Fair time once more and if the county fair is to be a success we must send in an exhibit of our household products. In fact there is something of real educational value we can obtain from exhibiting at a fair if we are wide awake. Never let the opportunity go by without inspecting the work of others. If their standards are higher and their products better than ours let us find out how it is done and go home and improve our technique. We have a fine chance to get new ideas in selection and construction of household furnishings and equipment. And further more we find exhibiting develops a spirit of coöperation, friendly contest and good fellowship in the community.

But how can we hope to get anything out of the exhibits if year after year we take the same garment or piece of embroidery; if at the last moment we decide to take the cake we baked yesterday and after getting it there just shove it in the case.

Did you ever stop to think just how hard a task you are asking of the judge when things are in this condition? It is impossible for the judge to be fair to the exhibitors unless all articles meet the requirements set up in the premium list and have not been exhibited in previous years. And if the standard of the exhibits are to be kept high, articles having no competition should not receive a premium unless they are *really worthy*.

If we are to exhibit good food, let us send only such food as meets the standard requirements as to size, shape, description, ingredients, variety, texture, and quality. And then prepare it for

A Business Bank for Business Farmers

This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

This bank's primary object is to help farmers of this section to prosper. Our complete banking facilities and our dependable sources of information valuable to farmers are at your disposal.

We'll be glad to serve you.

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exhibit in such form that it shall be attractive to the eye and easy to display.

If we are to exhibit garments or needle work we still exhibit only such garments or articles that meet the requirements as regards material, design, color combination, suitability to purpose, workmanship and decoration, and then we will prepare it so it shall be attractive to the eye and easy to display. Unfinished, worn or soiled articles we should never expect to win a prize and all garments should be up to date.

As for the household furnishings, we should plan to exhibit only such articles as serve a real purpose in the home or have value because of their beauty.

If we plan our exhibits with these suggestions in mind, don't you believe we will get more educational value out of them besides helping the judge?

On the other hand the exhibitors may require that the judge have a score card by which the articles are judged and, if interested, may watch the judging.

BEFORE YOU INVEST INVESTIGATE

Before you invest, investigate is a very wise motto for most homemakers to adopt. It is on the clerk's "say so" and not by good sound judgement based on facts that we buy so many of our things for the home. It is truly amazing the number of women who flock to the stores on "Dollar Day". Why? They know the merchants have bought special goods for the sale and are not selling their regular stock at ridiculously low prices. But because they have seen the big advertisements in the papers with the large black headings they simply feel they are going to save all kinds of money by doing their trading on "Dollar Day".

It is with the purpose of coöperating with the merchants to prevent misrepresentation in advertising and selling and of educating the homemaker in the use of trade names, etc. that the Boston Better Business Commission is doing its work.

Mr. Edward Greene, Manager of the Boston Commission, speaking before a group of home makers at Farm and Home Week said, they had found the three most serious practices of descriptive merchandise advertising were in:

1. The use of descriptive trade names such as Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), Union linen (cotton and linen combination).
2. The use of unqualified and superlative statements found so often in newspaper advertisements during sales.
3. The abuse of comparative prices. When we read in a paper of a suit of \$45.00 value being sold for

Continued on page 10, column 2

Northampton Institution for Savings

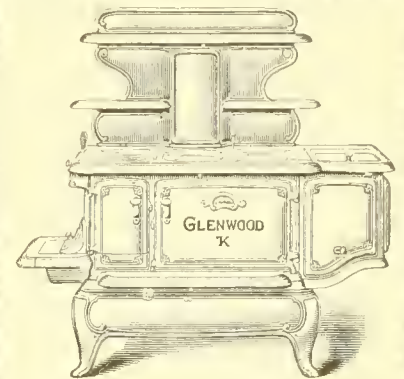
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CLUB WORK

BRONISLAW LEBIECKI

TWICE WINNER

County Poultry Champion Goes
To Camp Vail

Some say it never rains but it pours. So Bronislaw Lebiecki of Florence must think when notified that he is chosen both as County Champion in poultry for 1924 and also candidate for Camp Vail from Hampshire County.

Bronislaw has just completed a third year in poultry work, and has now about 200 White Wyandottes which are well along toward maturity. His first poultry was kept at his home in Florence but for the last two years he has had a house at Smith Agricultural School which he attends. He not only takes care of his flock but for the last two years has taken all the care of the Smith School flock which numbers this year 1,400 chicks. Mr. Mayo who is in charge of the agricultural work at Smith Agricultural School says he does all the culling for the school. "The strong point in his favor", Mr. Mayo says, "is his persistency in sticking to it and the increase each year in the size of flock." This year Bronislaw bought 50 Wyandottes from Harry N. Lewis and paid \$20.00 for them. He hatched others in his 120 egg Mandy Lee incubator and brooded them in his own 250 chick No Cold Oil Brooder. His hatching and brooding was a success. A 60 per cent to 70 per cent hatch is none too good for him and out of his 200 chicks he will winter 90 pullets. He thinks more of eggs than fancy birds and so is running his flock from a utility standpoint.

Besides hatching his own chicks this spring he hatched 70 Reds for his Mother in Florence.

Bronislaw is 18 now and a senior at Smith School next fall. He was picked from this county to attend Camp Vail at the Eastern States Exposition by the State Office in Amherst because he does show persistence, ability and interest in his work. And he was picked as County Champion because his record and poultry job seemed a little superior to any other poultry member.

Viola Albee was chosen as second winner in poultry work for 1924 in this county. Viola's most noticeable accomplishment is the Strain of Barred Rocks she has developed. She sold a number of roosters for ten dollars (\$10.00) a piece last fall and eggs for hatching this spring for five dollars (\$5.00) a setting. Her spring hatches were excellent and her pullets will be laying early in the fall. Viola exhibited last fall in Northampton, Amherst, Greenfield, Springfield, and Boston and won prizes at all.

THREE COUNTY FAIR

Boys' and Girls' Day Programme

On the 30th of September at the Fair Grounds every boy and girl of the County wants to be present. There will be something of interest for the hardest one to amuse. Here is the program as arranged:

Judging Contests

10.00 A. M.—Poultry Judging Contest at Boys' and Girls' Building in charge of Luther Banta, Mass. Agricultural College.

10.45 A. M.—Live Stock Judging Contest at Live Stock Sheds in charge of W. I. Mayo, Smith's Vocational School.

10.45 A. M.—Preserves Judging Contest at Boys' and Girls' Building in charge of Miss Mildred Boice, Hampshire County Extension Service.

Grammar School Track Meet

Under direction of Mr. O. A. Morton Supt. of Hatfield and Hadley Schools.
10.00 A. M.—On track in front of Grand Stand:

Open to all grammar schools of the County. The events will be run as relays. Each competing school to enter a team of four (4) members in each event. There will be two classes in each event: Class I—5th and 6th grades; Class II—7th grade and over. Events will be:

BOYS

50 yard dash (class I).
60 yard dash (class II).
Standing broad jump (both classes).
Baseball throw (both classes).
Potato race (both classes).
Sack race (both classes).

GIRLS

50 yard dash (class I).
60 yard dash (class II).
Baseball throw (both classes).
Clothespin race (both classes).
Sack race (both classes).

Schools may enter any number of teams in each event. Prizes: Ribbons for members of winning team in each event. Schools winning largest number of points will be given a shield.

Afternoon Program

Events to be run in front of the Grand Stand.

1.30-2.00 P. M.—Band Concert and Vaudeville.

2.00 P. M.—Grand Boys' and Girls' Parade.

Open to every Boys' and Girls' organization in the County. There will be three sections in the parade: I. Boys' Organizations; II. Girls' Organizations; III. Boys' and Girls' 4H Club Work. Organizations may be represented by either floats or marching bodies.

Prizes: Class 1 and 2—First Prize, American Flag; Class 3—4H Club Flag; Second and Third Prizes (all classes) Ribbons. Five dollars will be given for each float in the parade.

2.45 P. M.—Greased Pig race:

Any boy between 11 and 16 years. Contest limited to 16 entries. Two races will be run. No resin or other foreign substance allowed on hands or clothing. Winner must hold pig for 30 seconds. Entries will open September 22 and close September 27 unless class is filled before. Send entries to Norman F. Whippen, 59 Main Street, Northampton.

3.00 P. M.—High School Track Meet.

PICNIC AT LOUDVILLE

80 Attend

The clubs of Northampton and Easthampton met at High Bridge in Loudville on August 1st for a get-together. The clubs attending were the following:

Bay State Garden Club.
Pine Grove Garden Club.
West Farms Garden Club.
Manhan Poultry Club of Easthampton.
Easthampton Canning Club.

About 80 young people attended and 2 grown folks.

Mr. George Farley, State Club Leader, was there and talked to the boys and girls in the afternoon.

The sports, ball games, swimming and picnic dinner were all enjoyed.

CLUB MEMBERS GO TO
BRATTLEBORO

Visit Wirthmore Mills

A group of young people from Easthampton and Southampton were taken by Mr. Sturges of the Sturges Grain Company of Easthampton to the Wirthmore Mill in Brattleboro on Wednesday, July 23. There were twenty-five in the group. Mr. Read, the Superintendent of the mill, showed the boys and girls around the mill where they mix about 2,000 bags of grain a day. The boys saw the large mixer where the dry mash is made and also saw the scratch feed mixed. It was interesting to them to examine the great bins over the mixer, in the top of the building where the different kinds of grains were kept ready to be drawn into the mixer. They thought the filling of the bags quite efficient after watching a man hold a bag under a 12 inch pipe and almost instantly see it filled with 100 pounds of grain. These filled sacks were sewed up by a machine from which the bags tumbled down a chute to where men were loading a car.

At noon every one went upstairs where they were served a good lunch by Mr. Sturges and ice cream by Mr. Read.

JUDGING AT CAMP GILBERT

Osborne West Wins

At Camp Gilbert, Amherst, the camp of state and county champions, a poultry and dairy judging contest was run. Osborne West won first in stock judging. Jonathan Chase of Bristol won second.

The members of the camp judged three rings including Holsteins, Jerseys and Guernseys. In poultry judging Osborne West tied with Daniel J. Daley of Suffolk County with 325. The next high man was Chester Monroe of Bristol with a score of 265. The third man was Lewis West of Hadley with score of 255.

JUDGING CONTESTS

AT FAIRS

Hampshire County club members should take advantage of the opportunities in judging poultry and livestock at the fall fairs. Here are the dates:

Greenfield—Wednesday, September 10th.
New England Fair, Worcester—Tuesday, September 2nd.

Eastern States Exposition, Springfield—Wednesday, September 17th.

Cummington Fair—Tuesday, September 23rd.

Tri-County Fair, Northampton—Tuesday, October 1st.

AROUND THE COUNTY

With Club Folks

Many of the Hampshire County Poultry Club Members will exhibit at the Eastern States Exposition next September. About the only requirement is to have some mature pullets and to enter them before September 1st. This will be a worth while exhibit for a number of reasons:

1. It is a state exhibit.
2. Exhibitors go to the Exposition for one day and one night.
They spend the night at the poultry camp near Camp Vail.
The expense will be only transportation.
3. The prizes offered are good.
See the club agent about entering birds.

The *Northampton Fair*—young folks—there's where Club Work must shine. Get ready for it. The early bird catches the worm. Pick out your best pullets, groom up that heifer, put up some nice jars of canned goods, shine up the handicraft, hoe up the garden. Don't wear out your last winter's sewing—plan for your club exhibit at the club building.

The *Easthampton* poultry club listened to Mr. Nodine's talk on culling on July 15th and then proceeded to help cull Reverend J. L. Findley's flock of 60 Reds.

WANTED:—Boys and girls about 14 years and over to learn something about poultry, to take trips throughout the year, exhibit their good birds and get acquainted with the best boys and girls of the county. Start this fall.

Miss Rachel Cummins of Ware has 30 girls doing canning and 20 boys with gardens this summer.

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DYNAMITE for farm work, does the work of men and horses, with more speed and less expense. The ideal way of breaking boulders, removing stumps and digging ditches.

FOSTER-FARRAR COMPANY

162 MAIN STREET

NORTHAMPTON

MASS.

A Successful One Family Farm

Continued from page 1, column 3

he took up painting and paper-hanging as a profession. Twelve years ago he found that this line of work was injurious to his health, so farming was decided upon and the present place was bought.

Only those who have tried to rouse a slumbering farm into activity know the long hours of hard manual labor that it takes. In the early years Mr. Steele had the farm as a sideline to his painting business, because it was not developed to a point where it would support his family. As the years went on the farm was developed to a point where it became the main enterprise and painting was used only as an anchor in times of poor crops.

Fruit Business Developed

Twelve years ago the greatest source of income on the place was an old Greening orchard. New orchards have been planted with more desirable varieties, such as McIntosh and Wealthys. Peaches have been a profitable crop on this farm, due perhaps to the sheltered position of the orchard. Cherries, raspberries and blueberries have helped the farm income, too. Fruit has been the main source of income for several years. Fungus diseases and insect pests have done a minimum of damage, due to thorough spraying. Until two years ago all the spraying was done with a barrel pump and excellent results were obtained. Now a power sprayer is used.

Spraying alone is not responsible for the fine fruit grown on this farm. Every year the trees are carefully pruned and fertilized. After the "June drop" all of the apples are thinned. As a result the quality of the fruit is excellent and the prizes won at fairs are well merited. In fact Steele's apples have for years been "the kind you can eat in the dark."

Poultry Keeping Found Profitable

Within the past few years the poultry enterprise has been developed on this farm to a point equal to the fruit business. With increased business came new problems. For two years this farm has been carrying on a successful disease control demonstration. This year 1,000 chickens are being reared. From these about 400 pullets will be selected for this winter. At the present time these birds are making a fine growth and there seems to be no reason why they will not equal the record made by last year's flock.

Here is the flock record from October, 1923, to the present time:

	No. birds	Eggs per bird
October	234	5.5
November	232	11.43
December	226	16.76
January	224	13.53
February	224	12.4
March	224	21.4

April	221	22.18
May	216	21.24
June	202	20.35
July	138	16.55

Average per bird (10 mos.) 161.34

This record carries with it several lessons. First, comparing the number of birds kept in the different months, from October to June, only 19 birds were culled out. This shows that the pullets must have been carefully culled before being put into the laying houses. This is a lesson many could profitably take to heart.

Lights were used on the flock, yet high hatchability was secured. This year, in spite of selling day old chicks, Mr. Steele had his own chicks in one lot, which makes for efficiency in rearing. Orders were turned down to this, but Mr. Steele sees the practical application concerning "the goose that laid the golden egg."

Disease Control and Labor Savers

The chick range is an example of efficiency. Mash hoppers are used which were built on the M. A. C. plans. An improvement is made, however, in that the rooves are of galvanized iron. Two sheets make the roof. These are nailed to an "A" shaped frame. A ridge pole of 3 x 2 inch furring is used. The ends of the hopper box are notched to hold this ridge pole, thus preventing the roof from blowing off. In filling, one end of the roof is picked up and the whole roof slid to one side. The two hoppers hold 300 pounds each and do not have to be filled very often. The filling is done from the end of a flivver truck.

A water barrel at one end of the range is filled with a hose from the kitchen sink. The water is allowed to drip from the barrel to a galvanized eave trough, so the chickens always have a supply of fresh water. There are box hoppers containing grit, oyster shells and charcoal. By using these labor saving devices, Mr. Steele says that he cares for 1,000 chicks now, easier than he cared for 500 before he used these devices.

In the summer his hens are given range in a field, using the houses built on the Tolman plans, published last year in this paper. He has four of these houses now and says he likes them so well that he is going to build four more. Each house comfortably cares for 70 hens.

An Efficient Dairy Herd

Napoleon once said to his army, "We are few but we are fit." The Steele's could say the same of their dairy herd. It consists of 12 head, four of which were milked last year. The foundation cow produced 20,000 pounds of milk last year. Two first calf heifers produced 12,000 pounds each. The other eight heifers, two of which calve this fall, have a right to be good. Their dams have been extra good producers and the sire's have pro-

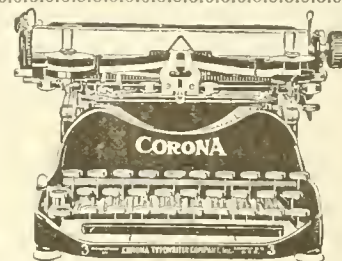


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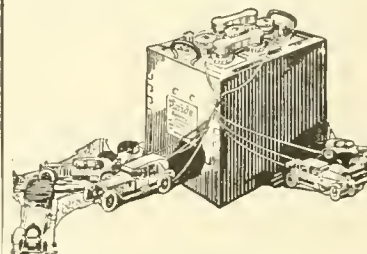
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duction records on both sides. The present herd sire was bought as a calf because of the production records behind him. Mr. Steele entered into a co-operative agreement with a neighbor whereby this man raised the calf and Mr. Steele has service.

Supply Local Market

The produce from the Steele farm is marketed locally. They do not find that it is easy to produce and hard to sell their products. They have found that good products find a ready market. They also have a different viewpoint from many. They try to produce the quantity and quality products that the market demands. That this policy pays is shown by an ever increasing volume of business.

It would pay you to take a trip up to Cummington and to make it a point to see the Steeles. The Berkshire Trail from Northampton makes one of the prettiest rides in the county. The view from Cummington Hill is wonderful. You will probably ask "how can anyone help but get inspiration in such an atmosphere?" We have often wondered too.

Are Your Laying Houses in Order

Continued from page 1, column 1

worms. They should be given the tobacco dust treatment for a period of three weeks before they are housed. This means mixing 2 pounds of "Gold Leaf Tobacco Dust" in every hundred pounds of dry mash fed during this three weeks period. Feed the treated mash DRY! This will remove all of the intestinal and a large per cent of the small worms found in the blind guts or caecum. The cost of the treatment is little, but it may be the ounce of prevention which will be worth pounds of cure later on.

Treat for Lice

While there are some plants on which pullets do not have hen lice, it is safe to assume that they have some and treat accordingly. Sodium Fluoride is not only the cheapest but the best louse killer. It can be secured at drug stores for about forty-five cents per pound. One pound will treat 100 birds. In using apply a pinch at the base of the feathers on the head, neck, breast, base of tail, below vent, both thighs, on underside of each wing and two pinches on the back.

House Pullets Early

Every year there are those who wait for a snowstorm before thinking of housing their pullets. These people are not bothered by picking up eggs in the fall. A safe rule to follow is to have all pullets of the American breeds housed when they are 24 weeks old. It is common knowledge that production is hampered when pullets are moved. The experienced poultrymen let them take their vacation on their own time rather than when they

Continued on page 10, column 1

LINCOLN



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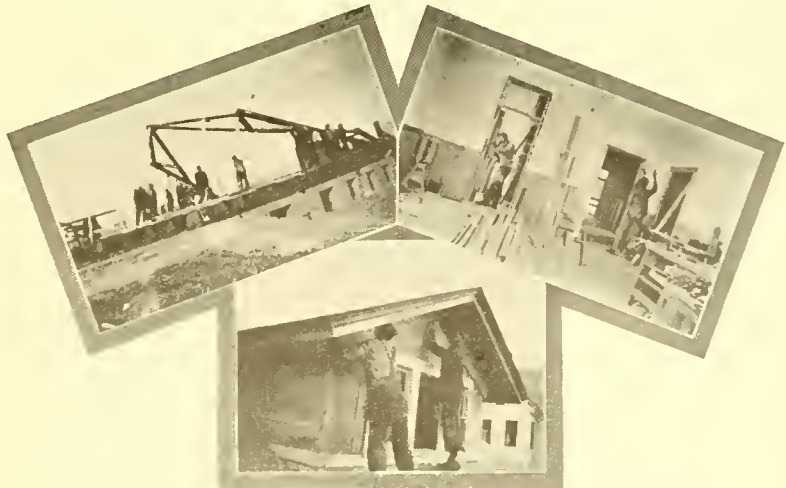
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We have to train our hands and brains to do things as we train a colt to work and obey.

When we are young our muscles and brains learn to obey quite easily; but as we grow old they grow stiff and set.

What are you going to do next fall?

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Automobile

Tuition and Text Books Free to Pupils. Visit the School or write the Director.

"The man who woke up and found himself famous hadn't been asleep."

Are Your Laying Houses in Order

Continued from page 9, column 1

should be laying. Remember that plenty of green feed should be provided as well as mash and water.

Go over each bird carefully and see whether she has the physical development necessary to become a profitable layer. If not cull her out at once. Don't keep her around all winter in hopes that she will develop. In the race for early eggs remember that to be profitable a pullet should be rather fat. Thin birds do not give good egg production. If only a few birds are thin put them into a separate house and feed less mash and more scratch feed. Try to keep birds of similar maturity together so that they may be treated properly.

JUNE POULTRY SUMMARY**Still have Two County Flocks Among Best in State**

They say history repeats. So it is in the poultry account project. We again have two state leaders for June. F. D. Steele of Cummington is the State Leader, while Mrs. E. H. Alderman of Middlefield takes second place, being .22 of an egg per bird behind second place.

The following is the Summary:

	County	State
No. farms reporting	18	40
No. hens and pullets	3638	8801
Average birds per farm	202	220
Eggs per bird	13.27	13.27
Egg receipts per bird	40¢	40¢
Grain costs per bird	20¢	20¢
No. farms selling poultry	15	31
Poultry sold per farm	\$88.56	\$97.23

The greatest change from last month is in eggs per bird, the average being raised from 8.5 in May to 13.27 in June. Many flocks can be still further culled without hurting egg production. In fact from now on culling should be very rigid if you are going to keep any yearlings over winter. The only excuse for keeping these birds is to use them for breeding. Egg receipts per bird has increased from 24¢ per bird to 40¢, while grain costs have only increased from 11¢ to 20¢. In other words, in carefully culled flocks the margin of profits has greatly increased. Apparently only three of the flocks reporting did not cull heavily in June.

The following are the county leaders for June:

	No. Birds	Eggs per bird
1. F. D. Steele, Cummington	202	20.35
2. Mrs. E. H. Alderman, Middlefield	139	19.66
3. Smith's School, North- ampton	87	18.40
4. H. C. Booth, Belchertown	335	17.88
5. Geo. E. Scott, Belchertown	28	16.85

Before You Invest Investigate

Continued from page 5, column 2

\$20.00, we immediately think of saving \$25.00. When in reality it is not a \$45.00 suit but a \$45.00 value according to the merchant. Beware of the word *Value* in advertisements.

If then the merchants are coöperating with the commission in the effort to honestly present to the homemaker the truth about the product she is buying; does not the homemaker owe something to the merchant? She should know all about the material she is going to buy, what substitutes there are on the market, how to take care of it after she has it, etc.

The following article is one of the many prepared by the Commission to enlighten women so they may be better investors.

Linen Sheeting

Cotton and cotton mixtures have heavily encroached on the time-honored prestige of linen as a material for sheeting. Linen sheeting at present has a wide variety of uses. Some is made into sheets and pillow cases, but it is also in demand for uniforms, aprons, lunchcloths, napkins, skirts and embroidery. As with other linen fabrics, true linen sheeting is loomed in the mills of Ireland, France, Belgium and Czecho-Slovakia.

Linen sheeting may be plain or twill in weave. The texture may be of as fine a count as that in handkerchiefs or as coarse as a medium embroidery linen. It is of two-ply yarns throughout, both warp and filling. Widths range from thirty-six to one hundred and eight inches.

For the bedroom, linen has its advantages and its faults. It wears longer than cotton, feels smoother, and keeps whiter. On the other hand, it wrinkles easily and, what is bad in a damp climate, it holds the moisture.

Continued on page 11, column 1

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and then begins heavier feeding of protein for maximum milk-production during fall and winter. Thousands of eastern dairymen agree that there is no better ration than Milkmore 24% to feed along with ordinary hay. Other thousands attest to the efficiency of Fulpail 20% when supplemented by good clover or alfalfa hay. Perhaps you ordered your requirements of these rations through the Pool. If not, look ahead to your future needs and order a month's supply on the present market, through your local representative.

*Let's Get Together,—Neighbor!***Eastern States Farmers' Exchange**

A non-stock, non-profit organization
owned and controlled by the farmers it serves

SPRINGFIELD

MASSACHUSETTS

Continued from page 10, column 2

Imitations of linen sheeting have been brought to a high degree of perfection and it is often difficult to tell the real from the substitute. For example, sizing and finish are often used to improve the appearance of "union linen," a cotton and linen combination, and of loosely woven all-linen fabrics. If you rub a corner of such goods between the thumb and forefinger, the chalky powder which makes up the sizing will come off and reveal the weave.

You can easily determine whether or not there is a cotton content by unraveling a few of the threads. The cotton strands will seem dull, while the glossy linen threads will stand out distinctly.

For some purposes, a cotton and linen mixture is excellent. Linen is far more absorbent than cotton, so that this mixed towelling is better than one of all cotton. It is not, however, so desirable as one of all linen.

In the case of a table cloth, it is probably true that one of all cotton is as good as one of mixed linen and cotton. In general, it may be said that when linen is combined with cotton, its properties are in a measure lost and the gain is in the lessened price.

Most of the retailers in Boston have followed the Boston Better Business Commission's suggestion that when a fabric contains cotton and linen, or cotton in imitation of linen, they should so represent it that it will not mislead the public.

MANURE STORAGE IS BIG PROBLEM

In providing for the storage of manure during the periods when it is impractical to take it directly to the fields for distribution the choice rests between some form of shed, or overhead shelter, and some kind of a pit, or reservoir. It may seem that these quite different forms of storage imply different theories in regard to handling the waste, since one leaves the manure exposed to the elements while the other shelters and shields it from rain and weather.

In making provision for temporary storage of manure two things are sought. The first is to prevent the leaching away of soluble portions; the second is to eliminate heating in the manure pile by crowding out the air with moisture so that the bacteria which cause heating will be denied air from which they derive the oxygen necessary for their work. Both the pit and the overhead shelter accomplish the first of these. When a concrete pit is used it makes no difference whether the manure is under cover or not so far as leaching is concerned. The soluble portions cannot get away in either case. When an overhead shelter is used, their will be a scant loss from leaching even

if the manure is not stored upon a concrete floor, since the litter will retain the liquid portion of the excrement, while the roof overhead will keep off the rain which would cause the pile to leach.

As for the second objective—that of controlling the heat of the pile—the pit is supposed, theoretically, to take care of this automatically through the rain that falls upon its exposed surface. To eliminate heating it is only necessary to crowd out the air in the waste by moisture. Sometimes, however, the amount of rainfall is not sufficient to keep filled the interstices of the pile. In such cases heating ensues and loss of ammonia takes place. We have seen badly "firefanged" manure in open pits. However, this was due to neglect on the part of the owner and might have occurred had the manure been held under cover. The chief virtue of this last form of storage is that it permits one to regulate at will the amount of moisture that manure contains. In either case, the result will be the same if the manure is not permitted to dry out.

With the pit and the overhead shelter making for the same results the choice between them lies in other factors, chief of which is the matter of handling the manure when it is removed. It is easier to load manure into a spreader when it does not have to be elevated from a pit sunk below the surface of the earth. However, some pits are so constructed that the spreader can be driven into them.

Federation Plan for Milk Marketing

Continued from page 3, column 3

by service, advertising, and satisfactory goods.

"The existence of a market price, determined by supply and demand, which is a necessity as a regulator of the amount of production required to supply demand, existent or potential, would be recognized.

"Any dairy community would be admitted to the federation if it qualified by erecting a suitable local plant and became a member of the federation."

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

FOR SALE:—Four young cows. 1,300 lb. Work Horse. George Peaslee, Huntington. Telephone 15-6.

WANTED:—Many people buy pullets in the fall. If you have well grown healthy pullets for sale, send in your add for this paper by September 5th. Want adds will likewise be published. Your subscription entitles you to this service.

AUCTION:—Several head of pure-bred Guernseys will be sold at public auction to be held at Earle Martin's, Pelham (Enfield, R. F. D.), Saturday, August 30, at 10.30 a. m.

FOR SALE:—Guernsey Bull, Mixer Columbus. Sire, Langwater Demonstrator. Dam, Mixer Alta Dean. James Loud, Williamsburg.

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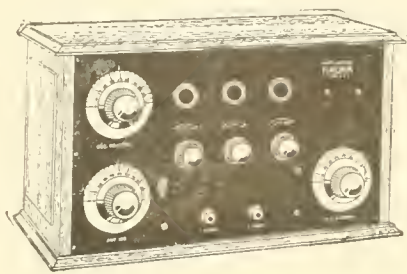
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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. IX.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., SEPTEMBER, 1924

No. 9

SUCCESSFUL POULTRY TOURS

Poultrymen Show Interest in what the Other Fellow is Doing

One hundred twenty-five people interested in poultry production attended the three Poultry Tours held in the county on August 15th, 19th, and 21st. The purpose of these trips was to see how practical poultrymen are meeting present problems. All of the plants visited were carrying on the Disease Control Program with excellent results.

Central Trip

The first trip held on August 15th took in five poultry plants in Amherst and Belchertown. The first stop was at the commercial egg plant of C. A. Cook in South Amherst. Mr. Cook explained that this was the second year in the poultry business and that those expecting to see a model plant would be disappointed as their outfit was still in the process of construction. He said that they hatched their own chickens and by obtaining an average hatch of 70 per cent were able to sell some day old chicks. He believes thoroughly in avoiding disease so has started this year rotating his range. Considerable interest was shown in the 2800 egg Blue Hen incubator which gave the 70 per cent hatches and which is set up in the house cellar. It is a double deck machine and Mr. Cook stated that there was no difference in hatches between the decks.

The range used this year has about 1800 pullets on it. Portable 8' x 12' brooder houses are used to start the chicks. The first lot of chicks were transferred to the M. A. C. open air houses when six weeks of age. Screens were used on all sides of these houses early in the year with splendid results. Mash and scratch are kept before the birds in the M. A. C. range hoppers. Mr. Cook stated that he tried out two lots, one with hand feeding of scratch feed, the other with both scratch and mash before the birds in hoppers. When the broilers were sold the hopper feed chicks were very much the heavier.

The laying houses are 30' x 30' with a 2/3 span roof. The fronts are open and there are windows in the back and on the sides. These houses are light, well ventilated and satisfactory for large

Continued on page 3, column 1

THE LESSON OF RISING PRICES

There is one outstanding lesson from the rise of prices that has occurred in grain, hogs and cotton, which ought not to be lost. It is that the low prices in all of these products were due simply to excessive supplies, a condition that could be remedied in only one way, viz.: by smaller production. Legislation can do nothing for a state of over-production. Measures to support prices artificially have the effect of continuing the over-production instead of correcting it, and no matter how rich a country may be it cannot afford to subsidize people to produce things that are not wanted and which cannot be sold on the markets in the usual way at remunerative prices. There is no end to such subsidies, except in final abandonment, because the situation does not naturally correct itself so long as they are continued. They influence people to keep on with operations that are unneeded by the public and unprofitable to themselves.

Continued on page 2, column 3

POULTRY CERTIFICATION

Massachusetts Association of Certified Poultry Breeders Formed

Certification, as the term is applied to poultry, means the identification and approval of certain birds, or flocks of birds, as superior and especially desirable for use as breeders. It is done in order that:—

- (1) Purchasers may be assured of reliable sources of hatching eggs, chicks and stock.
- (2) To properly identify breeders of quality stock and protect them from unfair competition and extravagant advertising, and
- (3) By so doing to encourage higher standards of breeding and husbandry.

This subject was first called to the attention of Massachusetts poultrymen in a circular letter sent by the present Secretary of the Association in the Summer of 1922 to about 300 breeders whom he thought might be interested. At the following Poultry Convention one session of the program was devoted to a discussion

Continued on page 8, column 1

POTATO TOUR

Fields of Certified Seed Potatoes Visited

A small but interested group of potato growers visited four of the fifteen fields of certified seed potatoes in Chesterfield and Cummington Wednesday, September 3rd. Last year potato growers tried to produce certified seed in the western part of the county but failed because the parent stock showed 20 per cent of disease. Last fall several men agreed to try it again so Professor J. B. Abbott located a source of seed which showed practically no disease in Vermont. This seed was purchased by the Western Hampshire Farmers' Exchange. The result has been that after two inspections these fields have shown practically no Mosaic and, but a trace of leaf roll, Professor Osmun of M. A. C. states that these fields are the freest from disease that he has ever seen.

The trip started at William Baker's field in Chesterfield. There were two and one-half acres in the field and two inspections have failed to show any diseased plants. The field was plowed last fall for the first time in thirty-five years. This spring 1000 pounds of 5-8-7 fertilizer were spread broadcast and 800 pounds put in the row. The field was planted June 1st. At the present time the tops are green and Professor Abbott estimated that they would grow a month longer if frost kept off. At the present time the field will yield 200 bushels per acre and should yield 300 bushels at digging time. After lunch another field of Mr. Baker's was visited where other seed was used to show what Mosaic really is.

At H. L. Merritt's a comparison between different sources of Vermont seed was seen. In all there were nine acres of potatoes on this farm, four of which are to be certified. Mr. Merritt stated that his practice was to use about a ton of high grade fertilizer per acre and after the potatoes were planted to use a roller to level the ground. Then the whole piece was gone over with either the weeder or the spike tooth harrow. As soon as the potatoes showed above ground they were covered and rolled again and the harrowing repeated. In all, the plants were covered three times. Practically no hand work was done yet the fields are

Continued on page 11, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
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COUNTY NOTES

Alfalfa Bug Catching

In the past many of our dairy farmers have thrown out their chests because they have a few scattering alfalfa plants on their farms. Those who really size the dairy situation up know that these scattering plants will not greatly reduce the feed bill. These men are not content with scattering plants but want real fields. They not only want them but they are getting them. For example: Earl Parsons of Northampton put in four acres; W. W. Haswell of Easthampton put in five and one-half; H. A. Parsons of North Amherst two; and W. E. Kellogg of Williamsburg two. And these are only a few yet they are enough to make an increase of 19 per cent in the county alfalfa acreage!

All of these men started with small acreage or rather plots. They have seen what alfalfa will do and have demonstrated that they can grow it. Now they are starting out with the same idea as the fellow who ordered a tenderloin steak at a restaurant. The steak appeared in due time and was transferred to the man's

mouth in one operation. Turning to the waiter, he said, "The sample is good. Bring on some!"

This summer one man who attended an alfalfa tour decided that he had a two acre piece that would grow alfalfa. He asked the County Agent to test the soil and help him get it started. A neighbor who did not go on the trip found out that this man was starting a field and decided he was just as smart so now there are two alfalfa fields started in that section. We hope that the alfalfa idea will continue to spread. It will help solve one of the economic problems which face all the dairymen of the county.

You Are Invited

Every farmer in Hampshire County who owns Holstein Cattle should become acquainted with the Hampshire Franklin Holstein Friesian Club. The Club meets four times a year. The next meeting of the Club will be an auto tour thru Easthampton, Southampton and Westfield, Saturday, Oct. 18th. Why don't you bring your family to this meeting and get acquainted with the club. Of course the ladies are invited. All you have to do is pack a basket lunch and be at Broadlie Farm, Easthampton at 10.30 A. M. The farm is the second place on the left after passing the underpass on the State Road between Northampton and Easthampton.

The following is the program:

10.30 A. M. Meet at Broadlie Farm, W. W. Haswell, Manager, Easthampton, Mass.

11.30 A. M. Inspection of Farm and Herd, Town Farm, F. L. Frost, Manager, Easthampton, Mass.

12.30 A. M. Basket Lunch.

Visit Dairy and Fruit Farm of W. A. Parsons, Southampton.

Visit Dairy and Fruit Farm of O. C. and E. C. Searle, Southampton. The farms of Lombello Brothers and T. J. Dewey in Westfield will be visited if time permits.

Sprouting Oats

Many poultrymen who do not have green feed can easily and cheaply supply this need by taking the oats out of their scratch feed. Take these and germinate them for three days. For small flocks all that is needed in the way of equipment is four butter tubs. For one hundred hens, soak five pounds of oats in lukewarm water for three hours. Draw off the water and pour the oats into another tub which has holes bored in the bottom. Thoroughly sprinkle and stir up the oats once or twice a day for three days. Then feed. For larger quantities, Semi-solid butter milk barrels sawed in two make good sprouters. In warm weather the oats can be sprouted in a cool cellar. In winter a warm room is needed.

The Lesson of Rising Prices
Continued from page 1, column 2

Let it be clearly understood that there never is a state of general overproduction. It is absurd to say that the world can produce more of anything than it wants. If the reader has any doubts upon this point, let him consider how much he, himself, lacks of having everything he wants. Unemployment and unremunerative prices always result from unbalanced industry. Something is wrong with the exchanges; too much of some things are offered and not enough of others, or some of the groups in the industrial circle are trying to "hog it" by insisting upon terms of exchange which throw the situation out of balance. Prices supply the silent, never-failing influence which restores the balance.

Industry will recover its balance most readily without regulation or artificial inducements. In view of the heavy stocks of hog products in storage in recent months the inability of packers to move them even at low prices, and finally the rush of immature pigs to market when the farmers realized that pig production had outrun corn production, what folly it would have been to have subsidized hog production by the McNary-Haugen measure! Now the situation is correcting itself, and the price of hogs has advanced naturally, practically to the goal set in the McNary-Haugen bill.

It is evident now that no great surplus of any of the farm staples has existed, and that only a moderate readjustment of production was required. The alarming statements to the effect that agriculture was a ruined industry which was about to be generally abandoned, leaving the nation without an adequate food supply, were preposterous, as everybody might have known. The story of the development of harvesting machinery to which another chapter is added by the combined harvester and thresher explains why there has been a constant movement from the farms to the cities without any resulting scarcity of farm products. The truth is that people do not move from the farms to the other industries as readily as they should. The natural increases of population on the farms, aided by the improvements in machinery, has had a tendency to keep the production of the farm staples ahead of the growth of the country's population and the foreign demand. The war provided a temporary demand which gave an additional stimulus to production, and the return of peace has required a corresponding readjustment. The rise of prices now witnessed shows how small that readjustment needed to be, and incidentally how inherently strong is the actual position of agriculture, with the population of this country increasing at the rate of 1,500,000 per year.

The National City Bank of New York

Successful Poultry Tours

Continued from page 1, column 1

flocks of birds. Mr. Cook expects to house 1500 fine pullets this fall. By the looks of the birds on the range he can do it easily.

At W. F. Tegethoff's in Belchertown there were about 800 fine Rhode Island Red Pullets. Here some interesting labor saving devices were seen. The open range house is built similar to the M. A. C. plans but has the roof in four sections which makes it easier to handle. The range hoppers are simply boxes with a grate made of lathes. These hold 60 pounds of mash and are waste proof. The watering device used on the place was ingenious and efficient. Mrs. Tegethoff showed eight yearling birds which have given remarkable production this year. Cockerels have been saved from this mating to be used on the flock next year. The rest of the birds were bought as day old chicks.

The next stop was at Henry Witt's. His system of watering chicks is rather novel. Three barrels, connected near the bottom with pipes, are set up in a corn crib behind the barn. These are filled with a hose from the cow stable. Then the water is piped to the range. On the range the water is allowed to drip into pans by using automobile pet cocks. The pipe and fittings were purchased from a mail order house at little cost. The barrels do not have to be filled over twice a week and this is done at the same time that the cows are being watered. On the range there are box hoppers with grates in them for mash and scratch feed. The roof for the range hopper is simple and efficient. By using the range hoppers and the watering system Mr. Witt figures that it does not take him over two hours a week to feed and water his four hundred pullets. He also told of his experience with a lot of 400 white diarrhea infected chicks. He only raised 75 of these and sold them as broilers. After thoroughly disinfecting the house another lot of chicks were put in and raised with practically no loss. All of the stock on this farm was bought as day old chicks.

The next stop was at Mr. George E. Scott's. Mr. Scott runs his poultry business differently than most people in the county in that the pullets are sold early in April before the day old chicks arrive. Two of the hen houses are used as brooder houses. A two year range rotation is used. For most people this would not be safe but Mr. Scott has one of the neatest poultry plants in the county. This is the first year that he has fed the scratch feed as well as the mash in hoppers and he stated that he was pleased not only with the saving in labor but also with the way the pullets looked.

The trip ended at Edward Schmidt's. Here the barn is being remodelled so that

there are two 30' x 40' and two 12' x 30' pens on the first and second floors. Mr. Schmidt stated that last year he could see no difference in the way the hens laid on the first and second floors. About 1500 pullets will be housed this fall. Mr. Schmidt also showed his four new portable brooder houses which are 10 ft. front by 12 ft. deep. He said that these were more satisfactory than the older houses which are 12 ft. long by 10 ft. deep.

Eastern Trip

The eastern trip took in plants in Greenwich and North Dana. The start was made at Frank Case's in Greenwich. There are about 800 Leghorn pullets on the farm. This year a barn was used as a brooder house and will be remodelled as a hen house this fall having hens on both floors. Professor Monahan explained the requirements of good housing and showed how the barn should be fixed. Mr. Case is using hoppers made of boxes obtained at the grocery store with grates of lathes in them. They cost practically nothing yet they are practically waste proof.

M. T. Schermerhorn's plant was next visited. Here the chicks are hatched on the farm. The pullets are of different ages as seven hatches had to be taken off before getting the required number. The hens are kept in colony houses of various types holding about 100 birds each. About 800 pullets will be housed this year.

At Charles Wheeler's plant everyone had to walk through a pen of disinfectant before going onto the range. Mr. Wheeler stated that he was trying to make his Disease Control demonstration 100 per cent perfect. By the looks of the pullets it would seem that he is succeeding. Here a different type of hopper was being successfully used for both scratch feed and mash. Mr. Wheeler said that this was the first year that he had ever fed scratch feed in hoppers. He said that he was pleased with the results and that he had never raised chickens with so little labor before. Another interesting feature was that he had a fine patch of rape which he uses for green feed.

The trip ended at Henry Lego's. Everyone was interested in his remodelled hen house and his system of keeping the hens off the manure by putting hen wire under the roosts. This year he has put up an 800 gallon tank on an elevated platform to water his chickens. The water is pumped by a gasoline engine into the tank and then is piped to the range. The 3000 leghorns on the place are fed both mash and scratch feed in M. A. C. range hoppers. Rape is used to furnish green feed for the chickens. Everyone was interested to see Mr. Lego pick a Leghorn broiler in 2½ minutes. He stated that they used to scald all of the broilers but since Professor Mona-

han showed them how to dry pick they could do it this way easier and quicker. He stated that he was interested also in a coöperative egg marketing association and would like to see one started.

Western Trip

At S. Ellis Clark's in Williamsburg the group saw a plant where all of the birds are hatched on the place and day old chicks sold. On the range the chicks are fed by the hopper method with satisfactory results. An 8' x 12' shed roof open air house was seen which aroused a lot of interest. Mr. Clark has both Rhode Island Reds and White Plymouth Rocks. From the appearance of his birds it would seem that he is carrying on a successful disease control demonstration. Right beside his range he has a patch of rape which supplies his birds with plenty of green feed. The watering system was out of the ordinary in that two barrels were mounted on skids and drawn with a horse to the range. Then the water is allowed to drip into pans.

Many were interested in the 30' x 30' house with the A roof which was built according to M. A. C. plans. Mr. Clark explained that the other houses were bought and moved onto the farm as there were no hen houses on the place when he came there twelve years ago. This year Mr. Clark expects to house about 1000 pullets. All of the breeding stock on this farm is tested and free from white diarrhea.

The next stop was at the farm of C. P. Otis. Here there were about 400 pullets on the range. Mr. Otis had everyone walk through disinfectant before entering the range as he is doing a thorough job of disease control this year. The Rhode Island Reds on this plant were larger and better colored than the usual Reds found in the county. Here too, the birds were hopper fed with both mash and scratch feed.

At Mrs. Ida Rhoades' the entire plant is equipped with the M. A. C. 8' x 12' brooder houses. The Rhode Island Reds are two types: M. A. C. and Standard. All of the chicks are hopper fed, the hoppers being built according to the New Hampshire plans. The laying houses which will accommodate about 1000 birds are built according to the M. A. C. plans. Last year one pen of birds was kept in the upper story of the barn with good success. The chickens on the plant were all hatched on the place. All of the stock is tested for white diarrhea.

The trip ended at Frank Steele's in Cummington where the open air houses of the Tolman type shown in last month's issue of the Monthly attracted considerable attention. Mr. Steele has as even a lot of pullets as one could hope to see. The improved M. A. C. hoppers also took the eye of many. Those who took the

Continued on page 10, column 2

HOME MAKING

A KITCHEN TOUR

Hints Obtained From Visiting Some of the Efficient Kitchens in the County

In these days when there are so many community activities to take the time of the homemaker, it is very essential that she have an efficient work shop, so she may do her work well, in as short a time as possible.

When we think of an efficient kitchen the majority of people immediately think of a kitchen which has had a great deal of money expended on it. That is an erroneous idea to have.

To prove to the women that most kitchens can be made good workshops, by rearrangement of equipment and making the most of what you have, a kitchen tour was held in the western part of the county. The kitchens visited were Mrs. Ward Harlow's, Mrs. Ward Harlow's Jr. and Mrs. Albert Gloyd's, of Cummington; and Mrs. Arlin Cole's of West Chesterfield.

Some of these kitchens were small, some medium, and some large—not any of them were necessarily models, but every one of them was so arranged that work could be done in them in a minimum amount of time.

During the noon hour when a basket lunch was served, on Mrs. Fairman's lawn, Mrs. Clifton Johnson, County home management project leader, spoke to the ladies, urging them not to be satisfied until their kitchens were efficient, and then to be open minded and ready to try out new equipment or new ideas which will always be changing. Also to eliminate all equipment that is not being used.

Some of the interesting things we found in the kitchens, could well be tried in your home.

Home-made knife and fork racks.

Zinc covered tables.

Drop leaf table.

Zinc covered set tubs—which have been raised to the correct height and the cover slightly tipped so all water will run into the sink.

Various kinds of cover holders which were kept near the stove.

A water tank heated by kerosene.

A closet off the kitchen for wraps.

A washroom and toilet off the kitchen.

Old marble bureau tops for kitchen or pantry work tables.

The rest corner.

Congolium rug for kitchen.

Oiled floors.

An old table made into a service wagon.

Built in cupboards.

A barrel swing for flour and sugar barrels.

Tin lined drawers to keep food in.

Glass containers for raw foods.

Light colored paint to make the kitchen more cheerful and cleaner looking.

THE TALE OF A CHAIR SEAT

About a year ago an antique dealer discovered that Mrs. George Burt of Westhampton had an old fashioned rocking chair which he would like. So he offered her five dollars for it. The rocking chair was not being used because it did not have a seat and at the time Mrs. Burt was tempted to sell it to him for what he offered. She had, however, heard rumors about the furniture renovation project which the Home Department of the Extension Service conducts, and the possibility of the Westhampton women taking that project. So she decided to wait awhile before she sold her chair.

Last winter the Westhampton Group had four meetings on that project, taking up the cane seating, also the rush bottom seats, besides the actual refinishing. Mrs. Burt, for practice, put a rush seat in her chair, the material cost less than one dollar.

This summer the antique dealer again visited her and became so enthused about the improvement made in the chair by the addition of the particular style seat, he offered her twelve dollars. Moral: If a chair seat which costs less than one dollar can add seven dollars value to a chair, is it not worth while to fix up some of our old chairs?

SCORE CARDS FOR JUDGING FOODS

Tend to Improve Cooking Standards

With the annual fair season close at hand the housewife must consider whether or not her home products will set a high standard at the exhibits. Unfortunately such consideration is not always given. Have you not often heard women say, "I have better jelly than that at home," or, "I can bake better bread than that which won the blue ribbon"?

Exhibits Raise Standards of Living

The aim of any exhibit should be to help raise the standard of living of the people who see the products on display. The people receiving the ribbons have the satisfaction of knowing that their products were the best exhibited. However, the more lasting benefit should be the realization of the pleasure and the help these products have been to the people visiting the exhibit.

Health Improved

Then, too, the health of the family depends largely upon the food it eats; whether it is for the table, or for an exhibit at the fair, the same high standard for food should always be maintained. Score cards help us to determine whether or not our products reach a high

standard. This is a help both in preparing foods for prize winning and in preparing them for the family.

The following score cards which are used by the extension agents or their representative in judging at the fairs may be of aid to the housewife and exhibitor who are anxious to know why Mrs. Smith's cooking won the blue ribbon.

Jelly

APPEARANCE

Clearness.—Free from crystals and from particles of solid matter; sparkles. 15
Color.—The natural color produced by the fruit (except in case of mint jelly) 10
Texture.—Holds shape when removed from mould, yet has power of quivering; tender and easily cut, not sticky or gummy; angles retain shape when cut 30

CONTAINER

Protection.—Lids fit tightly; no sign of mould 10
Condition.—Glasses and tops clean; labels, if any, neat and uniform..... 5
Taste.—Natural flavor of the fruit juice preserved (except where leaf, as mint or geranium is used) 30

100

Canned Vegetables and Fruits

APPEARANCE

Shape.—Natural condition preserved.. 10
Size.—Pieces of uniform size..... 10
Color.—Natural color maintained as nearly as possible. Liquid clear..... 10
Arrangement.—No loss of space, yet not crushed together. An attractive appearance presented. 10

CONTAINER

Protection.—Contents free from action of yeasts, moulds, or bacteria 15
Condition.—Jar clean; labels, if any, uniform and neat 5

QUALITY

Taste.—Natural taste of product evident 30
Texture.—Well cooked, so that it is tender, yet not over-cooked..... 10

100

Standard Butter Cake

OUTSIDE

Color.—If unfrosted, a golden brown with entire surface the same shade 5
Condition of Surface.—Smooth, free from wrinkles and breaks. Crust firm 7
Shape.—Regular, slightly rounded over the top 5

INSIDE

Thoroughness of Baking.—Springs

A Business Bank for Business Farmers

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This bank's primary object is to help farmers of this section to prosper. Our complete banking facilities and our dependable sources of information valuable to farmers are at your disposal.

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back when touched lightly, not sticky or dough-like 15
Lightness.—Feels light in relation to size 8

CONDITION OF CRUMB

Tenderness.—Readily broken or pulled apart 8
Texture.—Holes very small and uniform throughout 8
Color.—Characteristic of the kind of cake 4

FLAVOR

Materials of good quality. The proportion of ingredients such as to produce the desired flavor 40

100

NOTE.—If cake is "iced" 12 points are given to icing, and in the score card Color and Condition of Surface are omitted.

ICING

Appearance.—Smooth.
Texture.—Spongy, not so brittle as to crumb on cutting, or so soft to be sticky.

Wheat Bread

Appearance.—Loaf well-rounded, not cracked at sides, evenly baked 5
Baking.—Crust even chestnut-brown, center of loaf well-done, not soggy 10
Odor.—Sweet—no trace of fermentation 10
Flavor.—Sweet—natural taste of wheat 30
Grain and Texture.—Cut surface silky in appearance; evenly honey-combed with rather small holes 20
Lightness.—Feels light in relation to size; cut surface elastic to touch 10
Crumb.—Glossy and moist, not gummy when pressed, or dry and crumbly 10
Color of Crumb.—Creamy white 5

100

SEPTIC TANK FOR HEALTH

Most Satisfactory Method for Disposal of Wastes Where Sewerage System is not Accessible

Adequate sanitation is essential for the maintenance of general health and efficiency. Federal and state health reports indicate that annually in this country more than 250,000 deaths and over 4,500,000 cases of serious illness can be ascribed to unsanitary conditions of one kind or another, which tend to encourage the transmission of such diseases as typhoid fever, tuberculosis, enteritis, dysentery, diarrhea, cholera infantum and hook-worm. The germs of these diseases live in decaying garbage and filth and other waste matter, thus giving them the common name of "filth diseases".

The complete solution of the problem
Continued on page 10, column 1

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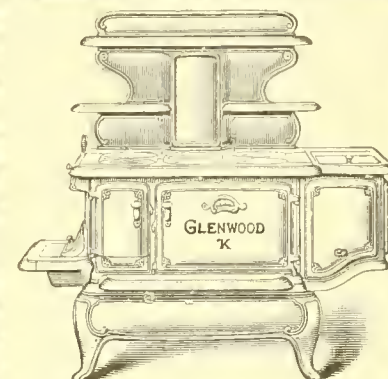
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CLUB WORK

NORTHAMPTON FAIR

Boys and Girls Day

The premium lists are out, interest is rising, the time is approaching when exhibits, cows, chickens, canning, floats etc. will be arranged in the youth's department building. Every member, boy or girl, canner, cooker, gardner, whether you raise a calf, chicken, pig, or if you sewed last winter or did handieraft work, we want you to be represented at Northampton with an exhibit of your work. Don't forget that this *premium list was made for you*. The whole building will contain young people's work. There will be Club Exhibits, Town Exhibits, Individual Exhibits, School Exhibits, and Special Exhibits. There will be poultry judging, dairy judging and canned products judging. There will be a grammar school track meet, a Junior and Senior High School track meet. There will be a Boy's and Girls' parade, a greased pig race and a band concert and vaudeville.

Our poultry exhibit will be in the youth's building this year instead of with the men's poultry. The dairy calves of the club members will be in the front side of the dairy barns. The Grand Young Peoples Parade will not only consist of *Club Work* floats but it is open to any organization of young people in the County.

There will be some feature exhibits to help tell the story of Club Work. An Exhibit to tell the story of Paul Vaschula and his one-half acre of onions will be worth your attention. You will be interested in the Exhibits of *Stanley Parlica* of Huntington, and his Handieraft, of Eva Alfieri of Amherst and her clothing, of Bronislaw Lebiecki of Florence, and Henry Randal of Granby with their poultry. Also see the club exhibits showing the methods used by club members. See the clothing made by the girls and the many accomplishments of Hampshire County Young People.

Plan to see the Club Group Exhibit at the Youth's Department Building at the *Northampton Fair*.

A number of club members are to compete in the Judging Contest at the Brockton Fair on Thursday, October 2nd. \$100.00 is offered for first prize in the form of a scholarship. Other prizes are 2nd, 3rd, and 4th. of \$75.00, \$50.00 and \$25.00 given for the same purpose. It is necessary to have judged earlier in the season at some fair to be able to compete in the above contest and also to be 4-H Club Member from 15 to 21 years old. The contestants will judge the following:

- 3 classes of dairy animals
- 4 classes of poultry
- 4 classes of vegetables

NEW ASSISTANT STATE

CLUB LEADER

Harriet D. Woodward, home demonstration agent and club leader of Belknap county, New Hampshire, took Miss Murdock's place as assistant state club leader about the middle of July. She graduated from Framingham Normal School in 1921, did club work under Mr. Trask of Middlesex County that summer, and took a bachelor of education degree from Framingham in 1922. Then she went to her position in New Hampshire.

Miss Dorothy Murdock leaves at the end of July, after three years as assistant club leader. She has enlarged the scope of girls' club work from "sewing a French seam," to include even "buy-manship" and its relationship to other items of home economics. The Big Sister and summer clothing projects, among others, are due to her efforts. She has also developed leader training schools, particularly those in canning such as was held here early in July. She has brought the girls' work at Brockton Fair to a significant level.

DAIRY MEMBERS PICKED
FOR EASTERN STATES

The dairy members picked for the Dairy Club Exhibit at the Eastern States were as follows.

Elizabeth Pratt	1 year old Jersey
Lyman Pratt	1 year old Jersey
Christine Osley	3 year old Jersey
Howard Atkins	Jersey Calf
Alfred Morey	Jersey Calf
Irving Clapp	Guernsey Calf
Earl Martin	Guernsey Calf
Osborne West	Herd of four Holsteins
Roger West	Holstein Calf
Lewis West	Holstein Calf
Leonard White	Holstein Calf
Hilton Boynton	(Holstein Calf
	(1 yr. old Holstein
Steven Brusko	Holstein Calf
Alice Randall	(2 yr. old Holstein
	(2 yr. old Holstein
	(Holstein Calf
Lawson Clark	1 year old Holstein

All of these members have pure bred animals in good condition. These exhibitors were picked out of 28 members in the county. All animals have been tuberculin tested and found free from tuberculosis. The members have been grooming and blanketing their animals for some time and we know they will make a creditable showing at the Eastern States against all Massachusetts. The Dairy Exhibit at the Exposition is made possible by the Massachusetts Society for the

Promotion of Agriculture. An appropriation of \$2500 is available for prizes and camp expenses which makes it possible for 75 dairy club members and 150 poultry members to exhibit and attend the Exposition. Come to the Northampton Fair on Sept. 30, Oct. 1 and 2 and you will see this stock and the owners who goes to Springfield.

Four Baby Beef Boys O. K. for
Eastern States

Four boys have 6 plump babies to exhibit at the Exposition. They have 4 legs and weigh from 800 to 1200 pounds. The boys plan to sell these steers on the Exposition grounds at the public auction. They also will attend the Baby Beef Camp for the week. The Baby Beef growers this year are:

Luther Belden, Hatfield	2 Calves
Robert Cutter, Hatfield	2 Calves
Geo. Zgrodnik, Hatfield	1 Calf
Raymond Granger, Huntington	1 Calf

There will be a judging contest in which all members will enter and a feed and management contest which is based on the year's records and work in the Baby Beef contest.

JUDGING AT NORTHAMPTON

Every calf club member should enter the Judging Contest. Don't be caught saying, "I don't know how." That's baby talk and poor at that. The chances are good that you may learn how if you try. It's worth making the attempt. It won't hurt to be a good loser. The contest will be run by Mr. William Mayo of Smith Agricultural School in the show ring by the cattle sheds at 10.45 A. M. on September 30th. Be there and show your teeth. Register for the contest *on or before* 9 A. M. at the Youth's Department Building.

And also every poultry club member start this year if you haven't before and judge. The judging will be at the Youth's Department Building in charge of Professor Luther Banta of M. A. C. at 10.00 A. M. on September 30th.

Also on September 30th at 10.45 A. M. will be run the Canned Products Judging by Miss Mildred Boice, Home Demonstration Agent. This is worth your while, girls. You may per-chance learn a point or two. Miss Boice will *explain* the work. Be on hand. This contest will be in the Youth's Department Building.

Register for the above contest on or before 9.00 A. M. September 30th.

Herman Andrews of *Southampton* is planning to purchase a Guernsey from Alvin T. Fuller's farm at North Hampton N. H.

AROUND THE COUNTY

Twelve boys from this county went to the New England Fair at Worcester on September 3rd. to judge Dairy Stock. They were required to place three classes, namely: Holsteins, Guernseys, and Ayrshires. There were fifty boys in the contest. The results will be reported in the October issue.

Earl Martin of *Pelham*, Guernsey calf club member, is selling his stock and plans to attend New Salem Academy this fall.

C. Hilton Boynton of *South Hadley* has about as good a flock of 20 Anconas as one often sees. He is to put up an 8' x 12' poultry house this summer and has recently got drawings from the Extension Service. Hilton has also two purebred heifers which he has recently taken in from pasture to treat as possible prize winner should be treated for the rest of the summer.

It would do you good to see Leonard White of *South Hadley* storing away hay in his barn made from a leanto on the side of his fathers garage. Leonard is thinking of enlarging the quarters in which he has kept his Mount Hermon heifer since early spring.

Miss Nellie Shea of *Bondsville* has accomplished a task which is impossible in most communities. She has 14 members in garden work who have their gardens side by side in one field. The interest and competition among the boys and girls is keen.

Paul Vachula of *North Hatfield* has planted and managed one-half acre of onions this summer as a club project. Even though the onions have suffered somewhat from lack of rain his patch shows signs of consistant hoeing and weeding and looks equal to most fields in the valley.

Pine Grove and West Farms Clothing Girls Meet

Every member of the club was present as usual on Monday Evening, August 25, at the clothing meeting held at Elizabeth Buczala's home. Miss Mildred Boice, Home Demonstration Agent, was present and talked on cutting of patterns in which the girls were intensely interested. After the demonstration the exhibit and parade at the Northampton Fair was discussed and the girls thought favorably of entering their work and their ingenuity in getting up a float. The club consists of eight girls.

Hopkins and Smith Academy have New Agricultural Instructors

Mr. Harry Talmadge of Shelburne Falls is taking over the agriculture work

formerly run at Smith Academy, Hatfield by Mr. P. W. Belcher. Mr. Belcher has accepted a teaching position at West Haven, Conn. At Hopkins Academy in Hadley, Mr. Brown of Vermont will fill the vacancy as Agriculture Instructor recently made by Mr. Wm. Loring.

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Poultry Certification

Continued from page 1, column 2

of the subject. This meeting resulted in the careful choice of a committee of ten of Massachusetts prominent poultrymen charged with the duty of studying the entire subject of certification and, if it were feasible, to perfect a plan of organization suitable for the industry in Massachusetts. This committee met several times, circulated a questionnaire seeking certain information and held three public hearings, one here at Amherst last year and two, on successive years, at the Boston Poultry Show.

At one of these meetings, the one held here last summer, a tentative organization was formed upon the recommendation of that committee to carry on the work which it had started and to function in the period of preparation which it found to be desirable preliminary to active certification. The following officers were selected, President John H. Storer, Groton; Vice-president, Maurice Delano, Vineyard Haven; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. C. Monahan, Amherst; Directors John H. Robinson, Reading; Brooks Farrar, So. Easton; Harold Barber, Dover; Byron Dunn, Mattapoisett; E. C. Lord, Sterling Junction; James Woodward, Tyngsboro; Max Axelrod, Westfield. Forty breeders joined this tentative organization and subscribed a dollar each for its support. The money was deposited in a checking account with the First National Bank of Amherst. It has not been drawn upon.

The original committee and the officers of the Tentative Organization Massachusetts Association worked diligently to perfect a plan of certification which would be a credit to the poultry interests of the State and which would function to its advantage. Early in their deliberations it was decided that forward looking poultrymen realized that breeding worth was determined by more than just productive capacity, the basis of certification in some places, and that breeding birds worthy of certification should also evidence a high degree of general excellence, constitutional vigor and freedom from disease. To inaugurate such a comprehensive program requires time. Many recognized breeders of merit, whose support the Association needed to be self supporting from the beginning and who readily saw the advantages to accrue from their participation required a season or more to meet some of the proposed qualifications. Now two years have lapsed, a plan of organization is presented, a goodly number of our best breeders are ready and, as one of them expressed it, are "Sitting pretty and a rearin' to go." Applications have been received for the certification of approximately 30,000 breeding birds. A manager for the Association has been selected and his appointment will soon be an-

nounced. Inspection begins in November and certification will be effective for the sales season of 1925.

Qualifications For Certification

1. *General excellence of stock in constitutional vigor and both standard and production breeding.* This is interpreted to mean that breeding birds shall evidence a high degree of inherent stamina; be distinctly representative of breed and variety in size, type and color; and in addition, show productive capacity. Particular superiority is left for each breeder to prove for himself, exhibition quality in the show-room, egg production in the trapnest and laying contest.
2. *Plant sanitation and management conducive to health and freedom from disease.* Health of stock upon inspection is the ultimate basis of judgment as to adequate sanitation and effective husbandry. The plant and equipment, as well as the stock, must meet the Inspector's approval.
3. *Absolute freedom from Bacillary Bacillary White Diarrhea.* Freedom from White Diarrhea is determined by blood testing. The Association's standard requires flocks to pass:—
 - A. Consecutive non-reacting tests, or
 - B. Non-reacting test of a 25 percent sample of flocks having previously passed one non-reacting test, or
 - C. Non-reacting test of flocks having previous test of less than 1 percent infection.
 - D. Males must pass one non-reacting test. This provision also applies to males introduced from non-accredited sources.
 - E. Females from non-accredited sources may be introduced subject to consecutive non-reacting tests at least one month apart.
 - F. Stock from sources accredited free from diarrhea must pass one non-reacting test.

Regulations Concerning the Conduct of Certified Flocks

1. Health is the foundation of successful husbandry. Upon it depends efficient production and reproduction. Inherent stamina or constitutional vigor, along with environment, determines health, the primary basis of this certification program. Hence the constant objective of each poultryman should be to breed and care for his stock in a manner to insure constitutional vigor and freedom from disease. This is the first and most particular regulation.
2. Housing Breeding Stock.
 - (1) Hen houses should be clean, light, well ventilated and free from either dampness or excessive dust.
 - (2) Before installation of new stock,

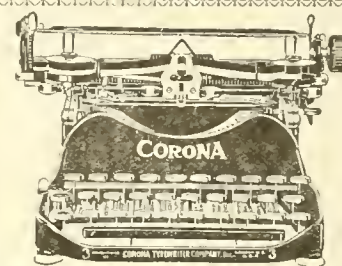


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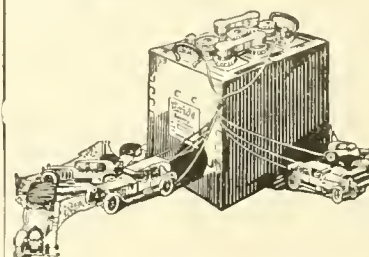


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pens should be thoroughly disinfected.

- (3) Litter, preferable of straw and shavings kept dry and reasonably clean.
 - (4) Droppings should be protected with wire and removed frequently.
 - (5) Yards, if used, require occasional sweeping or plowing and seeding.
 - (6) Feeds of the best quality, skillfully fed should be supplemented by such protective foods as milk, greens, clover, etc.
 - (7) Rigid culling of unthrifty birds should be a constant practice.
3. Brooding and Rearing Chickens.
- (1) When permanent brooder houses are used, chickens should be confined to the house unless the yards are chemically treated or the soil replaced.
 - (2) Portable brooder houses should be used in a rotation of not less than three years.
 - (3) Rigid brooder sanitation is imperative.
 - (4) Green feed is essential for satisfactory growth. A sod range is desirable. Colonies of growing pullets ought to be small and wide-distributed over the range with a maximum of 500 birds to the acre.
4. Certified plants may be advertised. Attractive buildings and well kept premises support and enhance advertising.
5. No uncertified stock shall be mated without permission from the Board of Directors.
 6. Stock not known to be free of White Diarrhea shall not be housed in the same building with certified breeders.
 7. Custom hatching may be done only under conditions defined by the Manager as affording ample protection from contamination.
 8. New stock purchased must be quarantined until inspection and test.
 9. Hatching eggs for sale must be given particular attention. They should be gathered frequently, protected from cold and heat, graded for uniformity of size and shape, weigh approximately 24 ounces per dozen, show sound shell texture, be not over ten days old and should be packed for shipment with extreme care.
 10. Baby chicks should be shipped in standard boxes, bedded to prevent slipping, properly ventilated and transported with the minimum of exposure and delay. It behooves breeders to see to it that their chicks are properly delivered and when possible, to insure that suitable brooding facilities and feed are provided.
 11. Each shipment of stock shall be accompanied by a certificate provided by the Association.

Continued on page 11, column 1

LINCOLN FORDSON

NEW PRICES OCTOBER 2nd, 1923

These are the lowest prices in history of Ford Motor Co.

4-Door Sedan	with Starter and Dem. Rims,	\$685.00
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In addition, all students study the following High School subjects, **English, Mathematics, Science and Citizenship.** Advance credit is given for good High School work.

Largest enrollment in the Trade department in the history of the School. Agricultural departments opens September 29.

H. N. LOOMIS, Director.

Septic Tank for Health

Continued from page 5, column 2

of filth disease elimination lies in the proper disposal of all body and household wastes, in adequate protection of water supplies, and in the extermination of rats, mice and vermin. The farmer and the small town dweller can effect all this by constructing septic tanks, privy vaults, well platforms and curbs of concrete, and following a consistent policy of rat and vermin proofing.

The septic tank method is the most satisfactory for disposal of household and human wastes where a municipal sewerage system is not accessible. It is not new, for it has been thoroughly tried in this country during the last forty years under the supervision of competent engineers and health authorities, and has proved effective in practically complete disposal of sewage. With a properly constructed septic tank and absorption system the disposal of the sewage can be directed and controlled so that all the undesirable and unsanitary features of the cesspool are eliminated.

The principle on which the septic tank operates is that of rotting, or bacterial decomposition. Household waste consisting mostly of liquids, but containing a certain amount of solids is carried from the house sewer into the tank, and there the solid portions are broken up and converted into liquids and gases.

The County Agent will be glad to furnish you plans for making septic tanks or they may be secured from the Portland Cement Association, 10 High Street, Boston.

Crop News For Dairymen

New England's hay crop in all states is below last year and below the 10-year average except possibly in Vermont. Maine, however, reports a liberal stock of old hay and with easier labor conditions many reports say that more of the acreage is being harvested than last year. With some exceptions, the crop has been harvested in good condition and is of fine quality and feeding value. Outside of Vermont, prospects for second crop hay, up to August 12, were very poor, but rains have since improved the outlook considerably in many sections. The United States hay crop is about equal to last year, but slightly below the average. However, in the surplus hay states it is about average.

Outside Vermont, northern New Hampshire and parts of Maine, pastures in New England had become very dry and short, but recent rains, should cause much improvement. Vermont pastures are mostly very good and the second crop hay there promises well. Corn in Vermont outside parts of the Connecticut valley is good, but in most other parts of New England it is late and promises light yields, altho much improvement has taken place the last past month where there

was enough moisture. The United States wheat crop is considerably above last year but below the average of recent years while Canada and other important wheat countries have smaller crops. Outlook for corn is considerably below last year and average, but oats are a good crop. Oats in Vermont and those parts of New Hampshire and Maine which had rains are good, but the crop is generally short elsewhere and more of it is being cut for hay or green feed. Considerable acreage of crops to supplement pastures is going on. Prices of gains have advanced sharply and the outlook is that they will remain high and this means important increases in feed costs for Eastern dairymen.

V. A. Sanders

C. D. Stevens

Statisticians

Successful Poultry Tours

Continued from page 3, column 3

ride were grateful to the Steeles for the refreshments served.

Side Lights of the Trip

It seemed strange to some that poultrymen should own anything but "Flivers." We have some poultrymen who do better than pay the grocery bill from their poultry receipts.

It was a demonstrated fact that those who have had experience with poultry diseases are doing a real job of disease control work this year. Those who attended the trips perhaps did not know that ten of the thirteen plants visited have had severe losses from disease in previous years. It looks now as though they had conquered the trouble.

No, there were no plants visited where poultry keeping is a plaything. The birds have got to pay on every one of the plants.

Henry Lego is just as strong for Leghorns as Mr. Cook is against them. Both men have had experience and speak their minds.

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ECONOMY 16 per cent
FITTING RATION 12 per cent

Wheat Feeds
Horse and Swine Feeds
Corn, Oats, Wheat, Barley
Whole or Milled Grains
Guten, Cottonseed Meal
Linseed Oil Meal

Poultry
EGG MASH, 20 per cent
SCRATCH GRAINS
INTER SCRATCH GRAINS
GROWING MASH

Sundries

Let's Get Together,—Neighbor!

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A non-stock, non-profit organization

owned and controlled by the farmers it serves

SPRINGFIELD

MASSACHUSETTS

Continued from Page 9, column 1

12. The entire plant of members of this association shall be open at all times for inspection by the Manager.
13. At the time of certification the birds certified for breeding shall be identified with M. A. C. P. B. leg bands.
14. Outbreaks of contagious disease must be reported promptly to the Manager who at his discretion may stop sales of stock or require advance notice of the condition of the breeding flock to be sent to purchasers, if such action is warranted.
15. Records of all sales, specifying shipment and consignee, must be made to the Manager upon request.
16. Annual fee of ten dollars (\$10) is due and payable upon notification of election to membership and annually thereafter. A fee of ten cents (10¢) per certified breeder is due and payable to the Manager at the time when the birds are examined and certified.

Wm. C. Monahan

Potato Tour

Continued from page 1, column 3

free from weeds. His fields have been sprayed seven times and show fine healthy tops of exceptional color. A few hills were dug and showed that he had the prospect of over 300 bushels per acre.

The next stop was at W. H. Morey's in Cummington. There was about 1½ acres in the piece entered for certification. The field where the potatoes were grown had not been plowed for a good many years and was cutting about one half ton of June grass hay per acre. Twenty loads of manure per acre were harrowed in and about 800 pounds of highgrade fertilizer used in the row. The top growth on this field was tremendous. A few hills were dug which showed a large number of tubers per hill. The prospects look good for over 300 bushels per acre.

G. R. Tedford has about three acres of certified seed. His field had about a ton of 5-10-5 fertilizer per acre. The tops showed the same freedom from disease that was seen in all of the other fields. The field had been sprayed that morning using home made Bordeaux with "Kayso." This spreader gave an even coating of Bordeaux all over the foliage.

Professor J. B. Abbott pointed out that the fields visited were typical of the whole group; that he had never seen fields of potatoes any freer from degenerative diseases and that he felt that these men could keep this strain of seed several years by roguing out the diseased hills. He said that he should like to see some of this seed tried out in other parts of the county. The men in this section have no desire to store this seed till spring as the market for table stock is practically always good in the fall. He did feel however that the men would make a mistake if they did not save their own seed

providing that their cellars were in shape to keep potatoes.

All of the fields visited showed that men in the western part of the county can grow as fine potatoes as anyone. Fields which have produce little or no crops of hay have produced fine crops of potatoes when properly fertilized and cared for. It was also clear that these men believe in thorough spraying as all the fields have been sprayed five times and some as many as eight.

Potato growers in the rest of the county might well take the time to see some of the men in the western part of the county at digging time about filling their potato seed requirements. The potatoes are free from degenerative diseases, of good type and are set to give a large yield per acre.

The following are the men who have certified seed for sale:

William Baker, Jr.,	Chesterfield
H. L. Merritt	Chesterfield
Arlin Cole	Chesterfield
Homer Granger	Chesterfield
Darwin Wells	Cummington
G. R. Tedford	Cummington
W. H. Morey	Cummington
A. H. Streeter	Cummington
E. E. Fiske	Plainfield
George Barrus	Lithia
Tilton Farm	Goshen

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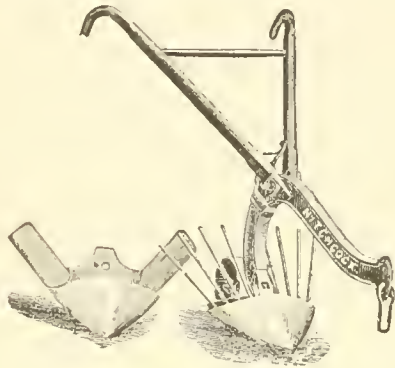
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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. IX.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., OCTOBER, 1921

No. 10

THE FAIR SEASON

More and Better Exhibits a Feature

The agricultural fairs this season have been noted for larger and better exhibits of stock and agricultural products than have been shown for several years. It seems that there have been less of the professional exhibits and that farmers are taking a greater interest than formerly. This is a healthy sign and will greatly increase the educational value of the fairs.

Middlefield started the agricultural fair season for the county. The first day was devoted to the judging of live stock. Practically every herd in the town was represented in the show ring. In the Holstein classes there was the usual keen competition. While many who have only followed the larger fairs would be disappointed in the condition of the animals shown, we believe that this feature has great educational value. It shows each exhibitor whether he is approaching a desirable type of animal. This year, Mr. Parker of the Mass. Agricultural College awarded second ribbons on some classes where there was no competition. Many of these animals were not worthy of a first prize. The men who received these second places should take the hint and get better bulls.

The agricultural exhibits in the hall and in the poultry house should have been better. The White Leghorns exhibited by Mrs. E. H. Alderman were the outstanding birds of the show. Too much of the poultry was late hatched and poorly developed. Another year we would like to see the poultry classes revised and the money put entirely on utility stock. Pens of three females and one male would make a fine showing and would encourage better poultry husbandry.

The Boys' and Girls' exhibit in the hall showed that the young people have taken an interest in gardening. We hope that this department will be built up another year.

The stock exhibit at Cummington needs more attention. The quantity and quality of the stock shown was below that shown at Middlefield. The hall exhibit of agricultural products was up to the high standard shown last year. The fruit display was of high quality and shows that fine apples can be grown in the sec-

Continued on page 8, column 2

EGG LAYING CONTEST

All Poultrymen Invited to Enrol

It has been stated that the two great needs of the poultry industry are Healthy Stock and High Egg Laying Ability. During the year the Extension Service has been carrying on a Poultry Disease Control Campaign to assure the raising of Healthy Stock. November 1st we are starting a county wide egg laying contest to show poultrymen how their flocks stand in egg laying ability.

The plan of the contest is to have the owners of flocks take an inventory of the number of hens and pullets they have on November 1st. Also an inventory of the feed on hand. During the month, a record is kept of eggs produced and of the feed purchased. At the end of the month a report is to be sent to the County Agent. For the purpose of the contest, flocks will be divided into two classes:— Those having less than 100 birds; II. Flocks of over 100 birds.

Every month each contestant will receive a summary, showing how his or her

Continued on page 9, column 1

DAIRY RECORD SERVICE

Knows What Your Cows Are Doing

Well informed dairymen believe that the wholesale prices of milk has reached its highest point and that the price tendency will be downward. With this prospect, the only thing the dairyman can do to better his position is to reduce costs of production. To do this, one must know what the costs are. Keeping of a few simple records will give this information.

After much experimenting, the Extension Service has devised a sheet which will give a complete feed and production record with the minimum amount of labor. Space is provided to record the weight of each cow's milk for three days during the month. When added, these give the monthly (30 day) production of each cow. Twelve of these show the yearly production per cow. It will not take over three minutes a month per cow to get this information.

Other spaces are provided to put down the weight of the hay, silage, beet pulp and grain each cow receives daily. The

Continued on page 10, column 1

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

Local Crop Has Both Quality and Yield

The Certified Seed Potatoes grown by farmers in the western part of the county were featured in the Hampshire County Extension Service exhibit at the Cummington and the Three-County Fairs this year. The exhibit attracted much favorable comment.

Many have asked if we believe that this seed will give as good yields as Northern grown certified seed in other parts of the county. We firmly believe that these potatoes will give better results than most of the certified seed that is shipped in. We base our belief on the following facts: This seed came originally from a field in Vermont which showed no mosaic and practically no leaf roll. It has been grown here in isolated fields so that there has been no danger of infection from diseased fields. Inspections made during the growing season showed that there was no disease in the fields. In other sections, plants which show disease are rogued out before inspection. The plants which are left do not show disease but the crop from this seed does show it. The local growers have never had any diseased plants to rogue out. It is this freedom from disease rather than the fact that potatoes are grown in the north that makes them a suitable source of seed.

The local growers, through the altitude of their fields, have the same climatic advantages for producing seed potatoes as the men in the north. The fields that were certified in this county were grown at an altitude of 1200 to 1400 feet above sea level. This means less aphids to contend with and the aphids are the insects which spread disease from one plant to another. In the days before there was any certified seed, the more progressive potato growers in the valley made a point to get seed potatoes in the hills, as it always out-yielded home grown seed. The valley farmers can now resume this practice with certainty of success.

Many growers have been disappointed in getting long or pointed tubers in the crop from certified seed. These potatoes are the result of the spindling tuber disease. In the local certified seed, there are none of these long tubers and but

Continued on page 2, column 3

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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Office First National Bank Building
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Entered as second class matter Nov. 9,
1915, at the Post Office at Northampton,
Massachusetts, under the Act of March
8, 1879.

"Notice of Entry"

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate
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Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized Oc-
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COUNTY NOTES

Poultry Paralysis

Recently several flocks have shown signs of paralysis. The following article by Prof. Roy Jones of Connecticut is timely and should be useful to many poultrymen in this county.

"POULTRY PARALYSIS has again appeared in several flocks particularly among the young stock. The birds lose color, lose flesh, in some cases become lame and occasionally become blind. In most of these flocks the post mortem reveals very little or no worm infection. Some poultry authorities seem to be quite certain that this is a disease of the nervous system rather than worm infection or a nutritional problem. Very little can be done in the way of treating a nervous disorder in chickens, but worm infection can be treated and faulty nutrition can be corrected. If the digestive tract shows severe irritation but no worms are present the flock may be treated as follows:

Formula for Tonic:—Pulverized gentian, 1 lb., pulverized ginger, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.,

pulverized saltpeter, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. pulverized iron sulphate $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

Use one pint to each one hundred pounds of mash."

This formula can be purchased at drug stores at less than \$1.00 for the two pounds.

Dairy Meetings

A series of meetings for dairy farmers will be held in this county the first two weeks in November. We have secured Professors J. B. Abbott and C. J. Fawcett of M. A. C. They have prepared two talks that are of vital interest to all dairy farmers of the county. Notices of the meetings will be sent to the dairymen announcing the time and place of the meetings.

Community Market Has Successful Season

Farmers attending the community market in Northampton report a good season. While the number of teams has increased over last year, all seem to have had their share of business. The slogan of "Fresh Farm Products at Farmers' Prices" has been lived up to and has been appreciated by the purchasers. The credit for the smoothness with which the market has been run is due to George Burt of Westhampton. He has given unstintingly of his time and efforts to make the market one of the best of its kind in the state. The market has been a fine thing for both the farmer and the public.

Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Extension Service will be held in Odd Fellows Hall, Center Street, Northampton, Thursday, November 20, starting at 10.30 A. M. The morning session will be devoted to reports of the three agents of the Extension Service and reports of people who have been carrying on work in the county. Dinner will be served at noon.

Able and interesting speakers will be obtained for the afternoon session.

Every farmer and every home-maker in the County is invited to attend this meeting. Last year every one who attended felt that it was decidedly worth while. Many expressed regret that there was not a larger attendance. We can remedy this defect if you will come. Better, still, interest your neighbors.

Poultry Disease Control

Report blanks have been sent to poultrymen who have been co-operating in disease control work this year. The information received from these blanks will show just how effective this work has been. If you signed up and have not sent in your report, do it now! We hope to have the figures to publish in the November issue of the Monthly.

Certified Seed Potatoes

(Continued from page 1, column 3)

very few which show even a tapering on the ends. In fact, the exhibit showed that these potatoes were of a remarkably desirable type. We have personally visited fields that are being dug and on careful inspection find practically none of these pointed tubers.

All will agree that this has been a fine growing year for potatoes as there has been no blight. The fields of certified seed here have shown remarkably consistent yields, running from 275 to 400 bushels of marketable tubers per acre. These yields have not been based on small plot diggings but by measuring the land and weighing the potatoes. The majority of the fields will run about 320 bushels per acre.

Hence, we believe that this certified seed is as good as can be purchased, because: (1) It is free from degenerative diseases such as mosaic, leaf roll and spindling tuber; (2) It has been grown at a high altitude where aphids have been scarce this season; (3) It is of a highly desirable type of market potato; (4) It is absolutely free from late blight rot; (5) It shows consistently high yields of marketable tubers per acre.

Most of the farmers who grew this seed are not equipped to store their entire crop this fall. They are willing to sell the seed, bearing a Massachusetts Certification tag, this fall at prices which are in line with the quality of the product they are producing. This means that the other potato growers in the county have the opportunity of seeing the seed before making a purchase. By buying this fall, they are sure of getting a high quality article at a fair price.

Some of the men are equipped to store limited amounts of the seed and would be willing to do this for local purchasers who do not have good storage facilities. If they are not able to sell their crop as certified seed this fall, it will be sold as table stock. This would be unfortunate for all concerned, as this seed is superior to most of the certified seed which has been shipped here in past years.

Due to an error, two names were left off the list, published last month. The following is the complete list:—

Ernest L. Dodge, Chesterfield
Arthur E. Dodge, Chesterfield
William Baker, Jr., Chesterfield
H. L. Merritt, Chesterfield
E. M. & A. T. Cole, Chesterfield
Homer Granger, Chesterfield
Darwin Wells, Cummington
G. R. Tedford, Cummington
W. H. Morey, Cummington
A. H. Streeter, Cummington
F. F. Fiske, Plainfield
George L. Barrus, Lithia
Tilton Farm, Goshen

PRACTICAL VEGETABLE STORAGE

There are two principal reasons why we should have plenty of vegetables in winter. In the first place, a supply of vegetables will mean a great saving in the grocery bill. The foods we are obliged to buy in winter are of an expensive type. Secondly, the body soon rebels at a diet which does not include a variety of vegetables. There are few substitutes and they are costly.

There is much garden produce which can easily be saved in addition to that which has been canned.

Green tomatoes and peppers are usually hanging on the plants when the first severe frost ruins them. Their season may be prolonged. Before frost wrap the large tomatoes in paper and lay them on a shelf in an outer building where they will be cool but above freezing. They will ripen as do southern tomatoes, which being picked green, ripen in transit north. They will not be so high in quality as they are in normal season, but will be good eating, nevertheless. Pepper plants should be pulled up with considerable earth adhering to them, and stood on the earthen floor of a barn or shed. The fruits will remain fresh a long time, particularly if a little water is poured upon the roots occasionally.

Onions and squashes must be fully mature. They should be kept in a dry well ventilated room above freezing. Dampness and low temperature will cause their decay. The cellar is no place for them.

The Root Cellar

Many vegetables may be stored outdoors in trenches, pits and root cellars; but the most convenient arrangement for the home supply is the indoor storage room. This avoids the inconvenience of opening a snow covered, ice bound trench or mound in mid-winter. The slight labor and expense incidental to separating a compartment of the cellar from the heater, is justifiable, when we consider the purpose.

A wall of masonry is best, but a double thickness of boards with an insulating space between will do. The size of the room will vary with the amount of vegetables to be stored. The conditions essential to successful storage are a temperature just above freezing, good ventilation and sound vegetables to begin with. A window, hinged at the bottom, will provide for proper temperature and ventilation, if it is manipulated according to the weather. A two inch space under the door will permit an outlet.

The root crops, such as beets, carrots, turnips, winter radishes and artichokes can best be stored in the root cellar by covering them with clean, moist sand. Earth will cause them to rot.

Celery should be dug as late as possible, but before severely frozen. With plenty of earth adhering to the roots it is placed upright in the cellar bottom in a corner, preferably, and packed closely together. A board can be used on the open side to prevent the stalks falling over. The foliage must be dry when stored, and kept so. A little water applied only to the roots occasionally will insure long keeping. Unblanched celery will blanch in storage and the hearts will continue to grow.

Cabbage should be placed on a slatted shelf in the storage cellar. Crates or barrels will do nearly as well if they are open enough to permit circulation. The air must not become too moist or the cabbage will decay.

Potatoes, placed in a slatted bin will remain firm, with little tendency to decay, provided they were sound when stored.

Parsnips and salsify may be left in the ground until spring, as freezing only improves their flavor. Should a supply be desired during the winter, however, they may be dug in late fall, stacked in an open shed and covered with just enough earth to prevent their drying out. They may be pried off the pile as needed, and thawed in cold water.

Ray M. Koon.

CHECK UP ON YOUR FRUIT TREES

This is the best time of the whole year in which to check up on the fertilization, pruning, and spraying of orchards. Have you pruned enough? Did you do a good job of spraying? Are the trees well fed? The trees at this season tell the whole story.

The old notion that trees to be productive must be half starved has been upset by careful experimental work. Vigorous trees produce the most fruit and the best fruit over a period of years. Occasionally we find a young tree in a hen yard or similar location which is growing too fast to come into bearing, but we don't find commercial orchards in that condition. They might be over-fertilized but they aren't, and the danger of over-fertilization is much less than we used to think it was. Whole orchards are failing to produce as they should, solely because they haven't quite enough plant food to do their best.

If trees need more fertilizers than they have been getting they show it in yellowish leaves, especially toward the end of the summer, and later on they drop their leaves earlier than trees in good condition. Anything which tends to check the flow of sap may produce the same effects and devitalized trees should be examined for cankers, borers, collar rot, girdling by mice, and similar troubles, which might make fertilizers ineffective.

Mark the weak trees for fertilization, but don't fertilize them until spring. Some day we may know enough to help devitalized trees through the winter with fertilizers but we haven't yet discovered the way. Next spring give those trees an application of some highly nitrogenous fertilizer such as Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, or well stored poultry manure, and put it on when you are feeling generous.

The object of pruning bearing trees is chiefly to enable them to mature good apples on all bearing parts of the top. In late summer when sunlight is so important in coloring apples the trees, weighted down with fruit, have a shape entirely different from that in winter or spring when pruning is done. How do they look now? Did you do your pruning in the right place? Where will you prune next time?

The cull barrel will tell any fruit grower how effective his spraying campaign has been. Every pest leaves its distinctive mark on the apple it spoils. What made most of the culls this year? Did you have that fellow in mind during the spraying season, or did you center your efforts on apple scab while red bug and curculio, without much interference, tried to make cider stock out of the whole crop and pretty nearly did it? Most important of all **what are you going to do about it next year?**

Prof. R. E. Van Meter

IDLE LAND AND COSTLY TIMBER

Under the caption "Idle Land and Costly Timber" the United States Department of Agriculture has issued a Farmers' Bulletin numbered 1417. Although in administration within this State forestry is handled by the Department of Conservation rather than Agriculture, many and probably most of the forestry problems of Massachusetts are those of the farm. The State is doing much through the Forester to promote tree planting, reforestation and proper handling of wood lands. While most of the timber in Massachusetts is gone, most of the forest land remains. There is an increasing amount of land that has once been cleared that is reverting to the wild. But for the most part the "second growth" timber thus far produced in Massachusetts and for that matter in the whole United States has, like blueberries or raspberries, been a wild land crop. National habits in the use of land change slowly. Nevertheless Massachusetts is making a fair start in forestry.

The bulletin which inspired this writing summarizes in this way.

A real timber shortage already exists in the United States. It is due to idle

Continued on page 11, column 1

HOME MAKING

ATTENDANCE AT
MILLINERY MEETINGS

Shows What Interests Women

One hundred and sixty women crowded themselves into the Extension Service's small lecture room to hear Miss Gertrude Franz from Filene's Clothing Information Bureau speak on "The Correct Hat For You." Only two hundred notices of the meeting were sent out, therefore, the large attendance was a pleasant surprise. There was some fast working trying to find enough chairs to seat them all and even so the doorways and halls were crowded with eager women who wanted to know what type of hat they should wear.

Hints in Choosing a Hat

Miss Franz began by talking about color; correct colors for different types of women to wear, and color combinations. How to choose a becoming hat was next discussed and lastly different kinds of trimmings and how to use them.

Some of the principles given are:

1. Choose a hat which will bring out the color of your eyes.
2. Beware of colors which will make you look sallow and darker.
3. Study your color charts, colors bring out their opposites.
4. Neighboring or analogous colors may be used effectively for trimmings.
5. If in doubt wear a hat with a brim.
6. If you wear glasses never wear a hat that turns directly off from your face.
7. Never wear a large drooping brim unless you are tall and have a good size face.
8. Do not let the crown of your hat repeat the shape of your face.
9. The crown of your hat should be the same width as your face.
10. Pointed hats should not be worn by women with angular features.
11. The new tall square crown should be worn by women with plump faces. They will make a thin face look longer and more pointed.
12. Use trimmings to cover up defective crowns and brims.
13. Folds around the crown of your hat tend to give width.
14. Trimmings on a slant tend to give height.
15. Beware of repeating trimmings just above both eyes. It tends to exaggerate near or far set eyes.

Project Carried in County by Leaders

The large attendance was not only due to the fact that women are always interested in wearing apparel but that the millinery project this year is to be carried in the communities by local leaders. This

meeting was the first of the fall project and every woman planning to take the project was expected to attend to receive the fundamental principles in choosing a good looking hat. The agent visited every group the next week and the entire meeting was spent on the choosing, the making and the trimming of each individual hat.

Training Class Held October 3

The first training class was held at the Extension Service Rooms October 3rd with fourteen leaders present from six towns.

In the morning all types of brims were discussed and the agent demonstrated their covering. The afternoon session consisted of different kinds of crowns and how to make them as well as starting the making of the leaders' hats.

The leaders present and the towns represented were:

Hatfield:

Mrs. John Bitner, Mrs. W. E. Lynch, Mrs. Thaddeus Graves.

Easthampton:

Miss Stella Duda, Mrs. Fred Pomeroy.

Southampton:

Mrs. Frank Clapp Mrs. E. R. Loomis.

Northampton:

Mrs. Sidney March, Mrs. Maurice March.

Westhampton:

Mrs. Mary Cushing, Mrs. Lydia E. Howard.

Granby:

Mrs. Chas. Goldthwaite, Mrs. Earl Ing-ham, Mrs. Ruby Fuller.

Aim of Millinery Project

It has been found the way the millinery project has been carried previous to this time the women were learning how to make their hat only. And the agent could go back every year to the same group and have millinery meetings with success.

The aim of our work this year is not only to have better looking hats (by spending so much time on choosing the correct shape) but to have the leaders spend enough time in their communities so that every woman will know how to make every type of frame and after having both spring and fall millinery she will not need any more help other than an opportunity to attend meetings where she can find out what the style in frames coverings and trimmings are. Then new groups will have an opportunity to take up the work.

Home-made Rugs

The home-made rug is a good solution of the problem of diminishing the rag bag, and provides an inexpensive and attractive home furnishing. Suitable materials for this purpose include: Cotton,

wool, silk, cotton and wool mixtures. Subdued colors should be used, and the rugs should be dyed so that the colors will harmonize and be of suitable hues. Straight line designs are the best in the home-made rug. Important points in workmanship are: 1. Materials used must be of same quality and weight. 2. Strips must be cut evenly. 3. Joinings must be smooth. 4. Raw edges must be turned in. 5. Work with rug flat on a table to avoid cupping. 6. Press into shape after it is finished. 7. Dampen, tack to the floor in shape, cover with several layers of paper, place a heavy article on top, and rug will dry in perfect shape.

Common salt rubbed on an ink stain on silk will cause the spot to disappear.

Linen should be ironed lengthwise of the weave, and not crosswise.

GIRL'S ROOM SHOWN
AT THREE COUNTY FAIRFurniture Renovation and Home
Furnishing Featured

An attractive girl's bedroom furnished with refinished furniture was the exhibit shown at the Tri-County Fair to feature the Furniture Renovation and Home Furnishing Projects carried in the county during the last year.

This room which consisted of six pieces of furniture cost less than ten dollars not counting the single white iron bed and accessories such as table lamp, book ends, candle sticks, etc.

The bureau which attracted a good deal of attention was an old discarded black bureau. The top was taken off leaving just three drawers. This was given a good washing with lye solution, rinsed and sandpapered. It was then given three coats of cream flat paint and one of enamel. Glass knobs and castors were bought in the Five and Ten Cent Store and added last but not least the old worn key holes were puttied up and a small motif cut from the cretonne was shellaced on. The total cost of renovating the bureau was \$1.15.

The dressing table consisted of a packing box which had four blocks of wood added for legs. A partition was put thru the center of the box which served as a shelf and the whole thing papered with plain paper to cover up the wood. The top was then padded with an old blanket. Curtains of cretonne were hung around the box covering up all the homemade appearance. The cretonne used was sunfast and cost \$1.00 a yard, so the cost of the dressing table came to about \$4.00.

The rocking chair and table were discarded pieces of furniture brought from the attic and renovated. The pictures

A Business Bank for Business Farmers

This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

This bank's primary object is to help farmers of this section to prosper. Our complete banking facilities and our dependable sources of information valuable to farmers are at your disposal.

We'll be glad to serve you.

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BANK BY MAIL

HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS BANK
HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

were cut from magazines and framed and the rugs made from an old carpet.

The room was a blue and pink room. It was bright and attractive and particularly appealed to the young girls who would bring their mothers and fathers back to see it. The exhibit showed very well the work the girls have done in the "Own Your Own Room Club" and how interested they are in having an attractive room.

FAST DYE AND UNSHRINKABLE LINENS

Certain advertised claims made for colored linens deserve attention. Two are important: the one type, those specifying fast colors; and the other, statements emphasizing the unshrinkable properties of the goods. To establish the validity of these representations, the Boston Better Business Commission made some simple tests.

Fastness. The phrase "fast-dye" applied to any fabric is meaningless. Loosely used, it is misleading by reason of the fact that there are several kinds of fastness; for example, "fast to boiling", "fast to sunlight", "fast to perspiration", and "fast to laundering".

Further, each of these designations is vague because the simple phrase "fast to laundering"—as an instance—gives no inkling of the conditions under which the color will stand up.

No standard test has been set. The manufacturer either makes his own or calls the product fast without testing.

So also may be challenged "fast to perspiration", "fast to sunlight" and "fast to boiling".

For its own information, the Boston Better Business Commission therefore sent eleven samples of blue linen to a reliable commercial laundry with instructions that they be washed six times according to the regular procedure for colored linens. All these linens were bought as "fast-dye". Each washing lasted 76 minutes. At no time did the water exceed 120 degrees in temperature. The pieces were dried and ironed after each washing.

None was perfect. Two were good. The rest were poor.

As a check, the samples were subjected to a further test of boiling for fifteen minutes with a mild soap. Nine samples faded badly—worse than when laundered—while the other two held their color but darkened somewhat.

Whether or not the tests were reasonable, this conclusion seems clear: that the majority of these samples deserved no advertised designation wherein the word "fast" appeared. The comparatively good record of two of the samples strengthens this contention.

Continue on page 11, column 1

Northampton Institution for Savings

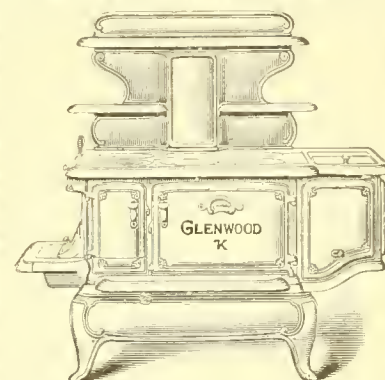
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F. N. KNEELAND, Vice-President

ELBERT L. ARNOLD, Cashier

CLUB WORK

WHAT NEXT! YOUNG FOLKS THE SCHOLARSHIP

"Success comes as a result of continuous hard work," thus said Mr. Horace A. Moses to members of Camp Vail at Springfield this fall. "Once a club member always a club member," say Mr. George L. Farley, State Club Leader. There are great things in club work if you go after them. The 4 leaf clover and its 4-H's represent an organization reaching toward 1,000,000 young people who each take a definite job to do. Over 900 club members in this county followed the 4-H's last year.

The young folks in many of the towns have already got in motion and have ideas of their winter club job. To members who have been in for a year or more we want to say "Stick with it. Don't quit." You haven't begun to get it all yet. If you are really sick of sewing or cooking try something else. Some members keep going for eight years. The first year you just get started. You must keep on to really benefit by it. Don't depend too much on your leader but get ahead yourself.

If you have chickens, keep them and keep your egg records and feed record during the winter. We have card board egg record sheets to send you and record books. If you have been a poultry member since spring you will get these. If you want to be among the list let us know. If there is a club in your town, join it. If there isn't, make one. Poultry work is something you can start right now.

The *clothing work* will continue. If you have finished the first year work take the second, etc.

The *handicraft work* can be taken up. With a few tools you can make many useful articles for the farm or home.

Dairy work can be started at any time. If you want a calf we can help you find one.

A supper club or a lunch box or bread club may interest you. You can work by yourself as a club member but the best way to go at it is to get a group of young people together and form a club which you will get some older person in the community to be the leader of. Be a club member. If you don't get what you want, ask for it.

At the Eastern States Exposition the Hampshire County dairy club had 17 head which took over \$300.00 in prizes. The 200 chickens exhibited took nearly \$100.00 more. The value of the information and pleasure received we cannot estimate. It must be tremendous.

The 4-H's on the 4-leaf clover stand for Head, Heart, Hand and Health. The 4 leaf clover is the National Emblem of Club Work.

CONTEST AT BROCKTON

Hampshire County Wins

A scholarship judging contest in Farm Products and Livestock was run off at the Brockton Fair this year. The premiums were so good that we encouraged some of our better judges from Hampshire County to enter. Through the co-operation of Mr. W. I. Mayo of Smith Agricultural School, and Mr. Paul Brown of Hopkins Academy, nine of our boys entered the contest and were taken to Brockton. They were Roger West, Horace Babb, James Coffey and John Bak of Hopkins Academy and Bronislaw Lebiecki, Herman Andrews, Irving Clapp, Walter Kellogg and Steven Adams of Smith Agricultural School.

One hundred and thirty-seven boys from all over Massachusetts competed. They judged three classes of dairy animals, four classes of poultry and four classes of vegetables.

After totaling up the results it was found that our Hampshire County team of three, namely Roger West of Hadley, Bronislaw Lebiecki of Florence and Horace Babb of Hadley, won the state championship. A silver cup goes to each member of the team. In the individual judging Roger West won first and Irving Clapp of Westhampton won third.

The prize for first place was \$100.00 and for third place \$50.00. This money must be used for education in college.

WILLIAMSBURG GIRLS MAKE INTERESTING PROGRAM

The Williamsburg Room club which has run successfully for two years is to continue its membership but to take a new line of work. Until Christmas they are to call themselves a Gift Club and plan to make Christmas presents out of reed, painted bottles, stenciled sanitos, sealing wax work, etc. After Christmas they are to form a Girl's Spring Wardrobe Club in which they plan to make two outer and two under garments and a hat if desired. Along with this they will have a supper club which consists of the study of proper supper dishes and menus plus the doing of the same.

Mrs. Murray Graves is still the enthusiastic leader of the above club and also of the younger girls' clothing club which is to continue the next year's work.

Herman Andrews is joining the Dairy Club with a fine Guernsey from Alvan T. Fuller's farm in North Hampton, N. H.

ABOUT FAIR EXHIBITS

The Fair is over. Memories of it remain. There were over 1000 young people's exhibits. All the exhibits except Dairy stock were in the Youths' building. The 24 head of the Dairy Members' stock were quartered in the cattle sheds. 225 birds made up the best club poultry show ever set up at the Tri-County Fair. This year a beginning was made with a clothing exhibit, 240 articles being shown. There were at least 60 dresses. A little more handicraft work was exhibited this year. 150 articles ranging from a tooth brush holder to a stepladder were sent in by the boys. 250 jars of fine canning were shown. There were at least 100 exhibits of vegetables. We hope many got a look at the potato exhibits, 20 in a pile. The club group exhibit of which there were six, was a new feature. They were set up to show the work of a club organization. And the special exhibits of Henry Randall of Granby, Bronislaw Lebiecki of Florence, Paul Vachula of Hatfield and Stanley Pavlica of Huntington showed the job *being done by many of our club members*.

JUDGING CONTEST AT TRI-COUNTY FAIR

The judging contests were a grand success. Over 50 boys entered the stock judging in which Stroheker Nuel of Shelburne Falls was first; Bronislaw Lebiecki of Florence was second; Roger Ward of Shelburne Falls third and Kenneth Ripley of Smith School was fourth.

In the preserve judging contest for the girls Lillian Morton of Smith School was first; Gladys Murray of Hopkins Academy was second and Sabrina Suleski of Hopkins Academy was third.

In poultry judging Roger West was 1st, Gordon Cook 2nd, John Delrainio 3rd, Herman Andrews 4th.

A CLUB BANNER

Hampshire County ought to have one. For our public meetings, picnics and other get-togethers we ought to have a county banner. The basis of it would be the four leaf clover. And it ought to be simple enough to make so that any girl can put one together. At the Fair we had a four clover leaf banner which we may make a county banner. This is how to make it. A background of white cloth; a green clover leaf in the center; an H on each clover leaf; a green stripe running from each clover leaf to the nearest corner. This stripe tapers to a point near the corner.

HERMAN ANDREWS WINS AT EASTERN STATES

At the Eastern States Judging contest we can't be ashamed of the results of those sent from this county. Competing against sixty other young people from Massachusetts and Connecticut five of our members were in the first 10 places. Herman Andrews of Southampton took first prize and won the gold watch. Elizabeth Pratt of Hadley was 5th; Dennett Howe of Amherst was 6th; Bronislaw Lebiecki of Florence was 7th; and Walter Kellogg of Williamsburg was 9th.

HAMPSHIRE BOYS JUDGE CROPS

At the Greenfield Fair four places out of five were taken by Hampshire County boys in potato and corn judging. In potato judging Roger West, John Bak, James Coffey and Horace Babb won 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th respectively. In Corn Judging Roger West won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th respectively. In vegetable judging Lewis West won first; James Coffey and Roger West tied with a Franklin County boy for 2nd; Osborne West tied with two Franklin County boys for 3rd and Horace Babb was 4th.

AROUND THE COUNTY

The members at the Hill School in *Westhampton* are considering a handicraft club for the winter. The boys are thinking of mash hoppers, grain boxes, and the like and the girls are considering stenciling, painting, etc.

Miss Harriet Woodward, new State Girls' Club Leader, met forty girls in the Domestic Science room at *Huntington* on October 8th. Miss Annie Parker reports she must make three groups in order to help all wishing clothing club work.

At *Huntington*, Mr. A. J. Rhines is still interested in helping the boys in handicraft work and after a talk with his boys finds much interest in continuing this year. A special job tried will be chair caning.

The Needlecraft Club at *Northampton* met for a planning meeting on Wednesday evening October 8th and decided to take up the next year of clothing club work with a special goal set to darn 100 stockings.

The *Westhampton Center* girls want clothing work. Miss Alice Graves, teacher of that school and an ex-club member of the Williamsburg club will make them a good leader.

Huntington Boys Cull

A meeting was held at J. A. Burr's on August 26, at which 10 boys attended a culling demonstration and discussed the points of a good layer. Five or six of Mr. Burr's yearling hens were caught for observation. Each was pretty thoroughly discussed as to its possibilities of being a good hen to keep for another year.

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THE HUNTING SEASON

The open season on upland game will soon be at hand. During this period is witnessed the annual migration of the town and city dwellers to the open places, with its annual problem of the adjustment of interests between the landowners and the hunters.

The present system of free shooting as it obtains in this country depends on a democratic attitude on the part of the landowners. It is to their great credit that a wholesome feeling exists. While there is a tendency in certain localities to post land, the movement is not on the increase but rather declining.

The rank and file of hunters wish to conduct themselves properly when hunting, but there is a certain vicious element which has no respect for property rights or the feeling of others. Because of their depredations, the hunters as a whole have had to suffer through posted land and other restrictions on the sport.

This statement is made to impress on the landowners that we are not in sympathy with this lawless element, or with any hunter or fisherman who fails to treat the property and other interests of the landowners with the same consideration as would be the case were their respective positions exchanged.

The only way that we can hold this element in restraint is through our wardens. We regret they lack authority to arrest persons doing damage to property when in the act of hunting or fishing. At the last legislative session we tried to pass a law to correct this situation, but it did not pass though endorsed by the Executive Committee of the State Grange. We want to take away the license of such person for one year upon conviction.

This year our men will be instructed to assist in every way possible to obtain evidence of any such violations, and to assist the landowners in prosecutions where the wardens cannot take active charge by reason of such acts not being violations of the game laws. We are also proposing to the fish and game associations that they pay a suitable reward for the arrest and conviction of persons guilty of such acts.

We want the landowners to feel that this division functions in their interests as well as that of any other class. We want to array all parties in interest against the vicious element described above. I hope that in time jail sentences will be given those who persist in such abuse.

Please feel free to communicate with our wardens, or the central office at any time on the above matters. Likewise, keep in mind that in the course of a year we distribute substantial numbers of fish and game, and that we shall be pleased

to entertain your applications for this stock.

The sportsmen of this state are strongly committed to the policy of helping build up agriculture; there should be no conflict of interests. As the landowners prosper so will the sportsmen's cause prosper, and there is every reason to look forward to increasing teamwork to such end.

William Adams

*Director, Division of Fisheries and Game,
Commonwealth of Mass.*

The Fair Season

(Continued from page 1, column 1)
tion. In fact, this crop with proper attention can be made one of the main sources of income on many of the farms. The exhibits of other agricultural products in the hall surpassed those of last year. Competition was particularly strong in the potato class. Here most of the entries were of one peck. No longer are ugly ill-shaped tubers to be found. In fact, the territory around Cummington can produce as fine potatoes as any section in the country. The poultry exhibit here was lighter than it should have been. Here too we would favor discontinuing the fancy classes and put the whole show on a utility basis. We believe it would mean more to the section in the long run. Attendance on both days was above average. The fair is increasing in popular favor.

Rain the first day of the Three County Fair did not help attendance, yet the fair had one of the best exhibits of livestock and agricultural products in its history. The vegetable display in Floral Hall was better than ever and badly crowded the space. The fruit exhibit was up to its usual standard. The grange exhibits showed great improvement over past years and were worthy of much attention.

For several years there has been much agitation concerning the midway. All believed that it could be made better. This year a committee of fair minded people inspected this department and reported that they were agreeably surprised in the progress made in removing objectionable features. They visited every booth on the grounds and only criticized two. This shows that the directors of the fair have made an honest attempt to make this department better. The whole fair this year took on a tone of greater activity than has been shown in some years past. This fair merits greater attendance on the part of the people of this county.

Fair Notes

Two herds at the Middlefield fair reflected the value of having good bulls at the head of the herd. The young stock from these bulls showed a decided improvement in dairy type.

Williamsburg Grange has shown marked improvement in their fair exhibits this year. The committee in charge should

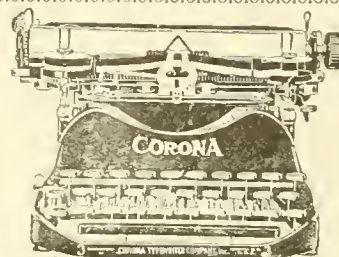


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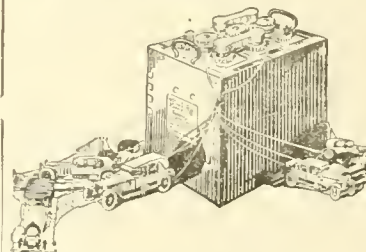
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be highly commended for their efficient work.

Plainfield Grange staged a comeback at the Cummington Fair by winning a well deserved blue ribbon on their exhibit.

Granby staged one of the best grange fairs we have seen this year. The display of fruit, potatoes and vegetables was a credit to the community. The boys' and girls' exhibits overflowed the space allotted to them. The quality of the displays was excellent.

The certified seed potatoes grown by farmers in the western part of the county attracted considerable attention at the fairs. Yes, we now grow seed potatoes!

Egg Laying Contest

Continued from page 1, column 2

flock compares with the county average. Timely information will also be included in the summary which should be of value in solving the many management problems. In fact, the contest will be a regular correspondence course in profitable poultry production.

The names of the owners of the five best flocks in each division will be published each month in this paper. It is hoped that ribbons can be secured to send to the prize winners also. Copies of the report blanks will be furnished on request and will be in the hands of all contestants shortly after November 1st. Those who do not have a satisfactory record book can get one by sending 25 cents to the Hampshire County Extension service, 59 Main Street, Northampton. Enter the County egg laying Contest today by sending your name to the County Agent, 59 Main St., Northampton, Mass.

It Paid To Fertilize

Five years ago A. E. Johnson, of Bethlehem, Connecticut, was considered a "dairy" farmer. To-day his neighbors refer to him as a "fruit" farmer.

The reason for this change is simple. In 1919, the receipts from the sale of apples on the Johnson farm amounted to only \$308, while in 1922 and 1923 the apple crop brought in around \$2000 each year. This big increase in income from the orchard was due entirely to fertilizer which was used for the first time on one acre in 1921. In 1922 each tree received eight pounds of sodium nitrate, and in 1923 the fertilizer applied consisted of five pounds of sodium nitrate and eight pounds of acid phosphate per tree. A half-acre plot was left without any fertilizer for comparison.

A carefully kept record shows that for the past two years the fertilized trees yielded an average of 345 bushels per acre, while the unfertilized trees only averaged 120 bushels per acre. After deducting the cost of the fertilizer, the net profit from its use was \$157.84 per acre or 352 per cent on the investment.

LINCOLN FORDSON

NEW PRICES OCTOBER 2nd, 1923

These are the lowest prices in history of Ford Motor Co.

1-Door Sedan	with Starter and Dem. Rims,	\$685.00
Coupe	" " " " "	525.00
Touring	" " " " "	380.00
Runabout	" " " " "	350.00
Chassis	" " " " "	315.00
Ton Truck Chassis,		370.00
Fordson Tractor,		420.00

All prices F. O. B. Detroit

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Farm boys Should supplement their Farm experience with Agricultural School Training

The Agricultural Department at the

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Valuable training is offered in the following subjects:

Carpentry	Harness repair
Auto repair	Saw filing
Forging	Poultry husbandry
Orcharding	Dairying
Field Crops	Farm accounting

In addition, all students study the following High School subjects, English, Mathematics, Science and Citizenship. Advance credit is given for good High School work.

Largest enrollment in the Trade department in the history of the School. Agricultural departments opens September 29.

H. N. LOOMIS, Director.

Daily Record Service

Continued from page 1, column 2

figures can be easily and quickly obtained by weighing a measureful of grain and the amount of hay and silage typical cows are getting daily. All of this information can be quickly and easily obtained.

After this information is put down, the monthly record is mailed to the County Agent. In the office, the milk records are added and the amount of milk per pound of grain is figured out. Then a monthly summary sheet is made from these records so that you may see how you are feeding, as compared with the others in the project.

One man who started keeping the record sheets last February stated that he had found that he could make a material saving in his cost of production. The first month his cows were averaging 2.8 lbs. of milk for each pound of grain.

Since then, he has averaged 4.3 lbs. of milk for every pound of grain and has kept his cows in as good condition as before. This man, with cows of medium production, has made a profit on his cows every month this year and he has never received the highest price for milk. He has made a study of feeding and found that it pays.

We should like to have every dairyman in the country take up this work because we believe it pays. We furnish the Dairy record sheets and the help to add them. Then too, we will get you a set of the best milk scales on the market at wholesale if you want them. You can get full information on this project by writing to the County Agent, 59 Main Street, Northampton, Mass. Do it now!

Concrete for Dairyman

Campaigns by large dairy companies urging the public to drink more milk increase trade channels from the farm to the city immeasurably. With this increased demand, however, has come an increased vigilance by health societies to safeguard the consumer.

Accordingly, wideawake dairy farmers have foreseen this condition and have provided for marketing their milk in a sanitary manner. Milk is probably more readily susceptible to contamination than any other food product.

A good milk house is an invaluable aid in the production of high-quality milk. Concrete construction, either monolithic or block, is ideal because it is permanent, vermin-proof and highly sanitary. Such a structure should be located with regard to convenience, but it is better that it be separated from the stables to prevent the milk from being tainted by stable odors.

A very serviceable milk house is a type that can be constructed with the use of circular monolithic silo forms. A foundation which extends two or three feet into the ground or to the limit of frost is the first step. The silo forms are used

just as in making a silo, except that boards must be set in the forms to cut out portions of the wall which are to form doorways or windows. Heavy reinforcement is not necessary, 3/8 inch rods 20 inches on the center extending in both directions being amply sufficient. A conical roof can also be constructed similar to the type that is employed in silo construction. A small ventilator in the peak of the roof with a damper that can be opened or closed, is a desirable aid in getting a good circulation of fresh air.

Every milk house should be provided with a concrete cooling tank, the depth of which is governed by the height of the cans. It is desirable to have the cans stand submerged as much as possible. Circulating water through the tank and around the cans will keep the milk cool. To lighten the labor of lifting and moving cans in and out of the tank, part of its depth should be below floor level, and for the same reason, the width of the tank should be limited to convenient arm's reach, which is about that of the diameter of two cans. The remainder of the floor should be covered with concrete made in a single layer four inches thick and troweled to a smooth surface that will not harbor dirt.

The concrete used throughout should be of a mixture of one part of cement to two parts of well-graded sand to four parts of pebbles or broken stone, with the exception of the cooling tank which has a 1: 1½: 3 mixture to insure its being water-tight.

Account Books

We have a supply of Farm and Poultry Account books which we are distributing at cost. The Farm Account books cost 50 cents, while the Poultry books cost 25 cents. Keep accounts and know the weak points in your farm business. Send money to the Extension Service, 59 Main Street, Northampton, Mass.

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SPRINGFIELD

MASSACHUSETTS

Fast Dye and Unshrinkable Linens

Continued from page 5, column 2

Shrinkage. Some of these goods were sold as "unshrinkable". Others were represented only as "pre-shrunk". No statement was made as to the remainder.

In this connection, it may be stated that the word "unshrinkable" is not relative but absolute in meaning.

All the samples shrunk: none could be correctly advertised as "unshrinkable".

Because it appears that the terms "fast-dye" and "unshrinkable" as applied to colored linens have been abused, the Boston Better Business Commission suggests that unless you are certain of the facts, great care be exercised in the use of these designations.

Idle Land and Costly Timber

Continued from page 3, column 3

forest lands. Full use of their growing power is the only way to make ends meet, on a basis of sufficient timber supplies.

Idle forest lands are in themselves harmful, since they mean lowered wealth production; and the depressing effect of this falls most heavily on the rural communities where such lands abound.

Intensive forest culture applied to the equivalent of our entire present forest area is essential to meet the country's permanent timber requirements. Agricultural demands will not require the cutting down of this area for cultivation.

Although it already pays to grow forests in various regions, the spread of timber-growing must be accelerated by public action or the remedy will come too late to meet the public needs.

The urgent first steps called for are the protection of all forest lands against fire, better tax laws applicable to growing forests, more publicly owned forests, public aid to tree planting, nation-wide education in forestry, and research to develop improved methods of growing and using timber.

The Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, State House, Boston, or your Congressman will send on request to residents of Massachusetts the Farmers' Bulletin 1417 on Idle Lands and Costly Timber. The United States Department of Agriculture has established at Amherst, Massachusetts the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station to study the forestry problems of New England and adjacent territory. The Massachusetts Forester, State House, Boston, will on request give special information relative to the management of the farm wood lot and assistance in reforestation.

Mass. Dept. of Agriculture.

Feeding Pullets

Many poultrymen make a serious mistake in feeding pullets equal parts by weight of laying mash and scratch feed. This results in increased egg production for a few weeks, followed by a serious slump. Pullets should be eating about

15 pounds of scratch feed per 100 birds. If they are not doing this, remove the dry mash for part of the day. Do not think that the pullets are not cleaning the scratch feed up because you find a little cracked corn on the floor. Often these particles are poor and the birds show good judgment in not eating them. On several plants a practice is made of keeping whole corn before the birds all of the time in small hoppers.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

FOR SALE: Berkshire Pigs—Pelissier Bros. Hadley, Mass. Also potatoes for sale.

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When you dump your crops on the market while everyone else is doing the same thing, you are throwing away money.

Only by waiting until the market is no longer glutted with apples, potatoes and the other produce you raise can you get "top prices."

Here's where the concrete storage cellar comes in. Many a man who has one can tell you that its total cost was returned to him the first year by enabling him to hold his crops until prices were right.

Write us today about your fruit and vegetable storage problem. We have some valuable information which is yours for the asking.

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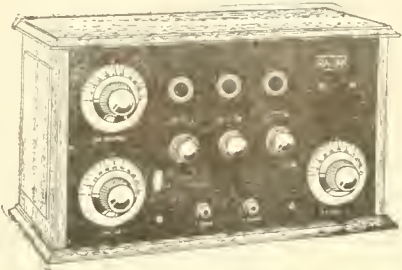
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STORAGE

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. IX.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., NOVEMBER, 1924

No. 11

HAY THE SHEET ANCHOR OF MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURE

Despite the fact that for several generations in the early days of its settlement New England was more than self-supporting in the production of food crops for its human population, its farming is, perhaps, now the most out of balance of that of any section of the country. Seventy per cent of the arable land is in grass, ten per cent in corn and small grains, ten per cent in fruit, and ten per cent in vegetables. Why should Massachusetts devote so much land to hay growing and so little to crops that can be directly used for food of man? Massachusetts is not particularly well adapted to hay production. The yield per acre is small, and on account of frequent summer rains there is usually much difficulty in properly curing it. Why, with a yield of only a ton and a third per acre, worth at the farm during the past five years only an average of thirty-four dollars, should hay be the major crop and in fact the only crop occupying much land? Is this due to inertia and short-sightedness on the part of the farmers or are there fundamental reasons for this unfortunate unbalanced condition?

Corn and Small Grains

Massachusetts formerly grew more oats, barley and rye than she now does. At one time she grew a limited amount of winter wheat. Economic competition with the West together with a difficulty controlled disease of winter wheat led to its abandonment as a crop. Rye production has become less and less. With the substitution of the motor truck for horse drawn vehicles the city demand for the straw for bedding has dropped to almost the vanishing point. Oats are still grown but largely as a shade crop for spring seeding with grasses. In many of the counties yields are small and the oats are light in weight with high percentages of indigestible fiber. Small, stone fenced, often rocky fields prevent the use of motor drawn machinery. Cost of production even with the freight preferential makes it difficult to compete with western grown grain.

Continued on page 8, column 1

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS SOON TO BE TAKEN

By December 1, the United States Department of Commerce will have distributed by rural free delivery between five and six million questionnaires from which the 1925 farm schedule of the census is to be taken. On December 1, the census takers will begin their field work.

This questionnaire lists 158 queries suitably arranged in groups. It defines a "Farm" and explains on the last page that information reported in it is "strictly confidential" and that it will not be communicated to any assessor of taxes. It will be remembered that the 1919 census was taken on inflated values and its returns cannot be applied in all instances without being weighted. The returns from this new schedule are, for that reason, of uncommon significance.

The Census bureau has requested the agricultural colleges and state departments of agriculture to assist with this census. While no instructions have been received it has been presumed that such assistance will be largely in advertising the survey's purposes and value.

It has been hoped that the census in New England will be tabulated by towns rather than by counties. From town figures one may readily compute an area's possible contribution to its local market and its shipments elsewhere. County totals do not afford this opportunity. New Hampshire concluded that county lines were not economic factors and were therefore useless as totals. Its farm schedule of 1919 was computed on a town basis and the advantages from it have impressed the other New England states. The additional expense of tabulating by towns would have to be borne by the states.

WAGE WAR ON RATS

Half-hearted Measures Are Not Effective

Practically every farm in this county has a rat problem. As Mark Twain remarked about the weather,—we talk a lot about it but take no action. Unlike the weather, rats can be controlled if one goes at it in a thorough manner. Too often half hearted measures such as scattering

Continued on page 7, column 1

THE GOOD OLD DAYS

Do We Want Them Back?

The conditions tending for prosperity in any industry of a country cannot for long be out of adjustment with those of other industries without receiving some corrective measures, administered either by those concerned or by that slow but sure team Supply and Demand. The present depression in agriculture has been for some time the uppermost thought in the minds of farmers and a subject treated by many writers in varying degrees of alarm. A few paragraphs written just previous to the World War by a close student of economic conditions affecting agriculture, Prof. G. F. Warren, lead one to believe, in the light of past history, that we are going through a natural course of events and will in a few years again see prosperity for the farmer. This of course will not help the price of potatoes, apples or milk this season, neither can it possibly be a source of consolation to him who is trying to lift a mortgage. For the farmer of today there is the absolute need as never before of following business-like methods in his farm operations.

Prof. Warren stated: "There are some fundamental principles of the adjustment of population between city and country that need to be considered by all persons interested in the question.

Chinese Methods Check Progress

"It has been estimated that about 75 per cent of the Chinese are farmers. Each man tills, with antiquated methods about two acres. The large number needed to produce food has held in check practically all progress in industry in China. Progress is not known in that country.

"In the days of our forefathers the entire family worked on the farm. Little time was spent in going to school, in reading or in travel, yet the few farm tools were so crude and the farming so poorly done that a family raised little more than it consumed. Work as hard as they did, the family was often threatened with famine and nearly all persons had to be farmers to live. So long as this condition continued, a high state of civilization was slow in developing."

Continued on page 9, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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Office First National Bank Building
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Entered as second class matter Nov. 9,
1915, at the Post Office at Northampton,
Massachusetts, under the Act of March
8, 1879.

"Notice of Entry"

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate
of postage provided for in section 1103,
Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized Oc-
tober 31, 1917.

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COUNTY NOTES

Starved Pullets Do Not Pay

During the past month, we have asked
a good many poultrymen how much
scratch feed they are feeding daily to
their birds. Few seem to know. George
E. Scott of Belchertown told us right off
the number of ounces of scratch feed each
bird gets. In his case, he is feeding $2\frac{1}{2}$
to $2\frac{3}{4}$ ounces per bird, the former to
smaller and the latter to larger pullets.
This means from $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 pounds per
100 birds per day or 10 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ quarts.
He stated that this was heavier than he
usually fed and that he is getting better
results than usual. His belief is that one
reason birds do not lay as they should at
this time of year is that they are not
heavy enough.

Emory Bartlett of Enfield, whose birds
have made over 200 eggs each at the
Storrs Egg Laying Contest, tells me that
in former years he has not had his birds
fat enough when they were entered.
This year his birds were in condition and
he lays a good share of the credit for
this record to this fact. Incidentally he
has been breeding for several years for

high egg production and has been getting
results.

In fact all of the men who have been
getting eggs during October and Novem-
ber have been feeding scratch feed at the
rate of not less than 1 quart to 10 hens.
It would pay every poultryman to count
each pen of pullets and know how many
quarts of scratch feed they are getting.
The college scratch mixture of 300 crack-
ed corn, 200 wheat and 100 oats weighs
about $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per quart.

Holstein Club Meets

About 75 members and friends of the
Hampshire-Franklin Holstein Friesian
Club attended the fall tour through East-
hampton, Southampton and Westfield,
Saturday, October 18. They visited W.
W. Haswell and Fred Frost in East-
hampton, W. A. Parsons and E. C. and
O. C. Searle in Southampton and Lom-
bello Brothers in Westfield. An enjoya-
ble and instructive time was had by all.
The next meeting of the Club will be held
at the Mansion House, Greenfield, Friday,
January 9th at 11.00 A. M. Officers will
be elected for the coming year. Earl J.
Cooper of the Holstein Friesian Associa-
tion of America will address the meeting.
All Holstein breeders in the county are
urged to attend.

Mice in Orchards

Fruit growers should be sure that their
trees are protected from mice. The weeds
and grass should be removed from around
the trunks of the trees. Wire guards
should be adjusted so that the mice can-
not get under them. It is far easier to
do this work now than it will be to bridge
graft the damaged trees next spring.

Tobacco Dust for Worms

In some towns there is a persistent
rumor that the feeding of tobacco dust
has thrown birds off their feed and
caused a lot of trouble. Every case of
this that we have heard of we have looked
up to find the facts. In no case have we
been able to lay this trouble to the feed-
ing of the tobacco. In practically all
cases we have found hyper acidity in the
first portion of the intestinal tract. This
seems to be common in many flocks that
have never been fed tobacco. In severe
cases birds go light and may or may not
have paralysis. The treatment is to
medicate the drinking water with Bicar-
bonate of soda, one tablespoonful to the
gallon, and keep this before the birds
for a two-day period. Allow an interval
of 24-48 hours and repeat twice if neces-
sary.

It may be that this condition is caused
by the birds over eating mash and not
having enough green feed. A few poul-
trymen report that mash is not eaten as
readily when treated with tobacco dust.
Evidence in hand shows that many flocks
have been fed the tobacco dust without
injury. If upon examination you find

worms the tobacco dust will be effective
in removing them if fed at the rate of 2
pounds per 100 pounds of mash over a
three week period. After feeding one
week give $1\frac{1}{2}$ pound of epsom salts in
the drinking water for 100 birds.

Egg Laying Contest Notes

About sixty poultrymen have already
signed up in the County Egg Laying Con-
test. We hope to have at least 100 re-
porting November production on Decem-
ber 1st. While only one flock can have
the honor of having the highest egg pro-
duction per bird, this does not mean that
the others will not get valuable informa-
tion from the work. We sometimes believe
that the ones that are not away up get
the most benefit because the figures show
them that they are not as good as they
thought they were. If these people have
the true fighting spirit so necessary for
success, they will study their problem to
get better results. Too often winning
gives one a feeling of satisfaction that
does not lend itself to improvement.

Win, lose or draw, this poultry contest
has a lot of valuable lessons for every
poultryman in the county. If you have
not enrolled already, send your name to
the County Agent. We can furnish Poul-
try account books at a cost of 25 cents.
If you have a satisfactory system of ac-
counts, don't change.

MANURE CONSERVATION

Concrete Pit is Sure Way to Prevent Big Waste

A concrete manure pit is a certain
means of saving a part of the millions of
dollars that are wasted annually in this
country from careless handling of barn-
yard manure. Soil fertility built up and
maintained by regular application of
barnyard manure will allow this material
to lose the greater portion of its valuable
fertilizing elements by improper care or
lack of care.

According to the Pennsylvania experi-
ment station, the value of manure pro-
duced in one year by a horse is \$31.67;
that by a dairy cow \$38.76. One-half of
the value of manure is in the liquid, con-
sequently every precaution should be
taken to save this part. The simplest
manure pit is simply a water-tight con-
crete box, which prevents the valuable
elements of the manure from leaking
away. This can be enlarged to suit re-
quirements. For the average farm, a
manure pit 20 feet wide and 24 feet long
with an average depth of 4 feet will take
care of the storage of manure from 20
animals. One end should be open so that
the spreader can be backed into the pit to
facilitate the removal of the manure.

The fertility of the farms which has
been preserved through long years of
cropping, has been maintained through
the careful utilization of all manures.

DAIRY RECORD SUMMARY FOR OCTOBER

56.6 Per Cent of Cows Are Being Fed More Grain Than is Necessary.

Can Dairymen Do Better?

Cows Giving Lbs. Milk Per Day					
Lbs. Milk Per Lb. Grain	10-20	20 1-30	30 1-40	Above 40	%
Below 3.1	34	27	3		56.6
3.1-3.5	5	3	4	2	12.3
3.6-4	3	2	4	1	8.8
Above 4	5	9	10	1	22.1
%	41.5	36.2	19.4	3.5	

The dairy summary for October shows that 56.6% of the cows reported are giving less than 3.1 lbs. of milk per pound of grain. This practice, if continued, will result in the accumulation of grain bills which will be burdensome next spring when fertilizer, lime and seed have to be purchased. In the next group, 12.3% of the cows are giving from 3.1-3.5 lbs. of milk per pound of grain. For cows giving less than 30 lbs. of milk per day this, too, is excessive grain feeding. This leaves only 36.1% of the cows that are being fed grain according to production. It would seem that this heavy grain feeding was caused by short pastures were it not for the fact that reports in other months have shown the same tendency.

The common feeding practice was learned by farmers at the time when grain was cheap. At that time it did not pay to make any special effort to grow good crops of hay and silage as a pound of digestible nutrients could be bought in grain cheaper than it could be raised on the farm in the form of hay and silage. Times have changed and it is time that our feeding practices be revised to meet present conditions.

No Chance for Higher Prices

At dairy schools held recently in this County, Professors J. B. Abbott and C. J. Fawcett pointed out that maintenance of the necessary "spread" or "margin" between the cash cost of production and the sale price of milk depends upon keeping cost of production down quite as much as upon keeping sale price up and that there are times when market demand and competitive supply are so unfavorable to higher prices that the only hope of maintaining an adequate spread lies in effecting drastic reduction of costs.

Quite aside from whether the present is such a time or not, knowledge of how to reduce costs is useful knowledge to have at any time. The whole discussion was based on the kind of cows and the kind of feed most prevalent on our farms.

As ordinarily fed, the feed charge against a cow that averages 25 lbs. of milk per day for the seven months winter feeding period will be about as follows:

30 lb. silage=6300lbs.	@0.4¢=\$25.20
12 hay =2520	1.5¢= 37.80
10 grain=2100	2.5¢= 52.50

Total winter feed cost \$115.50

Such a cow gives about 25 pounds of milk per day or in 210 days 5250 pounds. 5250 lbs. milk @\$3.00 per cwt.= \$157.50
5250 " " 2.50 " " = 131.25
5250 " " 2.00 " " = 105.00

Little Profit in Feeding Operation

With milk at \$3.00 per 100 the "spread" between cost of feed and value of product is sufficient to render the feeding operation reasonably profitable. Under such conditions, fairly representative of the conditions which have prevailed in Mass. for many years until within the past year, dairymen found it profitable to feed as many cows as possible and depend upon the feeding operation rather than upon farming the land for their profit.

With milk prices down to \$2.50 or even as low as \$2.00 per 100, net to the farmer the margin on the feeding operation is inadequate, or even entirely non-existent, and the dairy farmer appears to be facing bankruptcy. That, bluntly, is the present condition.

What can the dairy farmer do about it? Can he get materially higher prices? Not a chance! The market is getting all the milk it requires, and more, at present prices. Prices are bid up to higher levels only when demand equals or exceeds supply.

Must he quit? Not necessarily. How about seeking a profit from the crop production side of the enterprise instead of from the feeding operation? Isn't there a reasonable chance of making a profit in growing hay at \$30.00 a ton and silage at \$8.00 a ton? And is it not entirely possible for the dairy farmer to feed more and perhaps better home grown feed in proportion to purchased grain and thus pay himself instead of some one else for producing it?

Certainly it is. One dairy farmer in Berkshire County made such a change last winter and reported a net saving of \$8.00 a month. Others have reported great saving in the grain bill by changing to a higher protein grain, feeding less of it and more hay and silage.

With cheap grain or fairly high priced milk it was good business to keep as many cows as possible and depend upon the feeding operation for profit. With higher priced grain or cheaper milk that system of management becomes suicidal, and profit must be sought more largely from farming the land.

CLOVER FAILURES

Many Follow Failure to Lime

There is no myth about the decline in culture of red clover, if we may rely upon Farmers' Bulletin No. 1365 titled "Clover Failure," issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Figures given in that publication show that while the acreage in cereals was increasing over the twenty-year period from 1899 to 1919, and it would be expected that the acreage of clover would naturally follow along the same lines and show an increase during the same period, that this is not true. On the other hand, instead of paralleling the cereal acreage, the figures show that even in the very heart of the clover area the acreage of clover decreased over the twenty-year period of 1899 to 1919.

What This Means

Clover is the best legume to grow in rotation with small grain and hoed crops, and no system of crop rotation is complete without a legume, because otherwise it is not economical to maintain the soil fertility. In fact, the benefits to be derived from the regular use of a legume in the rotation have been so often pointed out that they no longer need be emphasized, and of all the legumes at present known, red clover is by all odds the best fitted for use in the 3-year and 4-year crop rotations popular over the country. The steadily increasing concern over clover failure emphasizes this fact. Farmers want to grow clover. They realize its importance, and fear the effect which lack of it may have on the yield of their other crops.

"With few exceptions, legumes require plenty of lime, and red clover is one of the three legumes used in the United States which is especially sensitive to the lack of lime in the soil. Not only does it remove relatively large quantities of lime per ton of hay, but it cannot get the lime it needs as readily as can such crops as rye and buckwheat. The work of various Agricultural Experiment Stations has shown that lime is lost by leaching and removed by crops, and that consequently cultivated lands tend to lose lime. Red clover does well on new land, but as the years pass the lime in the soil is lost and success with red clover becomes less frequent. The evidence of this statement rests not on direct experiment in which the lime has been removed from the soil until clover would not grow, but on hundreds of experiments made by Experiment Station workers and by farmers which show that red clover can be grown again when lime is added to soils that are known to have lost much of their lime or that were always poor in lime, and on which red clover failures were common."

Demonstrations by County Agents

The same Farmers' Bulletin also re-
Continued on page 10, column 1

HOME MAKING

FOOD SELECTION PROJECT STARTS WITH A BANG!

Northampton Mothers' Club with
Twenty-seven Members Starts Project

Miss Mildred Wood, state nutrition specialist, has planned one of the most interesting and vital projects we have to offer the homemaker this year. Invariably the success of a day is due to a wholesome and satisfying breakfast. The planned noon meal at home, at school, or at work often makes for a profitable afternoon. With tired folks coming home for dinner or supper at night the homemaker should feel she has a duty and privilege to serve a meal adequate for her family's needs.

This project has been planned for the homemaker who is interested in the welfare of her family, so she may receive help with her every day problems in the selection and preparation of food.

Brief Outline of Meetings

The project is to be carried in four afternoon meetings, lasting from two and one-half to three hours. Every meeting has an aim and the work given answers a specific question.

- I. Essentials of good nutrition.
To answer the question—"Are the members of my family well nourished?"
- II. Scoring the family's food habits
To answer the question—"How much and what kind of food shall we have?"
- III. Overcoming food prejudices
To answer the question—"How shall we use this knowledge in the planning, preparation and serving of meals?"

Northampton Project Group

The Edwards Church Mothers' Club is a new group joining the Extension Service. These mothers were unanimous in adopting this project because they could see what an opportunity it was to receive help with their individual problems also several women are on supper committees and they expect to receive suggestions for serving a good community supper for a minimum charge.

Miss Wood is conducting this group as a county demonstration group. The first meeting was last month with twenty-seven members present. These women are going to try out suggestions at home and report at the meeting this month. They are enthusiastic about the project and see its real value. More towns should follow in their footsteps.

LOCAL LEADERS DESERVE PRAISE

Fall Millinery Ends With Successful
Exhibit in Every Town

The fifteen project leaders, who have been representing six communities at the millinery training class held at Northampton, have finished their work with their groups. They may well be pleased with the work which they have accomplished. The hats are the best in every respect that have been made in the county in the last two years.

Carrying the project by the training class method permits more time to be spent on the choosing of a becoming frame and more time on the making under direct supervision. This of course results in a higher standard of workmanship.

Several of the women have stated that even though they had not learned to make the hats, the group discussion relating to what hat they should wear was worth the time and effort to attend all the meetings.

The groups differ in size. Granby had twenty-two women in their group; Hatfield fifteen, Easthampton seventeen, Westhampton eleven, Southampton nine, and Northampton fifteen. The total number of hats made was ninety-one with a saving amounting close to three hundred and fifteen dollars. These figures are as accurate as it is possible to get because every hat was appraised by the group as to its value and the saving has been found by the difference in value and cost.

With such fine work accomplished by the leaders it points to a time in the near future when other projects as well as millinery will be carried by local leaders as the best method of covering a county efficiently with extension work.

HOME HAPPENINGS

See What Spread of Influence Has Done

South Hadley Center has done no work with the Home Department of the Extension Service for a number of years. In a round about way some of the ladies in the town heard about the dress form work we did several years ago. They made inquiries until they found one of the local leaders in South Hadley Falls who had been working directly with the agent and knew how to make these forms.

Mrs. Ernest offered to help these women and the work spread until fourteen forms were made in the Center last winter.

But best of all the work did not stop there. The enthusiasm had been aroused and more work was wanted. The cloth-

ing project seemed to be what was best to follow the dress form work. Therefore the agent has started a mighty interested group in Clothing Construction A. And it all started because someone passed on the information they had received. Isn't it worth while?

Enfield and Bondsville groups held two day millinery projects with the agent this month. The Enfield women numbering twelve made fourteen hats. A number of them were made from renovated material and were very satisfactory. The Bondsville group with nine women made nine hats using all new materials. Their hats averaged a cost of \$3.25 a piece and were valued at \$10.00 making a saving of \$6.75 per hat.

Middlefield women met with Mrs. Wesley Olds for a spot demonstration in sewing work. They are planning to take up the Clothing Construction Project 2B, which is a continuation of 2A, next spring.

South Worthington and West Chesterfield women have combined and are taking the Children's Clothes Project. The last meeting is to be held this month when the best dress will be taken up and the amount of work accomplished reported on.

CORDED SILKS

After the lapse of a decade, corded silks return. The sombre shades of an earlier day are replaced by the bright stripes and gay patterns of the newer ribbed fabrics. Formerly, these silks appeared mainly as trimmings, particularly in mourning costumes. Dresses of failles and bengalines now seem destined to be the mode.

The rough surfaces of the corded silks are made by using threads of different sizes in the warp and filling, or a different number of threads. Most of these fabrics are plain in weave. Among the more familiar corded or ribbed silks are bengaline, faille, and poplin.

Bengaline is named after the Indian province of Bengal and is, comparatively speaking, a new fabric. The ribs run across the fabric, the result of using heavier yarns in the weft than in the warp. Inasmuch as the weft is entirely hidden by the warp, it is common to find cotton or wool filling in this cloth. The newer bengalines appear in striped and patterned effects.

Faille, from the French word meaning "corded," is a dress silk with wide, flat ribs, similar to grosgrain, except that these ribs are wider. Faille possesses a soft, dull finish.

With ribs heavier than in poplin and more rounded than those in faille, gros-

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grain is a firm and closely woven dress, ribbon and necktie silk. Gros de Londres or "London cord" has alternate wide and narrow ribs, while gros de Lyon or "Lyon cord" is ribbed both in warp and filling. All are dress fabrics.

Silk poplin was first made in the sixteenth century in Avignon, France, then the Pope's residence. Single poplin has fine cross-ribs, while the cords in double poplin are much heavier. Poplin is an excellent suit, dress and coat material, while the beautiful Irish poplin of silk and wool has long been a popular fabric for neckwear.

In most of the corded silks, combinations of silk with wool and cotton are common. As most of the ribbed silks are used for street wear, there is little necessity for laundering them. In fact, laundering of fabrics where wool or cotton are combined with silk would ruin them, as cotton and wool will shrink where silk will not. In the Bengaline and grosgrains of all silks, it is possible to wash them, if the same precautions be observed as in any all silk material. The most important is the use of a mild soap and luke-warm water. Hot water and strong soaps will weaken the silk fibre.

When corded silks contain wool, cotton or rayon, the Boston Better Business Commission has recommended to local merchants that they state these facts in their advertising.

THE MEANING OF EXTENSION WORK

The story of the development of the home demonstration work reads like a fairy tale. In 1910 four counties in the United States had home demonstration agents, in 1922 there were 911 home demonstration agents. This rapid growth of the work was made possible by the passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914, making public funds available for home demonstration work.

Massachusetts has a home demonstration agent in each of 11 counties. In five of our counties there are in addition assistant home demonstration agents. A small amount of Federal Smith-Lever money is apportioned to each county. The major portion of the salary and expenses of agents in Massachusetts is paid by county funds. Hence every taxpayer in the county contributes to the support of this work and all are entitled to receive the assistance.

There is no other group of people rendering the same type of service to the homes of the nation as are the home demonstration agents. They are giving service to thousands of homes and communities in improving practices of home making, in improving standards of living and in developing a thinking leadership among rural people.

Northampton Institution for Savings

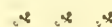
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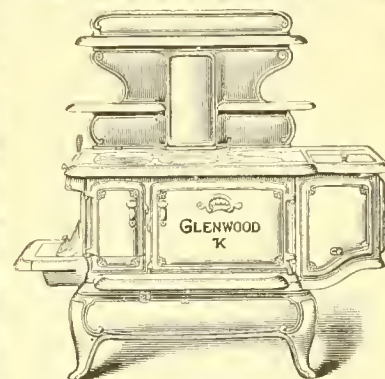
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CLUB WORK

WINTER CLUB WORK

Last winter over six hundred young people of Hampshire County did sewing, handcraft, cooking and poultry work. Now is the time to start similar work for this winter. The work you select should be useful—useful to you, for the farm or for the home. It is not difficult to find a type of club work which will be useful.

In the poultry work what is more necessary, if you want to improve, than keeping an egg and feed record. We have card board cards to tack on the inside of the hen house door on which it is very, very easy to keep the egg and feed record. The monthly letters and the club meetings, are encouraged to make the work mean its most. Every boy or girl with chickens wants to take advantage of what we have in poultry help.

The clothing or sewing work is useful. Every girls knows that. When you leave home consider your expense for clothes. An interesting incident happened last winter with one of the sewing club members near Boston. She had made a voile dress. When in one of the department stores in Boston one day she met the manager who also was an acquaintance of hers. He was looking at her new dress and when she noticed it she asked him how he liked it and how much it would be worth if he had the dress to sell. He took her to a show case and said, "That's where I would put it." The price on the dresses was marked thirty dollars. The dress cost her less than fifteen dollars. Decide for yourself whether or not it is useful to learn about sewing.

Boys, the handcraft work is a useful thing to know about. If you are to live on a farm you cannot be without such knowledge. The using of tools on the farm is an every day occurrence. The home demands the use of tools also. The ironing board, the wash bench, the knife rack, the screen door, the wood box, and a thousand other things get out of order sooner or later. It takes tools and an idea of how to use them to repair such troubles. There are also many things desired such as a fireless cooker, a grain box, tooth brush racks, picture frames, rose trellis, pig feeders, etc., which any one handy with tools can make while the hired carpenter is getting there. In this year's handcraft work let's make useful articles.

Is cooking important? Is eating important? What girl is there who shouldn't learn something about foods and how to prepare them? The bread club may interest you. The supper club in which a group of girls learn how to prepare and serve a supper by getting together for meetings when they actually carry on the

CLOTHING CLUB LEADERS

TO MEET

Miss Tucker to Demonstrate

On Saturday, December 6th, a clothing club leaders' conference is planned for Hampshire County. With the help of Miss Harriet Woodward, Girls' State Club Leader, and Miss Marion Tucker, State Clothing Specialist, we hope to not only touch on the clothing problems but on the club idea as well. The meeting will be at the Extension Office in Northampton.

CONFERENCE OF 4-H
WORKERS AT M. A. C.

Mr. Farley announces a conference at Massachusetts Agricultural College to be held Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 21, 22 and 23rd. The purpose of the get-together is to discuss club problems and learn new ways to make the work still more popular. Four leaders are requested from each county. On Friday afternoon will be discussed the plan of work, objectives, materials for use in club work, how to organize and best methods of management. On Friday evening Miss Gertrude Warren of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is expected. On Saturday the technical part of club work will be discussed and a question box will be the evening's program. On Sunday morning will be heard an inspirational speaker sufficiently close to club work to speak of successes achieved by club work. From this county we expect the following to attend:

Mr. O. J. Rhines of Huntington, Mr. Ashley Randall of Granby, Miss Nellie Shea of Bondsville, Mr. Paul Brown of Hadley, and Mr. Harry I. Talmadge of Hatfield.

Seven out of the eight members of the *West Farms* Clothing Club reported. They have made twenty new garments this summer and mended forty-four. They all learned to use the sewing machine. Four of them made club uniforms.

Walter Kellogg of *Haydenville* is to get a Guernsey heifer from North Hampton, N. H.

work may interest you. The lunch box club may be just what you want. If you take your lunch to school why not learn all about the lunch box and how to put it up and what you should have in it. We have some fine programs for such a club.

Are there any useful things to do in club work? "A word to the wise is sufficient."

AROUND THE COUNTY

West Farms young people will make articles to improve the looks of their homes—for instance, vases from bottles or jars by painting them with oil paint and designing flowers on them. They also will take up stenciling on either sanitas, waste baskets or chairs. They will have the opportunity to do real paspartouting, embroidering, making winter flowers, partridge bowls, etc. The project is to be called the Home Decoration Project.

Smith College girls are to assist in club work at *West Farms*, *Pine Grove* and *Bay State*.

Henry Randall and Howard Calder of Granby, Walter Kellogg of Williamsburg, Dennett Howe of Amherst and Steven Brusko of Hatfield are all planning on getting heifer calves.

Four local leaders and the Club Agent from each county in Massachusetts met on November 21 for a conference on boys' and girls' club work.

The *North Amherst* girls under the leadership of Miss Meekins, their teacher, will form a clothing club. Many of the girls start their second year's work.

At *Hadley center* the forming of a poultry group under Mr. Paul Brown is in progress.

All clubs should start work before Christmas. During the vacation a little should be accomplished on the project.

The Hill School boys in *Southampton* under Mr. William Norris plan handicraft work for this winter.

Six members have begun work in *Westhampton* and with the help of Miss Helen Crowley will carry out the Home Decoration Project.

Club work is part of Extension Work which is encouraged by Hampshire County, the State of Massachusetts and the United States.

Do you feed your chix green feed? If they don't lay maybe that is the reason. Feed it in the form of milk or beets or cabbages or sprouted oats. They must have it.

The *Huntington* poultry club will meet once a month at the High School.

Some of the boys have increased their poultry to the extent that they are selling laying pullets this fall. Dennett and John Howe of Amherst are among these.

Wage War on Rats

Continued from page 1, column 2

sulfur over grain sacks are used. Such measures do decrease damage, yet they do not decrease the rat population. The ineffectiveness of such measures becomes apparent when we realize the fact that rats breed 6 to 10 times a year and produce an average of 10 young at a litter. Young females breed when only three or four months old.

Use of Barium Carbonate

The use of poison is the best and quickest way to get rid of rats. Certain poisons such as phosphorous and strychnine are so rapid in their action that the rats die in the buildings and if there is anything worse than a live rat we believe it is a dead one in the partition. Barium carbonate is a slower poison and the rats usually leave the buildings in search of water before dying. It is one of the cheapest and most effective poisons for rat extermination. In the small doses fed to rats and mice, it is harmless to domestic animals.

It is important to find out what kind of bait rats will take before using poison. On most farms, hamburger steak or sausage will be the best bait as there is usually plenty of grain around. Other recommended baits are meal, flour, oatmeal, fish and bread. After you have discovered what bait the rats will take, use 1/4 pound of Barium carbonate to 1 pound of bait. The prepared bait should be placed in the rat runs, about a tablespoonful in a place. It usually helps to wrap the poisoned bait up in a quarter sheet of newspaper. This seems to give the rats a feeling that you don't want them to get it. If a single application fails to kill or drive the rats away, it should be repeated, usually with a change of bait.

For poisoning rats in poultry houses the following methods is recommended:—Two wooden boxes should be used, one considerably larger than the other and each having one or more holes in the sides large enough to admit rats. The poison bait should be placed on the bottom and near the middle of the smaller box, and the larger box should then be inverted over it. Rats thus have free access to the bait, but the fowls are excluded.

Past attempts to exterminate rats and mice have failed, not so much because of lack of effective means as because of the neglect of necessary precautions and the absence of concerted endeavors. We have rendered our work abortive by continuing to provide subsistence and hiding places for the animals. If these advantages are denied, persistent and general use of the usual methods of destruction will prove far more successful.

Rat-proof Building

First in importance, as a measure of rat repression, is the exclusion of the

animals from places where they find food and safe retreat for rearing their young.

The best way to keep rats from buildings, whether in city or in country, is to use cement in construction. As the advantages of this material are coming to be generally understood, its use is rapidly extending to all kinds of buildings. The processes of mixing and laying this material require little skill or special

Continued on page 11, column 1

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May the Sheet Anchor of Mass. Agriculture

(Continued from page 1, column 1)

The climate is too cool for corn to be at its best. The growing season is too short for all except the early varieties. The reluctance with which its growth is being given up and its greater extension in the Atlantic States further south suggest that were the climatic conditions more favorable corn would become prominent. But even were corn to be made a major crop it is chiefly a food for the lower animals and only slightly used by man as a cereal or bread stuff.

Fruits and Vegetables

Other than for vegetables in New Jersey, which is located between the two largest American cities, and for fruit in California, where climatic conditions are so favorable, Massachusetts in common with the other southern New England States leads all other sections of the country in the percentage of area devoted to fruit and vegetables. But even so the acreage of fruit and vegetables in Massachusetts in proportion to the population is less than in some other states. There is a legitimate opportunity for Massachusetts to increase the production of fruits and vegetables beyond the present areas thus used. But crops of this class occupy less than four per cent of the improved land of the country. This makes fruits and vegetables as a whole, and individual kinds in particular, small area crops. And all small area crops are highly speculative in their nature. It takes only a small over-production to over-saturate a market and to create a surplus that makes the production at a loss instead of at a profit. Individual men will doubtless make small additions to their fruit and vegetable production but the percentage increase of improved land devoted to these crops must necessarily be small.

Hay

Climatic conditions eliminate such cash crops as cotton. Small rocky fields make competition with western grown grains doubtful. The limited demand for vegetables and fruit prevent much increase in acreage. And this throws back to and explains the very large percentage of the acreage devoted to hay production. The nearby cities with their large populations tend to make milk production worth while. Milk production requires hay and roughages. This means a farm use for hay. The cities still require quite a lot of hay. Hay is relatively low priced and bulky. Transportation adds greatly to its selling price. Thus Massachusetts growers of hay have a two-fold advantage in hay production.

The products of the dairy, which have gone through the cheese and butter stages and have arrived at a more or less of a monopoly of the fresh milk trade of the

large cities provide a farm use of the hay and other roughages. The demand of the cities for a considerable quantity of hay provides a more or less profitable market for any surplus hay production. Because of this combination of physical and economical causes hay has become and is likely to remain for a long time the major crop in acreage and in money value.

Mass. Dept. of Agriculture

POULTRY ACCOUNT

SUMMARY

Three County Flocks Among Best in State for September

The September poultry records show that the three county leaders hold third, fourth and fifth places respectively for highest egg production in the state. The following are the flocks having the highest egg production per bird in the county for September:—

1. H. C. Booth, Belchertown	15.0
2. N. S. Chaffee, Pelham	14.6
3. F. D. Steele, Cummington	14.3
4. N. K. Lincoln, Williamsburg	13.3
5. Hillside School, Greenwich	12.3

The state and county summary is as follows:

	County	State
Farms reporting	20	47
No. of birds	4439	11602
Average birds per farm	222	247
Eggs per bird	6.3	8.2
Egg receipts per bird	34c	40c
Grain Costs per bird	24c	21c
No. farms selling poultry	16	39
Poultry sold per farm	\$95.07	\$84.81

These figures show that the flocks in this county are nearly as large as the state average, yet our average egg production per bird is lower. This simply means that our poultrymen are not culling as closely as they should. The New Jersey standard for birds laying 160 eggs in the year calls for 7 eggs per bird in September. Since the county average is only 6.3 eggs per bird, our flocks on the average are not reaching the 160 egg mark. The records of the five county leaders show that high egg production can be secured from birds at this time of year. We know that three of these flocks have been culled carefully.

Lest We Forget

There are a lot of men who will keep over too many poor hens. We firmly believe that the only excuse one has to keep birds over their second year is for breeding purposes. The following table from New Jersey should be cut out and pasted in your poultry account book. It gives a standard of goal for each month's production in the first column. The second column shows how near the average poultryman came to this standard with

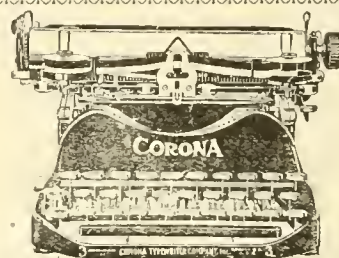


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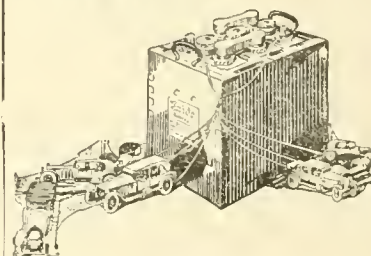
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pullets while the third column shows production from hens.

	Standard	Pullets	Hens	Your Flock
November	8	6.8	1.9	—
December	10	9.1	2.6	—
January	10	10.7	5.5	—
February	12	10.9	8.1	—
March	19	16.5	14.6	—
April	21	16.8	16.5	—
May	20	14.6	16.8	—
June	18	14.7	14.8	—
July	16	14.3	14.3	—
August	13	13.0	13.5	—
September	7	10.3	10.1	—
October	6	5.0	4.0	—
Total	160	142.7	122.7	—

The Good Old Days

Continued from page 1, column 3

Machinery Helps All

"When our fathers began to use machinery and better farming methods, it became possible for one family to produce enough to feed two families. This made it possible for half of the population to make the progress that a higher civilization demands and at the same time the farmer became the purchaser of articles that were unheard-of luxuries.

"With the spread of the improved methods that are used by our better farmers, it is possible that the time may soon come when one farmer will raise enough to feed five or six families. When this time comes only 15 to 20 percent of the population will be farmers. These farmers will purchase many things not yet invented, and all civilization will have taken a long step forward."

Too Many Farmers

"The Civil War removed so many persons from production that prices were very abnormal. With the war over, the soldiers and others rushed to the great fertile prairies of the Central West, hoping to raise crops and secure these big prices. Just as they became well established, new machinery began to be introduced, such as binders, drills, gang plows, check row planters, and big threshing machines, making one of the most important and most dramatic revolutions of history. These machines so increased the productive capacity of the farmer as to result in great over-production of crops. The proportion of the population required for farming was suddenly decreased so enormously that a rush to the cities was necessary. But men couldn't go fast enough to keep the balance. There were too many farmers! The over-production was so serious that from 1875 to 1897 we had a most serious agricultural depression. A period of good prices then developed and checked the rush to the cities."

The behavior of prices during the recent war and the re-adjustment period following has been and is continuing

Continued on page 10, column 1

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These are the lowest prices in history of Ford Motor Co.

4-Door Sedan	with Starter and Dem. Rims,	\$685.00
Coupe	" " " " "	525.00
Touring	" " " " "	380.00
Runabout	" " " " "	350.00
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VISIT THE SCHOOL

Continued from page 9, column 1
much the same as in previous war periods. We will very likely experience short cycles of high and low prices for some time yet, but not until the great waste in the marketing system is reduced to a minimum, and the population of the country is increased sufficiently to consume the products produced by the use of the modern, efficient machinery and methods, will agriculture enjoy the much needed profits on its investment in labor and funds.

Leaving Farms a Good Sign

The law of supply and demand works in a very harsh manner in its final stage of any one cycle. The fact that all lines of farming the country over are at one time or another feeling the effects of the maladjustment causes one to wonder if perhaps the remedy lies not in the power of any group of individuals but more within the scope of this economic law that has been in force since man first began to barter. Let us not deplore the movement city-ward for that means competition of lessened keenness, and a greater demand. Not until the proportion of consumers to producers becomes such that the demand for farm produce is increased can we hope for better times, and until that time comes, let more attention be given to ways of lowering production costs.

Clover Failures

Continued from page 3, column 3
views the work of County Agricultural Agents, as follows:

"The county agricultural agents, especially in New York, have been alive to the importance of lime for clover and have presented much evidence to show that lime not only increases the total yield, but that on limed land most of the hay is clover, while on the unlimed land the product is chiefly grass and weeds. The county agents' reports for New York show in some cases increases from 0.4 of a ton on the unlimed land to 2.9 tons on the limed land (Chemung County). In Jefferson County the first cutting yielded 5,920 pounds per acre on limed and 1,980 pounds on the unlimed land, while the second cut yielded 1,960 pounds on the limed and but 214 pounds on the unlimed land. In Otsego County the percentage of weeds on limed and on unlimed clover fields was determined. On limed land there was found to be between 1 and 2 percent of weeds; on the unlimed land between 21 and 49 per cent. From Christian County, Ill., the county agent reported a 60 per cent stand of clover after liming land on which clover had failed continuously for 15 years. In all cases the reports show a satisfactory money return from the use of lime, whether or not there was a total failure on the unlimed land. Scores of similar reports might be cited, but these will have to serve as examples of the vast amount of evidence that has accumulated in the past

few years, all tending to show that an important factor in clover failure is the lack of lime in the soil."

Manure Alone Not Enough

"In many of the experiments reported by the State agricultural experiment stations it was shown that manure alone usually insured a stand of clover, though often the addition of lime was beneficial. In some cases, however, manure alone has proved of no value, as was shown in the Kentucky work, as well as for other fields in the same State. On many of these fields manure alone had little or no effect, while in most cases the increase in yield with lime was striking. The need of both lime and manure was also shown on the Francisco field in Indiana."

Other Causes of Clover Failure

While the lack of lime undoubtedly is the greatest single factor in limiting the growth of clover, it must not be inferred that there are no other causes. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture the causes of clover failures are also to be sought in "improper soil conditions, in disease, in the use of non-adapted seed or in improper methods of seeding and in the use of harmful nurse crops." The improper soil conditions, as previously pointed out, however, are largely the result of the lack of lime, and the Farmers' Bulletin mentioned has this to say about the cure for diseases of clover:

"Fungous diseases are more serious than nematodes in bringing about clover failures. The remedies for failures caused by fungous disease are, first, proper liming and fertilizing of the soil. The Tennessee Station learned that even where anthracnose was present the damage was much reduced when the land was limed. This merely means that by improving the soil for clover the plants were better able to resist the attack of the disease."

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SPRINGFIELD

MASSACHUSETTS

Wage War on Rats*Continued from page 7, column 2*

knowledge, and workmen of ordinary intelligence can successfully follow the plain directions contained in handbooks of cement construction.

In constructing dwelling houses the additional cost of making the foundations rat-proof is slight compared with the advantages. The cellar walls should have concrete footings, and the walls themselves should be laid in cement mortar. The cellar floor should be of medium rather than lean concrete. Even old cellars may be made rat-proof at comparatively small expense. Rat holes may be permanently closed with a mixture of cement, sand, and broken glass, or sharp bits of crockery or stone.

On a foundation like the one described above, the walls of a wooden dwelling also may be made rat-proof. The space between the sheathing and lath, to the height of about a foot should be filled with concrete. Rats can not then gain access to the walls, and can enter the dwelling only through doors or windows. Screening all basement and cellar windows with wire netting is a most necessary precaution.

POULTRY CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

The present Correspondence Course in Poultry Husbandry is now in the process of revision. This revision is necessary because of the increasing costs of operation of the fifty-two lesson course on the seasonal basis. When revised there will be several courses in Poultry Husbandry such as Breeding and Incubation, Brooding and Rearing Chicks, Flock Management, etc. A charge of five dollars will be made for each course.

Until this revision is accomplished and the courses are made ready for students the present course will continue to be available. Students enrolling in the present course will have the option of continuing it to completion or continuing their study in one of the new courses when these are ready, which we expect will be about December 1.

Thus an exceptional opportunity is offered to persons interested in poultry husbandry. For the very small fee of five dollars they may secure the privilege of the seasonal course covering the current problems through the present season, and then select a special subject for study with no additional charge.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

FOR SALE: Torrington Electric Sweeper with attachments. Used very little. Price right. Mrs. E. C. Searle Southampton, Mass.

FOR SALE: 100 bushels Certified Seed Potatoes. Best quality. Wm. Baker, Jr., Chesterfield, Mass.

FOR SALE: Certified Seed Potatoes. Can hold till spring if ordered now. Homer Granger, South Worthington, Mass.

FOR SALE: S. C. White Leghorn pullets from high producing strain. Free from B. White Diarrhoea. Fine foundation stock. Emory Bartlett, Enfield, Mass.

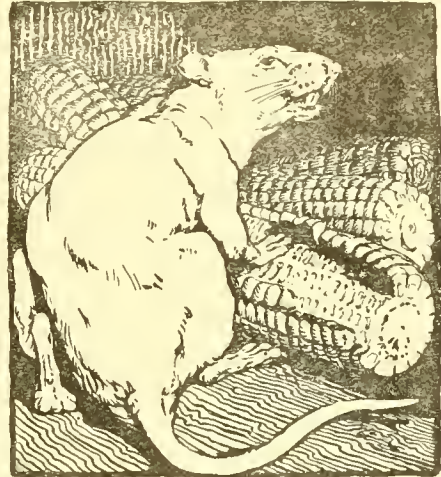
FOR SALE: Certified Seed Potatoes. E. L. and A. E. Dodge, Chesterfield, Mass.

FOR SALE: Certified Seed Potatoes. We can store a limited amount till spring. Order now. E. M. and A. T. Cole, So. Worthington, Mass.

FOR SALE: 15 Cockerels direct from M. A. C. Stock. Wm. J. Constant, Granby, Mass.

FOR SALE: Certified Seed Potatoes. Fall or spring delivery. G. R. Tedford, Cummington, Mass.

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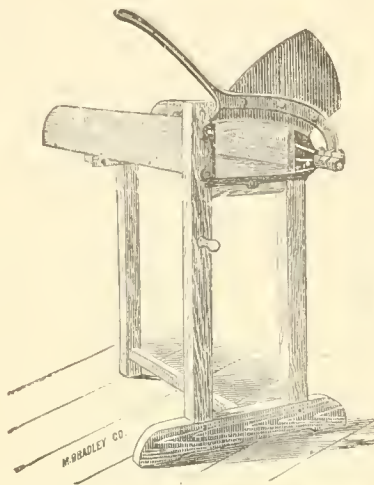
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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARMERS' MONTHLY

Vol. IX.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., DECEMBER, 1924

No. 12

DEMONSTRATORS REPORT AT ANNUAL MEETING

Steele Tells How He Does It

Frank Steele of Cummington reported on economic poultry production. This is a summary of what he said:—

"I get my chickens out in one hatch as they are easier to handle and do better than when the flock is of different ages. The first week they are fed sparingly, then they have growing mash before them in hoppers. They are watched and are forced to eat a reasonable amount of scratch feed. Cockerels are separated from the pullets as soon as they can be recognized. The cockerels are then fed heavily so as to get them onto the market as soon as possible. As soon as the pullets are weaned from the heat, they are transferred to open air houses and kept there till they are five months old. Then they are put into the laying houses.

"At five months of age, every pullet is weighed and only those that weigh at least 5½ pounds are kept for breeders. The lighter birds are either sold or used only as layers. The heavier pullets are then culled for size, type and color. Pullets are used entirely for breeders, but they have to pass these rigid tests, hence no weak birds can get into the breeding pens. In 1923, the chicks were hatched in April and they averaged 5.5 eggs each in October. This year the chicks were hatched on the same date and averaged 9.3 eggs per bird in October. In 1923, the flock was culled from 232 birds to 224 at hatching time, showing that but few poor birds got by the first inspection. From November 1, 1923 to November 1, 1924, the birds averaged to lay 193.45 eggs each.

"I have found that much labor can be saved in caring for the chickens. It takes no longer to care for 1000 chicks under coal stoves than it used to take to care for 150 in the outdoor oil brooders. I use mash hoppers on the range. These have to be filled once or twice a week. I feed scratch feed night and morning, scattering it on the range rather than feeding in hoppers. Water is easily supplied by filling a barrel once a day and allowing it to drip into a section of eaves trough.

"Lights are used on the whole flock for

Continued on page 2, column 1

ANNUAL MEETING

Sixteen of the twenty-three towns of the County Represented

One hundred forty people, representing sixteen towns of the county, attended the Annual Meeting of the Hampshire County Extension Service held in Odd Fellows Hall, Northampton, Thursday, November 20. President E. B. Clapp opened the meeting with a talk on the agricultural conditions as affecting this county. The Treasurer's report showed that \$15,524.06 had been taken in and \$15,015.88 expended for Extension Work in this county during the year, leaving a balance of \$508.18 on hand November 20th.

The morning was devoted to reports of project leaders and demonstrators. All of these reports showed that real progress has been made in all lines of work this past year. The speakers were enthusiastic about the results they had obtained and many nice compliments were paid to the Extension Service for its part in making the various lines of work a success. At noon, the Northampton Grange served one of its fine dinners to which all did justice. During the dinner hour, County Commissioner C. E. Hodgkins spoke on County Problems. He told of the county road work being carried on and about future plans. He stated that this county has only \$10,000 out on bonds which is an excellent record when one considers the ease of securing money on tax free bonds at the present time.

In the afternoon, the women in the Millinery Project put on a style show which showed that many attractive hats had been made. Reports of the group leaders showed that a hat to be attractive need not necessarily be expensive. All of the women were enthusiastic about the millinery work carried on this year.

Curiosities of Nutrition

Professor Lewis B. Allyn of Westfield was the speaker of the afternoon and took "Curiosities of Nutrition" for his subject. He said that the first record we have of the nutrition problem is in the first chapter of Daniel. This shows that even in those days that there was need for simple food served in a simple way. In fact, disregard for diet is the foundation of the large and prosperous patent medicine

Continued on page 3, column 3

COUNTY AGENTS

ANNUAL REPORT

At the beginning of the year, the following program was made out:—

I. Agronomy Project

(a) Soil Fertility Program to be pushed with special emphasis on use of lime and acid phosphate.

(b) Potato production—to continue work on getting growers to use certified seed. Work with a few of the best growers in the western part of the county to see if certified seed potatoes can be grown here.

(c) Establish real live alfalfa demonstrations that will sell the idea.

II. Animal Husbandry

(a) Get dairymen interested in knowing what their cows are doing and then to feed them according to production.

(b) Assist in securing worthy herd sires.

III. Poultry

Conduct a poultry disease control campaign to secure adoption of Disease Control Program.

IV. Pomology

Continue orchard management work with special emphasis on use of Nitrate as fertilizer.

From the above it will be noted that we decided to put our efforts on only four projects and in each of these, to select a very few important points for emphasis. The following is a report of the activities and results:—

AGRONOMY

Three lines of work have been carried on in the agronomy project this year: (1) Soil Fertility; (2) Potato Production; (3) Alfalfa Culture.

(1) Soil Fertility

The soil fertility program was presented two years ago by Professor J. B. Abbott of the Mass. Agricultural College, as offering a way whereby land which has become poor through abuse may be brought back with a minimum amount of expense. It is made up of five parts:—

(a) Manure conservation; (b) Balance

Continued on page 8, column 1

FARMERS' MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Trustees for Aid to
Agriculture

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Home Demonstration Agent

Norman F. Whipple, County Club Agent

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Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.Entered as second class matter Nov. 9,
1915, at the Post Office at Northampton,
Massachusetts, under the Act of March
8, 1879.

"Notice of Entry"

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate
of postage provided for in section 1103,
Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized Oc-
tober 31, 1917.

Price, 50 cents a year

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STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

Notice is hereby given that in the month of October 1924, two sworn statements were filed with the Northampton Post-office, stating that the Hampshire County Farmers' Monthly is published by the Hampshire County Extension Service; that there are no stock holders; that Roland A. Payne of Northampton is editor; that Mary Dimond of Greenfield is business manager; that the officers of the organization are: Edwin B. Clapp of Easthampton, President; Charles E. Clark of Leeds, Vice-president; Warren M. King of Northampton, Treasurer; Roland A. Payne of Northampton, Secretary.

Demonstrators Report at Annual Meeting
Continued from page 1, column 1

two hours a day, starting about the middle of November. I use the Diamond Gasoline lanterns that have 300 candle power each. It costs about 75 cents per month to light the birds or 25 cents per lantern. I have found that the birds come down best in the morning, so I use the lights from 5.00 A. M. till daylight.

It has been argued that birds to be used as breeders should not be forced, but I believe that the breeders should be laying well. To my mind, they are better than birds that have not been laying to capacity. My losses have been less than 3 percent in the laying stock. I have no hen hospital and never intend to have one. When a bird is not right, she is killed at once."

Arlin Cole Grows Certified Seed

In telling how he produced Certified Seed Potatoes this year, Mr. Cole of Chesterfield said:—

"In 1923, we tried to grow certified seed potatoes but the parent stock had too high a percentage of disease. This year, Prof. Abbott located a source of disease free seed in Vermont which we used. The seed was disinfected with corrosive sublimate as soon as we got it. It was then spread out to green as it comes up quicker than ungreened seed. We fall plowed our potato piece as it was a witchgrass sod. In the spring, it was thoroughly disced and then gone over once a week with the acme harrow till the piece was planted. This, with the cultivation, controlled the witchgrass."

"Fifteen hundred pounds per acre of 5-8-7 fertilizer was used in the drill. The piece was sprayed seven times, using a 5-5-50 Bordeaux mixture. While there was no blight, the sprayed part of the field had better color foliage than a part of the field which was not sprayed so many times. We got 1414 bushels of potatoes from 4 acres or an average of 353 bushels per acre. One piece of a half acre yielded 185 bushels or a little above the average for the whole piece. The County Agent and Prof. Abbott believe that the seed we have produced will give better results than the most of the certified seed that will be shipped in.

Chapin Keeps Grain Bill Down

Harry Chapin of Granby reported on the benefits he has received from keeping the dairy records advocated at Extension Schools the last two seasons. He reported as follows:—

"Last February I attended the Dairy Farmers' School, held in Granby and decided to try the Dairy Record Service which the County Agent offered. The first month that I sent in a report, I did a little shifting of the ration before I sent in the report as I did not want it to look too bad. Even then, I averaged less than 3 pounds of milk for every pound of grain fed to the cows. The next month, I increased the hay and silage for every cow and found that by doing this that I could get 4 pounds of milk for every pound of grain fed. I have been following this system now for about 10 months and after the first month have averaged 4 pounds of milk or more for every pound of grain fed. This has re-

duced the grain bill materially and at the same time I find that the cows are in better condition than they were when I started keeping records. Recently I went into a neighbor's barn. He has the same number of cows that I have. He is feeding twice as much grain every day and is not producing as much milk as I am. When we went into the barn the cows were restless and acted hungry. My cows are always contented as they have full stomachs. I found that by studying my production and feed records that I could cut my grain bill by increasing the amount of hay and silage fed every day. After ten months' experience, I know that this system pays."

Bagg Grows Alfalfa

Earle H. A. Bagg of South Hadley did not have any Alfalfa four years ago. To-day he has 12 acres. Here is the story he told:—

"We have 125 acres in our farm and keep 25 cattle and 4 horses. Four years ago my experience with the hay crop was that when I seeded down I got good crops of Timothy and Red Top for two years and then the crop was awfully poor. I called up the County Agent to see whether he really did know anything or not. After looking around, he suggested that lime might help. Now I had always heard that lime makes fathers rich and sons poor. As I have a family of boys, I did not want to leave them a poor farm to remember me by. Anyway, I bought a carload of lime.

"Four years ago, we started our first alfalfa field. We tried one acre with straight alfalfa and a larger piece using alfalfa, clover and timothy. This piece only gave half a hay crop when seeded before to Timothy and Red Top. We took a very small hay crop off from this field, then plowed and manured it. Then we harrowed in 1½ tons of agricultural lime per acre. The first year after seeding, we took off three crops which gave about 5 tons per acre. Last year we had three cuttings that were as good as the first year. This year we got two cuttings that gave about 4 tons per acre. Since the first year, I have seeded some alfalfa every year. This year I put in 6 acres.

"Since using lime, I find that I can keep Red Clover on the land three years instead of one. The original piece of alfalfa has been used three years and is still going strong. The County Agent says that pasturing will kill it, so I am pasturing the original field this fall to see if he is right this time. All of my seeding has been done in early August. This year I seeded some after taking off an oat crop and it is coming good. I use Grimm seed and use the soil and glue method of inoculation. I believe a lot of other farmers could do as well with alfalfa as I have if they would let the County Agent help them to get started."

DAIRY RECORD SUMMARY FOR NOVEMBER

Heavy Grain Feeding Continues. Cows only being fed enough
Home-grown Feeds to keep them alive

Lbs. Milk Per Lb. Grain	Number of Cows Giving Lbs. of Milk Per Day				% of Total
	10-20	20-30	30.1-40	Above 40	
-2-6	13	6			14.7
2.6-3	17	19	13	2	39.5
3.1-3.5	6	11	4	2	16.3
3.6-4	3	6	4	2	11.6
Above 4	5	5	9	2	16.2
% of Total	34.1	36.4	23.2	6.2	

The October Dairy records showed that 56.6% of the cows reported were giving less than 3.1 lbs. of milk for a pound of grain. This month's table shows that 54.2% are giving like returns from grain fed. In checking over the feed records for November, we found that the majority of the cows in this group had to be fed this way because they were getting just hay and silage enough to barely keep them alive. When this system of roughage feeding is employed, grain must be fed at the rate of 1 pound to every 2.5-3 lbs. of milk produced. Out of every dollar received for milk, 33 1/3 cents is needed to meet the grain bill. If the cows would return 4 lbs. of milk for 1 pound of grain, only 20 cents out of every dollar would have to be paid for grain. The 13 1/3 cents thus saved would stay right on the farm where every farmer knows it is sadly needed.

Profitable Feeding

The table above brings out the fact that it is possible to get 4 pounds of milk for 1 pound of grain. 16.2% of the cows did it in November. The table shows that this return can be secured from cows giving from 10 to 40 lbs. of milk per day, so the ability is not confined to cows of any particular production. The reason that more cows are not in this class is that too many of them are not being fed any place near roughage enough.

Two herds illustrate the "low roughage-high grain" and the "high roughage-low grain" systems of feeding. Both have about the same quality and number of cows. They both have the same quality of hay and silage and feed the same 24% dairy ration. Each cow in herd A was fed 7 pounds of Mixed Clover and Timothy hay, 28 pounds of silage and 3 pounds of corn stover per day. Each cow in herd B received 15 pounds of Mixed Hay and 35 pounds of silage per day. The roughage ration fed the cows in Herd A furnished just enough digestible nutrients to maintain the cows. Then every pound of milk in this herd was produced from nutrients supplied by purchased grain. It took about 1 pound of grain to produce 2.5-3 pounds of milk. The roughage fed Herd B furnished enough nutrients to maintain the body weight of the cows and

left quite a lot for milk production. As a result, the cows in this herd average over 4 pounds of milk for every pound of grain fed. The following shows the amount of grain fed to cows giving different amounts of milk in herd B. Cows giving 15 pounds of milk get 3 pounds of grain; 20 pounds of milk, 4 pounds of grain; 30 pounds of milk, 7 pounds of grain; 40 pounds of milk, 10 to 12 pounds of grain.

The system used in feeding Herd A. is good business when milk is high and grain is relatively low. At the present time it is not good business. It is a system used by too many farmers. It is true that this system usually lets the farmer handle the maximum number of dollars. Unfortunately these dollars are the "circulating" kind that are taken in by one hand from the milk check and immediately put into circulation to pay grain bills with the other. The system used in Herd B may not take in quite as many dollars during the year, but more of these dollars are the "Adhesive" kind that stick in the farmers pocket. It is to get this kind of dollars that most farmers keep cows.

Where We Are Headed

The main object of our Dairy Record work is to get dairymen to feed economically. Briefly stated, this means feeding maximum amounts of home-grown feeds such as hay, silage, and corn stover. Then supplementing these home-grown feeds with the right kind and amount of grain so as to produce milk at a minimum feed cost. To do this, the farmer must know how much milk each cow is producing,—how much hay and silage she eats daily, and then give the right number of pounds of grain. To assist in this work we are furnishing instruction and milk record sheets. We are adding these up so that one may know just what each cow is doing. Then we are showing where a saving can be made in the feeding operation. This service can mean dollars in the pockets of dairymen of this county. Record sheets and instruction blanks are being sent to dairymen in the county this month in the hope that many will try out the system for a few months at least. Why not send yours in to-day?

Annual Meeting

Continued from page 1, column 2

business carried on in this country. He displayed a large tube—the fourth that he has collected, which contained samples of patent medicines which have been sent to him to be analyzed. He stated that the tube contained capsules and tablets which were said to cure 120 different disorders.

He stated that Americans, as a whole, eat too much meat, as the body only needs 10 percent of protein in the daily ration. Thirty percent of the daily ration should be fat and oils, 60 percent starches and sugars. About 1 oz. of crude fibre daily also is necessary. In addition, mineral salts are needed for health. Large amounts of the mineral salts are found in vegetables. One example of what the lack of mineral salts will do is found in sections where goiter is common. This is caused by the lack of iodine in the ration. The sea is the main source of this material. Vegetables grown here are rich in iodine while those grown in the middle west have none. This fact was recently brought up while analyzing celery from the Connecticut Valley and some from Michigan.

Many digestive disorders are brought about by poor combinations of food. Bread, meat and cereals all leave a very acid salt in the stomach. For this reason, a bread and meat sandwich is one of the worst possible combinations that can be eaten. This acid salt is neutralized by eating vegetables. Fruits and cider vinegar produce the same effect. The old fashioned boiled dinner is one of the best balanced meals. Many cases of Rheumatism are due to acid forming foods. This can often be cured by eating lots of fruits and vegetables and less meats and cereals.

In addition to the carbohydrates, protein and mineral salts, it has recently been discovered that the body needs vitamins. At the present time three are known. Vitamin A increases the growth of the individual. It is found in largest amounts in Cod liver oil and in yellow roots such as carrots. Vitamin B influences nerves and reproduction. It is found in the outside of vegetables, in milk and some in meats. Vitamin C is found in fruit juices. It keeps away scurvy which is often noted in persons. It causes teeth to fall out and joints to swell.

Prof. Allyn stated that the cabbage was the perfect vegetable, as regards vitamins. The outer leaves contain vitamin A, while the inner parts have vitamins B and C. To be of greatest value, however, cabbage should never be cooked over 15 minutes, as longer cooking destroys the vitamins. Spinach too can be spoiled by cooking over 10 minutes.

To be healthy, Prof. Allyn stated that we should eat plenty of vegetables, fruit and dairy products.

HOME MAKING

SKETCHES FROM THE
ANNUAL MEETINGMrs. Graves Stresses Development of
Local Leaders

Some time ago Mrs. Graves was visiting in a large city and as she was walking through a park saw a huge statue of a primitive man. The statue interested her and upon inquiring found it was called "The Thinker." It was almost impossible to understand why a statue of this kind should be given the name but after pondering over the matter for some time she came to the conclusion it was primitive man facing his first problem, how to obtain his living with only his two hands, and then finally solving the problem by extending the reach of them.

The problem which is facing the Home Demonstration Agent at the present time is similar to that of The Thinker. Only by extending her work through local leaders she can fill all the demands for work.

And so we have the local leader training class where leaders meet with the agent or specialist, and are given information to carry back to their communities.

More women should be willing to be leaders. So many offer the excuse of not knowing enough or not being able to teach. But Mrs. Graves thinks it an opportunity to be a leader. They have an opportunity of getting more out of the work by coming in contact with the specialist. It is something like the Christmas spirit. When we are young our first thought is, what are we going to receive? But as we grow older our thoughts turn to what can we give? Let us grow up and be leaders.

Mrs. Riedell tells of Food Selection
Work

For a year or more the Edwards Church Mothers' Club had tried various speakers on different subjects and found that the interest of the members was waning. So they decided to try an outline of study. There was some discussion whether they should choose a clothing or a nutrition project but finally decided that every member was vitally interested in food selection work while only part of them made their own hats and clothes.

The group consists of twenty-one mothers representing thirty-three children between the ages of three months and three years. For the first meeting the fundamentals of food selection were studied and many of the mothers were amazed at the high percent of starchy food they were serving. At the second meeting the mothers used the food habit score card and scored themselves. The average for the group was only 67%. Mrs. Riedell showed a score card and what they were

scored on, stating that many of the women were low in the amount of vegetables they served, the amount of dark breads used and the small amount of water drank. They are working to raise their score to 85%.

Several mothers are working on special diets, some for overweight, a few for underweight and several for the relief of constipation.

Millinery Style Show Displays Work
Done by Local Leaders

A millinery style show which to all appearances interested the men as well as the women was shown at the Annual Meeting.

Women from Granby, Hatfield, Northampton, Southampton, Westhampton and Easthampton wore the hats they had made this fall under the supervision of their leaders.

The hats were of various types, square, round and sectional crowns, wide and narrow brims, new and old material, ready made and home made trimmings, bright and dark colors, but they were always in keeping with the wearer.

What particularly appealed to the men was that good looking hats could be made for a comparative small amount of money.

Mrs. Goldthwaite tells what the Home
Department has meant to Granby

Granby has no dressmaker or milliner and so it is of double importance that the women in this community grasp every opportunity available to help them take care of their clothing problems.

The women not only look forward to the Home Extension Meeting as a means of learning but also as a social function. The meetings are all-day affairs and the women bring basket lunches and have a general good time. Friend husband is always willing to stay at home and eat a lunch when the sewing meetings are held.

Mrs. Goldthwaite ended her short talk with this original clever ditty:

"Now can't you feel what a thrill it will be

To ride through Granby and see
Hats, gowns and lingerie
And kiddies' clothes so choice
Directly traced back to Mildred Boice
So here's three cheers for Mildred B.
Another three for Marion T.
And last and best and long and loud
A whoopere for all the workers of
M. A. C."

HAVE YOU TRIED THESE?

Two of the outstanding recipes passed in by the Edwards Church Mothers' Club as new ways of using vegetables are:

Spinach Balls

3/4 c. left over spinach, chopped rather fine, 2 tsp. butter, 2 tsp. flour, 1/2 tsp.

sugar, 1 tsp. cream, 2 eggs, 1 2 tsp. mace (if you like it) 1 c. cream sauce.

Blend butter and flour, add cream and spinach. Remove from fire. Add eggs and seasoning. Beat well. Drop from tb p. into boiling salted water. Poach four or five minutes or until firm. Serve on buttered toast with cream sauce poured over. Cheese may be added to the cream sauce for a richer dish.

Lima Beans Fermiere

Soak two cups dried lima beans overnight in cold water to cover. Drain, put in casserole dish and sprinkle with 1/2 tsp. salt and 1 8 tsp. pepper. Cut a two inch cube of fat salt pork in small pieces, try out and strain. To fat add one small onion thinly sliced and 1/2 cup of 1/3 inch carrot cubes and stir till vegetables are browned. Add to beans, dot over with 2 tb p. butter and add water nearly to height of beans. Cook in slow oven till beans are soft.

A RECIPE FOR GOOD TEETH

Milk	4 cups
Spinach	4 tbsp.
Orange	1
Graham bread	6 slices
Oatmeal	3/4 cup

Put above ingredients into a healthy mouth daily. Chew thoroughly. Wash chewing machine carefully after using. This recipe will help to make 32 strong teeth.

Note: The following may be substituted:

For Spinach: Lettuce, cabbage, celery, beet greens, etc.

For Orange: Apple, prunes, apricots, peaches, dates, etc.

For Graham Bread: Any whole grain bread.

For Oatmeal: Any coarse, cooked cereal.

CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION
2B STARTS WITH LEADER
TRAINING MEETING

The first meeting of the Clothing Construction 2B training class was held at the Extension Service Rooms last month with the following leaders present:

Mrs. E. S. Howlett	Southampton
Mrs. Frank Clapp	Southampton
Mrs. Fred Pomeroy	Easthampton
Mrs. Lawrence Bergman	Easthampton
Miss Stella Duda	Easthampton
Mrs. Avis W. Clark	Easthampton
Mrs. Thaddeus Graves	Hatfield
Mrs. John Bitner	Hatfield
Mrs. A. R. Mosely	Granby
Mrs. Ethel Holman	Granby

Purpose of Project

As the clothing projects are planned to help the homemaker toward a wise ex-

A Business Bank for Business Farmers

This is a message for business farmers—for those progressive crop and cattle raisers who know that to get profits from farming there must be knowledge not only of crops, but of markets, of prices, of soil treatment, of other factors.

This bank's primary object is to help farmers of this section to prosper. Our complete banking facilities and our dependable sources of information valuable to farmers are at your disposal.

We'll be glad to serve you.

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SOUTH DEERFIELD, MASS.

Telephone 140

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HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

penditure of her time, strength and money in procuring the clothes for the family and toward a feeling of satisfaction in those clothes, this project has its purpose: to give the women greater confidence in using the guide pattern and teach further possibilities of its use; to teach simple and efficient methods of making garments of cotton, silk and wool and to set good standards of workmanship as well as having these garments attractive. Also to make intelligent comparisons between readymade and home made clothing and to help in their wise selection through a study of color, line and materials.

To aid in carrying out this project two garments will be cut from the guide pattern and made—an undergarment and a dress.

Work of First Meeting

Most of the work done at the first meeting was the checking up of the guide patterns which were made two years ago in the 2A project and have been in use ever since that time. In some cases, where the form has changed a great deal, an entirely new guide pattern was suggested. The first garment to be made is an undergarment and some time was spent on the study of the different kinds of materials that are being used this season for that purpose, also different types of seams and finishes found on such garments.

Miss Tucker had a fine exhibit of ready made and home made undergarments which showed the use of the different materials, the proper seams, edgings and trimmings to use on each. At the next meeting different styles of undergarments will be cut, using the guide pattern.

POULTRY ACCOUNT

SUMMARY

Fifteen poultrymen in the county sent in a report of their business in October. The records show that we have the flock producing the highest number of eggs per bird in the state. The honor goes to Mr. and Mrs. J. Raymond Gould of Belchertown. Their record was made with early hatched pullets from good stock. The birds were raised in a new brooder house on new land. The M. A. C. system of feeding was used with highly satisfactory results. As this is the first year that the Goulds have had any number of chicks, we lay their success to the points brought out above rather than to years of experience. It illustrated the whole point of our disease control work.

The State and County Summary is as follows:—

	State	County
Farms reporting	41	15
No. of birds	11,343	3805

Continued on page 11, column 1

Northampton Institution for Savings

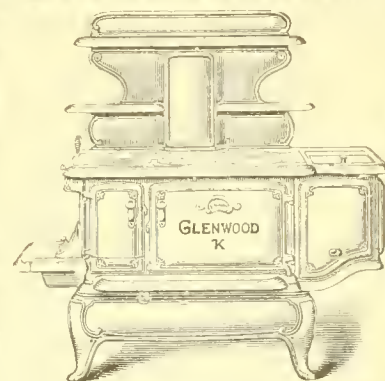
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CLUB WORK

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Has anything been accomplished during the past year? Well, 957 projects were taken by boys and girls. Some members took more than one project but there were at least 900 different boys and girls starting Club Work. Of the 957 there were 486 boys and 471 girls. Some of these members fell by the wayside. They didn't have enough backbone to stick-to-it but 695 did finish. 306 boys and 389 girls did the required work and got their clover leaf pins. This means that 72.6% did what they agreed to do. Who helped? Fifty-five leaders scattered throughout the county acted as rudders and so steered the club ship through the year. Superintendents of Schools favored the work and many times were active in encouraging it. The Granges have helped. Many community people have said a good word at the right time for it and we surely don't forget the mothers and fathers who do more than we generally give them credit for. Without their interest Club Work wouldn't progress very far. These 69 clubs have been under the direction of 55 leaders who have held meetings and worked together throughout the club year.

Last spring about 15 exhibits were held in the different communities at which over 2000 attended to see the work of the boys and girls. During the year the dairy members have been to Mt. Hermon and the Mixer Farms. A group of 25 poultry members went to Brattleboro on an inspection trip to the Wirthmore Grain Mixing Mills. Members from this county judged at Greenfield, Worcester, Springfield, Northampton, Cummington, New York City, Boston, Amherst and Brockton.

Big Winnings

1. The county poultry team won the state championship at the Boston Poultry Show.

2. The county poultry team won 2nd place at the New York Show at Madison Square Garden.

3. The first place for 70 entered in the judging contest at the Eastern States Exposition went to a Hampshire County boy, Herman Andrews of Southampton.

4. At Brockton the Hampshire County Team won first place and therefore the county championship in judging dairy cattle.

5. At Brockton the \$100.00 scholarship prize tried for by 134 boys from Massachusetts was won by Roger West of Hadley.

At Northampton Fair the 1000 or more exhibits expressed club work better than ever before.

Superintendent O. A. Morton Speaks

Mr. Morton, superintendent of Hadley and Hatfield schools talked on "The Benefits of Club Work." An important part of Mr. Morton's talk dealt with the strength which club work adds to the good wholesome parts of the old New England home where father and son, mother and daughter, worked together. It is easy these days to work away from the home on account of the many attractions and consequently many of those homely, important tasks done by the boys in years when hasty pudding was welcomed for supper are being avoided, missed and ignored by the present day boys and girls. Not because the boys and girls are obstinate, different or that the parents don't wish them to become home builders but more on account of the greater variety of pleasure and activity at hand. For this reason, a doing of home tasks, improvements, an interest in agriculture, Mr. Morton scored club work as a most valuable asset to country life. He sees value in the project idea—that each boy or girl should have a piece of work which they manage and emphasized the fact that any profit should go to the boy or girl.

Mr. Ashley Randall Tells of the Community

Mr. Ashley Randall of Granby gave an idea of "Club Work in the Community" and stated that three clubs had been carried on in the past year in Granby. Many useful garments had been made by the girls under the direction of the school teachers and in handcraft work the boys had made good use of tools. The interest in these clubs was sufficient for them to give an entertainment at which they made money to buy equipment. He also mentioned the poultry club which he leads and states that besides having interested boys and meetings they have flocks of birds as good and better than their Dads!

Bronislaw Lebiecki, Poultry Champion, Speaks

Bronislaw's subject was "What I Have Done in Club Work" and in starting his talk he said the subject might better be "What Club Work Has done for me." Bronislaw's club life has been encouraged by Smith Agricultural School along with the Extension Service and partly through the encouragement of these two agencies and perhaps more through the persistence and interest of Bronislaw himself he has not only increased his flock from a small mongrel lot of birds to a flock of ninety high producing purebred White Wyandottes but has also become County Champion in poultry, represented Massachusetts at Camp Vail and was a member of the winning judging team at Brockton this fall. And still he says he is going to keep at it.

IN A COMMUNITY

An Extension Agent's road is not all strewn with flowers. Without doubt thorns do us good. But we form quick ideas of men who condemn Club Work. While in one community recently trying to get help and backing from a community man who happened to be Chairman of the School Board, therefore one probably interested in young people, he brought out this as his first argument.

"I'm not very strong for this Club Work, all this sewing. I think they did too much of it last year."

I said, "Well, it will be hard for them to learn too much about work which makes better homes, won't it? The articles they made were useful and practical and they were learning something they ought to know later."

He switched a bit then and said, "Yes, that's so, I guess, but I think the mother is the best teacher."

I agreed with him that the mother's interest and help might be unsurpassed but that even so "The working together on similar work, and having the interest continually propped up by each other and a local leader, strengthens the desire to learn even what the mother holds out."

He said he couldn't consent to let the boys use the play basement a large room 35 x 15, to do a little handcraft work under the direction of a man leader we secured for the boys out of town. This particular basement happens to have a concrete floor and walls and his argument against its use was because of the harm they would do.

To give an example of using the basement of a school for such work I will cite the case in Granby where we have had no complaint about the boys misusing the place. A bench was built in the Granby basement and soon after that the town repaired the floor to make the room better for the boys. In that room and on that bench the boys made a shirt waist box, a carpenter's horse, a coat rack, an ironing board, radio set and other similar articles. We have no reason to feel that the community folks don't appreciate the encouragement gotten by the boys in Club Work after a number of years trial.

We wonder if the chairman of the School Board in the first community mentioned doesn't feel that Club Work is carried on to please the Extension Service rather than to supply something which the boys and girls of his community wouldn't otherwise get.

Miss Mildred Daley and Miss Mildred Brown both teaching at *Haydenville* have organized clubs with their girls. There are twenty girls starting the clothing work for the first time.

COLLEGE SENIORS TO ACT AS LEADERS

In years past groups of girls in Amherst have been led by M. A. C. students and fine results obtained, both for the club members and the college girls who led them. We've wondered lately why M. A. C. men students couldn't be interested in the Club Work with boys in and around Amherst and so after finding two groups of boys agreeing to take up handcraft work this winter we succeeded in getting two M. A. C. seniors to act as leaders. Both Mr. Gilford Montague of Sunderland and Mr. Benjamin Derby of Concord are ex-club members and have already gotten a group in West Pelham and one in Cushman underway.

AROUND THE COUNTY

With Club Folks

The clothing and handcraft club members of *Dwight* under the leadership of Miss Randolph gave an entertainment Wednesday, December 3rd, to observe Thanksgiving and also to raise some money to buy tools for handcraft work. At *Dwight* there are ten girls in Clothing Work and five in Handcraft.

Middlefield boys and girls join this year. On the hill clothing work will be taken and at the River school the Home Decoration Work will be taken up. Miss Grace Cook will help on the hill and Miss Dorothy Prew in the River School section.

A clothing club has been organized at *Hadley Center* by Miss Margaret Heffernan with forty members.

At *Hockanum* Miss Alice Newell has started a club of five girls in clothing and two boys in handcraft.

It is interesting to report that a group of seven girls have started work in *West Worthington* with Miss Millicent Salmon as Local Leader.

Seven boys and Mr. Rhines, leader of the *Huntington* handcraft club, met after school on Tuesday, November 30th, for a demonstration on the caning of chairs.

Eighteen members at the *Russellville School* in *Hadley* continue to do 4-H Club Work in the clothing and handcraft project.

At *Cold Springs, Belchertown*, Miss Fitzgerald reports ten members to take up the winter projects.

The *Huntington* poultry club which is composed of ten members met in the basement of the Grammar School on Wednesday, December 10th, for a judging meeting. Five yearling hens were cooped for observation and after an explanation of judging by Mr. Nodine from M. A. C. the boys judged the birds themselves.

At the Club Leaders' Conference in Amherst on November 22d the subject of songs was brought up. It appears that a good state club song is wanted. I will give a trip to Camp Vail to the club member who writes the best club song this winter. Here's your chance, members, a whole week at the Exposition.

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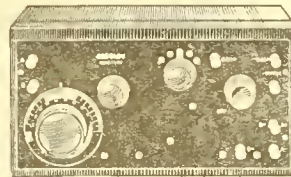
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County Agents Annual Report

Continued from page 1, column 3

ing manure with acid phosphate; (c) Use of high-grade mixed fertilizers for cash crops; (d) Use of nitrate of soda on the hay crop; and (e) Lime where necessary.

The purpose of this program is twofold:—First, to rebuild soils which are now infertile, because of being abused; second, to make possible a reduction of the grain bill on dairy farms by substituting home-grown roughage for part of the grain being fed.

The purpose and practices of this program were discussed before 416 farmers at 23 Dairy Farmers' Schools, held in the county this year. As a result, 45 farmers agreed to try acid phosphate to supplement manure for corn and for seedling down; and 12 agreed to try nitrate of soda on the hay crop. In towns where this program had been presented before, it was found that both of these practices are now in general use.

The use of the Soiltext tester has done much to further the use of lime in the county. Over 100 soil samples have been tested for lime requirements and in practically all cases, it was found that from 1 to 3 tons of lime per acre was needed to correct acidity. The tester also explained why many clover and alfalfa fields have been failing in the past. As a result of the Dairy Farmers' Schools and the testing work, 356 tons of limestone and agricultural lime have been brought into the county.

(2) Potato Production

The use of certified seed potatoes shows an increase of 1700 bushels over 1923. This year, 2915 barrels of certified seed were brought in by farmers and dealers. The trend toward certified seed is well illustrated by the experience of one dealer. Two years ago, this man only handled a few barrels of certified seed, the remainder being selected stock. This year, the proportions were just reversed.

The outstanding advance has been in the production of certified seed potatoes in the western part of the county. Last year, five men tried to grow certified seed, but failed, because the parent stock showed too high a percentage of disease to make roguing profitable. This year, Prof. Abbott located a source of practically disease free stock in Vermont. The Western Hampshire Farmers' Exchange purchased this seed and distributed it to growers in Chesterfield, Cummington, Goshen and Plainfield. Fourteen men entered their fields for certification. All of the fields were well isolated from other potatoes. Prof. Osmon of the Massachusetts Experiment Station pronounced all of the fields practically free from disease.

During the summer, a trip was held to inspect the fields, which was attended by twenty men. These fields of certified seed produced from 275 to 400 bushels

per acre. The average production per acre was well over 300 bushels, showing that the potatoes are from a good yielding strain, as well as being free from disease.

(3) Alfalfa

The fact that alfalfa can be grown successfully in this county was brought out at the Dairy Farmers' Schools, held in the county this year. In addition, two twilight field trips were held to visit alfalfa fields in South Hadley and Southampton. At these meetings, the owners of the fields told how they grew this crop. Their remarks were supplemented by Professor Abbott. At these meetings, the Soiltext tester was demonstrated and many requests were made for testing soil samples. These meetings resulted directly in having ten men request service in starting alfalfa test plots on their farms.

There are now 28 farmers in the central and eastern part of the county who have alfalfa fields which can be used as demonstrations. Many of the men who only had an acre or less a year ago, have put in increased acreages this year. In all, we have helped to start 83.5 acres of alfalfa the last two years. Most of these plots have been seeded with a combination of Alfalfa, Red Clover and Timothy. Several of the demonstration plots have given yields of four tons per acre this year.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Twenty-three Dairy Farmers' Schools have been held in the County at which Prof. C. J. Fawcett, Extension Specialist from M. A. C., pointed out the importance of knowing what each cow is capable of doing and then feeding her according to milk production. At these meetings, eighty men agreed to weigh each cow's milk three days each month and also to weigh each cow's feed one day per month. Record blanks for this purpose were supplied by the Extension Service. The blanks were returned to the County Agent as soon as filled out and a summary, showing returns of milk for each pound of grain fed was made up monthly.

Table:—Changes in Feeding Methods Secured by Dairy Schools.

Lbs. Milk Per Lb. Grain	Percentage of Total				
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	
2-5	41.9	25.0	14.7	14.1	
2.6-3	21.0	17.9	23.1	18.6	
3.1-3.5	15.3	25.8	23.9	27.1	
Over 3.5	20.9	31.0	38.1	39.9	

The first monthly summary showed that 41.9% of the cows were giving less than 2.5 pounds of milk for a pound of grain. The next month, this dropped to 25%, then to 14.7% and just before the cows went to pasture, it was 14.1%. Thus, 27.8% of the cows gave as good results with less grain.

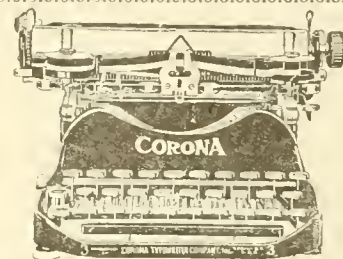
The next group of cows, giving from



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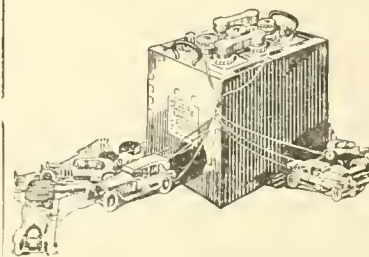
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2.6-3 pounds of milk per pound of grain, was 21% the first month, then 17.9%, 23.1% and finally 18.6%.

The group giving from 3.1-3.5 pounds of milk in February was 15.3% of the total, then 25.8%, 23.9% and finally 27.1%. Many of the cows in the first group were fed so as to bring them into this group after production records were studied.

The last group giving over 3.5 pounds of milk per pound of grain was 20.9% the first month, then 31%, 38.1% and finally 39.9%. This showed that by readjusting the feed, 19% of the cows could make a better use of grain.

All of this simply means that grain was being fed more liberally than was necessary. The mere calling of this fact to the attention of the dairymen showed that they did much to correct this matter in three months. The only excuse for having any cows giving as little as 2.5 pounds of milk per pound of grain was that some of the men had more cows than they had homegrown feed. This necessitated the feeding of grain as a substitute for, rather than a supplement to, home grown feeds. This is a common practice which in times of low grain and relatively high milk prices was justifiable. These days are probably gone forever.

The figures given above show that these Dairy Farmers' Schools and the dairy record service did make a decided change in the system of feeding. It is perhaps unfortunate that a larger number of farmers were not willing to avail themselves of this service.

Of the eighty men agreeing to send in the record sheets, only 62 really did it. The figures given show that the majority of the men sending in the records profited by the service.

In addition, six requests for assistance in finding suitable bull calves for herd sires were received. All of these requests were filled.

POULTRY

The principle poultry work this year has been in conducting a poultry disease control campaign. The need for disease control work was realized many years ago. It became apparent when experienced poultrymen found it was practically impossible to raise a healthy lot of pullets to maturity. Four years ago, the main troubles were found to be coccidiosis and intestinal worms. As both of these troubles are hard to cure and as both are carried over in the land, a large part of the solution of the problem was to get poultrymen to use new land for their rearing operations each year. The rest of the program is based on thorough disinfection of brooder houses, land and laying houses. Land is considered clean when it has neither had chickens nor hen manure on it for two full years. A good old sod is

Continued on page 10, column 2

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4-Door Sedan	with Starter and Dem. Rims,	\$685.00
Coupe	" " " " "	525.00
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TEST SHOWS EASTERN STATES FERTILIZER SUPERIOR

November 5, 1921

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange,
Springfield, Mass.

Gentlemen:

Used Eastern States 5-8-7 No-Filler Fertilizer on two acres, one ton to the acre, and got 600 bushels of potatoes off the piece.

Used another well-known brand of 5-8-7 Fertilizer, a ton to the acre on 2-3 acres of the same piece of land and got 800 bushels of potatoes.

These plots were planted with the same seed, the same day, and were cared for exactly the same. The Eastern States potatoes looked a darker green all through the growing season and stayed green ten days to two weeks longer.

The Eastern States 5-8-7 No-Filler produced better top growth and longer growth, cost less money per ton, and produced 82 bushels per acre more.

Yours very truly,
George D. Emery,
Conway, N. H.

As past master of the Elmwood Grange of Conway and as a member for several years of the Executive Committee of the Carroll County Farm Bureau, Mr. Emery has been a leader in the development of New Hampshire agriculture. Mr. Emery and men of his type,—sound, straight thinking Eastern farmers,—are the backbone of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange.

It is the aim of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange to distribute fertilizer of the best quality as economically as possible. For this reason the famous **No Filler Brands** have been developed. This year, in addition to chemicals, the following brands are offered:

Eastern States No-Filler 3-12-3

Eastern States No-Filler 4-8-10

Eastern States No-Filler 5- 8-7

Eastern States No-Filler 5-10-5

Eastern States No-Filler 8- 6-6

Special prices to none, but fair prices to all will be the rule again this year—true co-operation.

Urge your neighbors to combine their needs with yours to assure maximum tonnage for the Exchange at your most convenient railroad station. For further particulars—prices, method of payment etc. and for tobacco mixtures—write the office.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A Non-Stock, Non-Profit Organization owned and controlled by the farmers it serves

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Continued from page 9, column 1

also a help. From past experience, we found that some people who thought the land was clean were fooled, so the use of tobacco dust, as recommended by the California Experiment Station, was advised. Thus the whole program was based on nothing more than thorough sanitary measures, or putting into practice the old adage, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

In 1921, three men carried on successful demonstrations; in 1922, sixteen; and in 1923, twenty-six. Every one of these plants had had severe losses from coccidiosis and intestinal worms. The results were excellent in practically all cases. This showed that the program was right and would work in the hands of poultrymen if properly carried out. The problem then was not method of control, but how to reach the largest number of poultrymen in the shortest time.

At the rate we had been going, it would have taken a lifetime to cover the county, so a Disease Control Campaign was planned. Lists of poultrymen were secured from all of the towns of the county. Nine extension schools were held in towns having the most poultry to present the Disease Control program. As a result of these meetings, 103 poultrymen agreed to carry on the work. They expected to hatch or buy 66,750 chicks. Circular letters, enclosing the program outline and pledge cards, were then sent to all of the poultrymen in the county owning fifty or more birds. Then a second letter was sent out to get all who cared to sign up. The final agreements amounted to 223 flocks in 20 towns of the county. These people expected to raise 131,350 chicks under Disease Control Methods.

Through the spring and summer, visits were made to as many of these people as possible to see that they were doing things right. Timely letters of instruction were sent out to remind the co-operators that certain things should be done. It was found that there were no local sources of the proper kind of tobacco dust. Ten merchants in nine towns of the county were told what we were doing and were asked if they would carry this material. All agreed to do this, so that poultrymen were assured of a local supply of the right quality tobacco dust.

In October, a report blank was sent to each of the people who agreed to carry on the program. About 70 replied. In two weeks, another letter and a report blank was sent out. This brought in 54 replies, making a total of 124 out of 223.

The summary of these reports is as follows:—The 124 reporting, hatched or bought 87,877 chickens. From these, they raised 30,603 pullets to maturity. Good poultrymen usually figure to put one pullet in the laying house for every

three chicks hatched. This group did this and had 1311 pullets to spare or about 4%. Eighty-eight reported that they really did use new ground. The other 30% gambled that the old ground was all right. Sixty-nine used Bichloride of Mercury to disinfect the brooder houses; thirty used it on the land around the brooder houses; sixty-seven used it to disinfect the laying houses. The total amount used by these reporting was 77½ pounds. Eighty-five fed tobacco dust and used a total of 1350 pounds. Five reported that the birds ate less of the treated mash than they did when there was no tobacco in it. The rest noted no difference. Ninety-eight reported that their birds were better than last year, fourteen could see no difference and twelve had decidedly inferior success. The final test, however, came when we asked how many would follow the program another year. One hundred and

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four stated that they would, six could not tell what they would do and fourteen decided that they had enough of the poultry business.

In August, three tours were held to visit some of the outstanding disease control demonstrators. One hundred thirty-five people attended these trips. In addition to the disease control work being carried on, they saw how poultry houses could be remodelled, barns rebuilt, hoppers made and labor saved in feeding and watering chicks. As a result of extension activities, eighty poultrymen have built new or remodelled 110 poultry houses.

IV. POMOLOGICAL

Three pruning demonstrations were given during the year with an attendance of 56 men. Several men, having young orchards, were given advice regarding starting young trees with central leaders, so as to make strong trees at maturity. Thirteen orchards have been carrying on demonstrations to show the value of nitrate of soda as a fertilizer. In practically all cases, the trees are in thriftier condition and in most cases the crop this year showed a decided increase over preceding years. Trees that did not bear this year appear to have set more fruit buds than usual. Many fruit growers have found that nitrate is valuable in the orchard and its use is steadily increasing.

Poultry Account Summary Continued from page 5, column 2

Average birds per farm	277	253
Eggs per bird	6.5	5.6
Egg receipts per bird	38¢	31¢
Grain costs per bird	27¢	23¢
No. farms selling poultry	33	12
Poultry sold per farm	\$54.98	\$21.98

The figures show that our grain costs per bird are less than the state average. We pay the same price for grain as is paid in other parts of the state. This means that we are not, on the average, feeding as well as other poultrymen. This results in the average egg production being less than the state average and accounts largely for our egg receipts per bird being 7 cents below the state average. Most of the high producing flocks have a feed cost per bird fully 5 cents per bird above the state average. One cannot expect hens that are poorly fed to produce eggs. It is important to see that pullets have all the scratch feed they will eat at this time of year.

The county leaders for October are as follows:—

	Eggs per bird
1. J. R. Gould, Belchertown	13.0
2. D. C. Warnock, Northampton	11.0
3. S. G. Waite, Southampton	10.9
4. F. D. Steele, Cummington	9.8
5. Geo. E. Scott, Belchertown	9.6

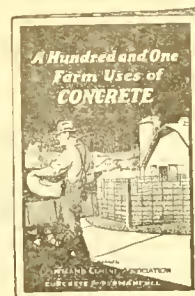
While a good many poultrymen signed up in the Egg Laying Contest there is room for more. We should like to have

every poultryman in the county in this contest as we believe it can do a lot of good. If you have not joined the contest, send in a request for the monthly report blanks.

FOR SALE: White Leghorn Cocks. State tested. Emory Bartlett, Enfield, Mass.

M. A. C. Strain diarrhoea—tested R. I. Red breeding males to sell. L. Banta.

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